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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

1851.

VOLUME 3.

No. 65 TO 97, INCLUSIVE.



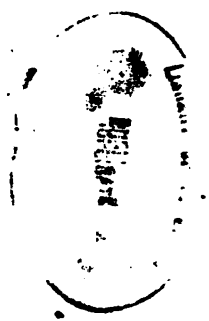
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24.

State of New-York.

No. 65.

IN SENATE, APRIL 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the petition of Jacob Keistler, and of Luke P. Babcock and others.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of Jacob Keistler, and also the petition of Luke P. Babcock, Charles C. Elliott, Mahittible Elliott, Harriet N. Elliott, John B. Elliott and Mary L. Stanford.

REPORTS :

The petition of said Keistler represents that in 1826 he became the owner of a piece of land on the Seneca river, in the town of Seneca Falls, between the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. That upon the property was a valuable mill and water privileges, and the Cayuga and Seneca canal separated the land in two parts.

The petition of Luke P. Babcock and others, represents that in 1837 they became owners as tenants in common of seven acres of land, and a valuable water privilege on the Seneca river, between the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls ; the Cayuga and Seneca canal separates the mill and water privileges from the main land.

The petitioners respectively in relation to each their respective pieces of property claim to be compensated in damages against the State for alleged injuries resulting to their property.

1. By back water upon the water-wheels of their respective mills by reason of the raising the dam at Seneca Falls, and in consequence of the canal not being kept clear.

2. By a dam erected diagonally across the river near the mill, and its subsequent alteration by different superintendents.

That at different times by breaks in the canal, sand and gravel run into the race, which they were obliged to clear out.

That in 1848 the superintendent of repairs took down both mills and destroyed them.

The petitions further claims damages for the digging of a ditch, 15 years ago, by superintendent of repairs, along the south bank of towing path, across his land and through the shed belonging to the mill.

The petition of Mr. Keistler alleges that about 20 years ago he purchased a farm in towns of Seneca Falls and Fayette, south of the canal, that by erecting dam and altering same and raising the water, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of his farm is permanently overflowed, and that superintendent dug a large and deep ditch through the entire length of said farm.

The petition of Mr. Keistler then claims that he has sustained \$2,000 damages.

The petition of Mr. Babcock, and others, claims damages further for neglect of State officers to build and keep in repair a bridge for the mill.

Also for stone taken to repair canal from the foundation of a shed of petitioner, about 8 years ago.

As to the damages claimed by reason of the dam in the Seneca river, the right to the erection and maintenance of such dams occurred, and they are constructed anterior to the title of any of the petitioners accruing in the lands affected, and there must have been previously a settlement or a waiver of damages on the part of the owners, arising by reason of the construction of such dam. The dam has never been raised by the State or its agents above the height at which it was originally constructed, as has been fully substantiated where the question has heretofore arisen in matters litigated before

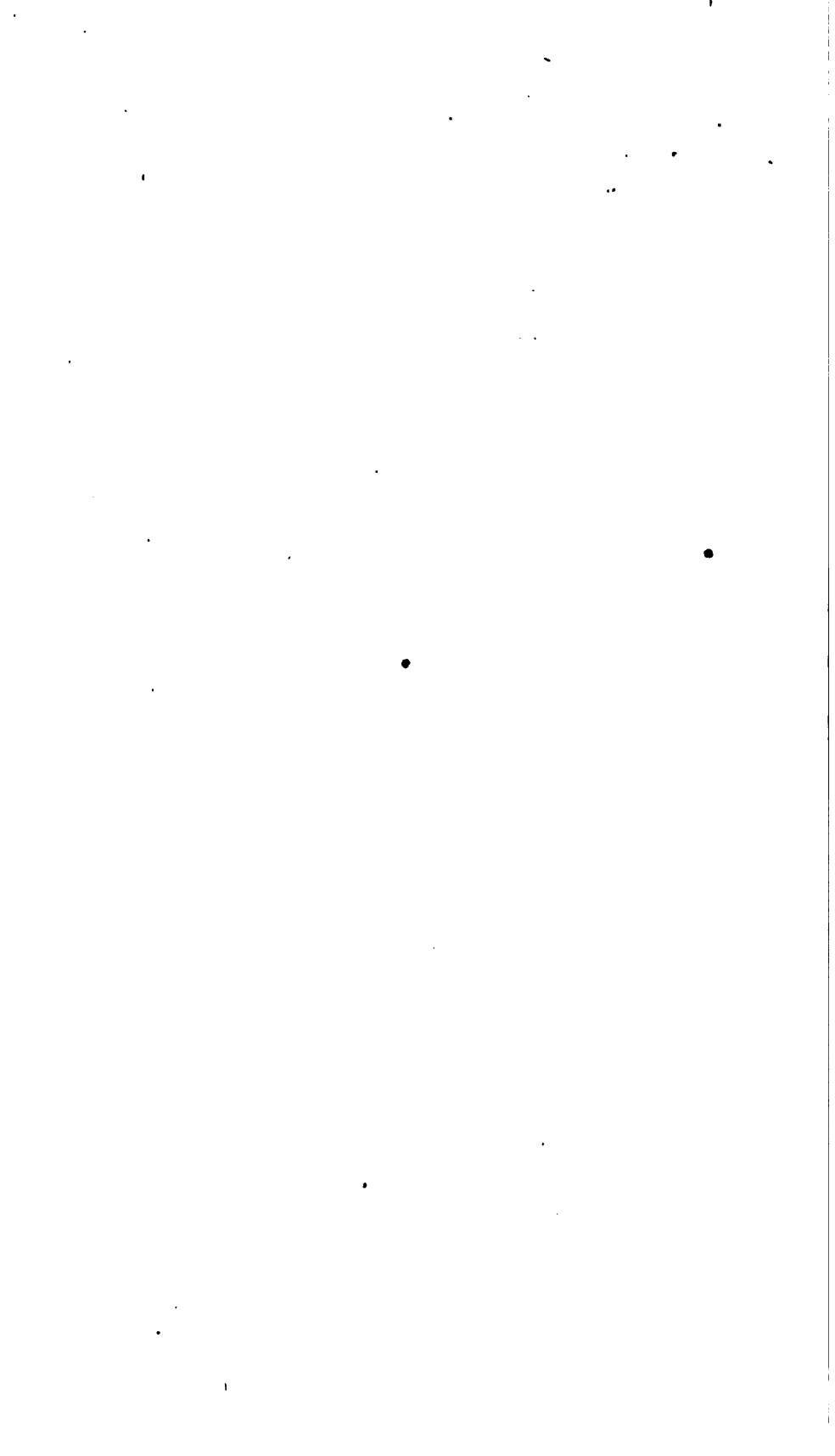
the Canal Board. Your committee cannot therefore recognize any right to relief, or an act to recover damages for the maintenance of such claim.

In relation to the damages occasioned by the tearing down of the mill and taking the stone there is an ample and abundant remedy now provided by law, and the Canal Commissioners have full powers under the statute to settle such claim without any further or additional statutory enactment.

As to the other claims made in such petitions, your committee are of opinion that they are not of such character, nor are they sufficiently established to authorise the passage of a special act for their relief, and if any right ever existed to call upon the State for compensation in damages, the same has been waived and released by a failure to proceed therefor under the statute within the time required by law.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.



State of New-York.

No. 66.

IN SENATE, APRIL 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the petition of Caleb Goodrich, for relief.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of Caleb Goodrich, asking for compensation for stone claimed to belong to him, which was used under the orders of the Canal Commissioners in the construction of the canal,

REPORTS:

The claimant alleges that in the years 1838 to 1841, inclusive, he was engaged in the construction of section 19 of the Black River canal, under a contract with the State. He claims that the stone alluded to became his by virtue of an agreement made between him and the engineer in charge, by which he was to have the stone as a full compensation for taking them out of the bottom of the canal, and lining the bottom with sand, so as to close up the seams or fissures in the rocks. His contract was completed in 1842, and the final estimate was then made, and the amount due on the contract fully adjusted and paid, and a receipt therefor executed October, 1842. About 1,200 yards of the stone which were thus quarried out, the petitioner alleges were suitable for lock stone, and they were left on the premises where they were deposited by direction of the Canal Commissioners.

That in the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, the said lock stone, the petitioner alleges, were taken under the direction of the Canal Commissioner, and used in the construction of certain locks built on such canal; and it is for the taking of such stone that the petitioner claims compensation from the State.

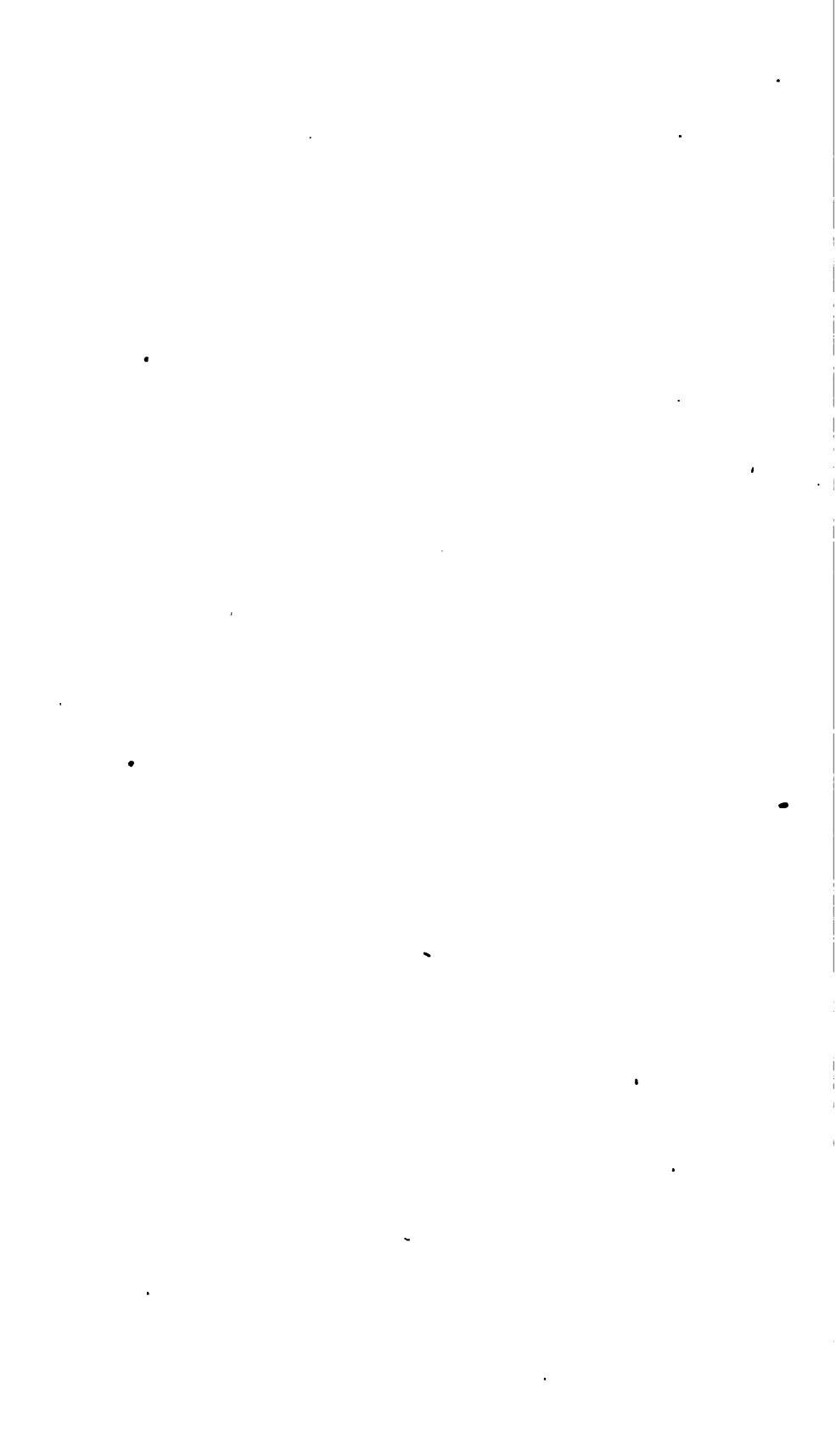
In the settlement of the proper course to be pursued by the Legislature on this claim, it is not strictly necessary to enter into an examination of the title of the claimant to such stone, because the question as to the proper course to be pursued had better be settled upon the assumption most favorable to the claimant: that the title of the stone was, as he claimed, in himself. But your committee cannot refrain from remarking, that the claim of the title derived as a full compensation for the excavation of the rock and *lining of the canal*, does not appear very consistent with the final estimate and assessment on file in the Canal Department, accompanied by the receipt in full of the claimant. Under such alleged acquirement, he claims, in his petition, title to over 1,200 yards of stone, and alleges that he excavated more than double that quantity. In the final estimate he is allowed \$3,147.29 for the excavation of 3,147.29 cubic yards of solid rock excavation, and in such estimate is also included a charge for lining the canal at 20 cents a yard. The final estimate amounts to \$36,827.42, and in the receipt the petitioner acknowledged it to be entirely satisfactory; and after the acknowledgment of the payment of the money, the receipt closes with these words: "and which I also acknowledge to be in full of all demands and accounts for the completion of said section." There is no exception or notice taken or made in such final estimate or receipt, of any such understanding or agreement as is alleged by the petitioner.

But admit that the claimant is right in relation to his title to the stone, and assume the facts alleged by the petitioner in his petition to be true; then the question is reduced to this: Is a special act necessary to authorize the Canal Commissioners or the Canal Board to settle the claim of the petitioner for quarried stone, (which is personal property,) taken under their order for the construction of locks on the State canal? The Canal Commissioners have without doubt as full and ample power to settle for that as for any materials used by them in the construction or repairs of the canal, or any part of the

public works, and they need no other or greater jurisdiction for that purpose than they have at present.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.



State of New-York.

No. 67.

IN SENATE, APRIL 4, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Treasurer of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the
City of New-York, for 1850.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York :

The annual report of the treasurer of the "trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the city of New-York," showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the trust from the 31st December, 1849, to the 31st December, 1850; also, showing the present state of the funds, and an estimate of income for the year 1851.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash in hand, 31st December, 1849,		\$8,365 02
Cash for sundries sold on account of trustees, from proceeds of the farm, from supplies of the Institution, and other stock on hand, to the Governor, and others by him,.....	\$388 94	
Resident chaplain,	172 17	
Resident physician,	128 01	
	<hr/>	689 12
For discount on price of iron safe, (5 per cent. refunded,)		8 00
For consents to transfer leases,		38 00
For temporary loan,		1,250 00
For interest on United States Treasury notes,		300 00
[Senate, No. 67.]	1	[u.s.]

For interest on United States six per cent. stock,		156 58
For interest on balances of bank account,		71 19
For interest on bonds and mortgages, ..	4,261 00	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	175 00	
	<hr/>	4,436 00
For ground rents on lots in 1st Ward, ..	2,850 00	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	425 00	
	<hr/>	3,275 00
For ground rents on lots in 15th Ward,	29,858 50	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	815 38	
	<hr/>	30,673 88
		<hr/>
		<u>\$49,262 79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special deposits in Seamen's Bank of Savings,		\$7,500 00
Temporary loan repaid,	\$1,250 00	
Interest thereon,	8 50	
	<hr/>	1,258 50
Repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds,		1,777 82
Expenses of the house, including wages of the farmer, 2 assistants, and gardener, clearing woods, and \$160 for a yoke of oxen, seed potatoes, manure, farming utensils, picket fence, getting in hay, &c., &c.,		1,261 18
Furniture, beds, bedsteads, and bedding, table cloths, invalid chair, crockery, cutlery, stoves, stove pipe, sheet iron and tin ware, &c.,		739 46
Freight,	199 27	
Subscription to newspapers,	44 50	
Interments, digging graves, and coffins,	184 00	
Office rent,	275 00	
Petty expenses of the treasurer,	18 96	
Contingent expenses, viz : white sand, hardware, meat baskets, surveying, blacksmithing, whitewashing & house		

cleaning, stationery, rope, junk, clothes lines, supplies for trustees' table, &c., &c,	219 41	
Iron safe for the treasurer's office,	160 00	
Counsel fee, and expenses paid,	34 81	
Grave stones, and lettering same,	84 40	
Pew rent in Trinity Chapel, from 1843 to 1846,	42 00	
Taxes and insurance,	835 39	
Salaries of governor, chaplain, agent, physician, and treasurer,	5,933 32	
Gratuities to secretary and chaplain, for services rendered,	750 00	
	<hr/>	8,781 06
Groceries,	7,034 64	
Fuel \$1,126, light, \$68.25,	1,194 25	
Meats \$5,097.15, medicines \$234.52, ..	5,331 67	
Wearing apparel,	3,491 60	
Support of 2 men at Bloomingdale Asy- lum for 1½ years,	527 81	
Support of 1 man at Eye Infirmary for 1 month,	12 50	
Wages of steward, matron, baker, cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, and others, employed at Asylum,	2,846 00	
	<hr/>	20,438 53
Balance of cash in bank on 31st De- cember, 1850,	7,506 24	
	<hr/>	\$49,262 79
	<hr/>	

FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages,	62,800 00	
United States six per cent. stock, \$10,000 at cost,	10,450 00	
Seamen's Bank for Savings, special de- posits,	17,500 00	
Cash in bank on 31st Dec., 1850,	7,506 24	
	<hr/>	98,256 24
Interest accumulated on money in special deposit, as above, remaining in bank as principal,		893 90
		<hr/>
		\$99,150 14
		<hr/>

ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Interest on bonds and mortgages,	\$4,336 00	
Interest on United States six per cent. stock,	600 00	
Ground rent on lots in 1st Ward,	\$2,850 00	
Ground rent on lots in 15th Ward,	31,442 50	
	<hr/>	
	34,292 50	
	<hr/>	
		\$39,228 50
Outstanding interest on 31st Dec., 1850,	\$75 00	
do ground rents on 31st Dec., 1850,	861 00	
	<hr/>	
		936 00
		<hr/>
		\$40,164 50
		<hr/>

W. S. GREENLEAF, *Treasurer.**New-York, 31st Dec., 1850.*

The executive committee of the Board of "Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New-York," having attended to the duties assigned them, pursuant to a standing rule of the board, do report, that they have carefully examined the treasurer's accounts, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and have examined the vouchers for the disbursements; they have also examined the bonds and mortgages, and stocks, (being United States six per cent. stock, and sundry special deposits in the "Seamen's Bank for Savings,") and have found the same to be in all respects correct; and that there is a balance of cash in favor of the trustees of seven thousand five hundred and six dollars and twenty-four cents, (\$7,506.24,) and that the same is in deposit in the "Seamen's Bank for Savings," to the credit of the trustees.

Dated New-York, 31st December, 1850.

M. H. GRINNELL,

President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

CHAS. C. MARSHALL,

President of the Marine Society, and Member of the Executive Committee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

F. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New-York, and a Member of the Executive Committee.

State of New-York.

No. 68.

IN SENATE, APRIL 9, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Attorney-General on the bill to provide for the enlargement of the State canals.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Albany, April 9, 1851.**

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the Senate on the seventh of April inst:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to report, within three days, to the Senate, whether in his opinion the engrossed bill from the Assembly, to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution.

The questions submitted for my opinion are exceedingly grave and important, and deserve the most careful and thorough examination. No man should be willing to hazard an opinion on such a subject, without patient thought and faithful research, justice to himself, to the subject, and the people demand it; but, the time limited to my use in the resolution, invaded as it has been by other and unavoidable official duties, has necessarily rendered it impossible for me to give these questions the attentive examination I desired, and they deserved. I have, however, thrown a few suggestions into a form,

quite rude, it is true, and submit them to the Senate, in answer to the resolution.

On examining the bill transmitted to me by your honorable body, and to which the resolution points, it occurred to me that its provisions might possibly conflict with sec. 10, of article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, which, among other limitations of the powers of the States, declares that "no State shall emit bills of credit."

Are the "canal revenue certificates" authorised by the second section of this act, bills of credit, within the meaning of the Constitution.

1. They are drawn on the credit of a fund which has no present existence, and which is uncertain in the nature of things. The holder relies and must rely on the faith of the State and on its obligation to provide this fund. The certificate is therefore based on the credit of the State.

2. They are negotiable by delivery merely, in form they are payable to A. B., or his assigns. Delivery of a *chose* is an assignment, and passes all the interest of the payee.

3. They are intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, and are *redeemable at a future day*. The bill makes them receivable in payment of labor on the public works.

4. Superadded is the ability of the holder to re-deliver them to the State, and thus convert them into bank notes or bills, to be employed as the ordinary circulating medium of the country.

In the case of *Craig et. al. vs. the State of Missouri*, 4 Peters, R. 431, Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, thus describes "bills of credit:" "In its enlarged and perhaps literal sense, the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument by which a state engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the terms. To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community

for its ordinary purposes as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day." The friends of this bill say that these certificates are not given for a loan, they are not evidence of a deposit, they create no liability, but are given by the vendor on a sale of his property, to a vendee, as evidence that the vendee is entitled to the thing he purchased when it comes into existence. Looking beyond that mysticism to the real nature of the transaction, to my mind these amphibious certificates very strikingly resemble the Missouri certificates which were pronounced to be "bills of credit." They differ in denomination, but in most other respects agree. The Missouri certificates were issued on a deposit of money or its equivalent; so are these issued under the authority of this bill. Those rested on an ample fund for their redemption; nominally so do these. Those bore a certain rate of interest; so do these. Those were issued in denominations convenient for the ordinary wants of the community; so are these. Those were receivable in payment of taxes, and salaries of public officers; these are receivable in payment of labor on the public works, and thus far the bill makes them currency. This is the immediate parallel of the two cases, and it is significant, but the parallel is decidedly to the disadvantage of the New-York certificates, when, by passing through the transmuting crucible of legislative ingenuity, they become *bank bills* and form the ordinary circulating medium of the country. No such contrivance can change their character, and if, in any stage of their existence, or any condition they may assume, they may come in conflict with this 10th section, they are void. Speaking of the Missouri certificates, Chief Justice Marshall says, "had they been termed 'bills of credit' instead of 'certificates,' nothing would have been wanting to bring them within the prohibitory words of the Constitution. Can this make any real difference? Is the proposition to be maintained that the Constitution meant to prohibit names and not things? That a very important act, big with great and ruinous mischief which is forbidden by words most appropriate for its description, may be performed by the substitution of a name? That the Constitution, in one of its most important provisions, may be openly evaded by giving a new name to an old thing? We cannot think so. We think the certificates emitted under the authority of this act, are as entirely 'bills of credit' as if they had been so denominated in the act itself."

I have already suggested the striking analogy of the two cases, and if the case cited is authority, it is difficult, to lift the certificates to be issued under the authority of this bill, out of it, and I am not aware that the authority of that case has ever been doubted.

If these certificates shall be declared to be within the prohibitory words of the Constitution of the United States, some anxiety may be felt, in certain quarters, for the stability of our present system of banking, but there is no occasion for alarm. The *stocks* which have heretofore been deposited, or which may be deposited in pursuance of the general banking law, as security for bank circulation, have been legitimately created. They are recognized by the Constitution, and were issued upon actual and bona fide loans to the State government. They do not contravene the Constitution of the State or of the United States, and are as enduring as the Constitution itself. The faith and credit of the State are pledged in the most solemn manner, for their redemption.

They stand upon a footing entirely different from certificates, issued upon the deposit of money with the Comptroller, accompanied by a declaration that the State is not thereby made a debtor, and the deposit is not a loan of money. Stripped of the obscuring machinery of the bill, this pretended transaction of sale is as transparent as the dew drop. A deposits \$100,000 with the State, and declares that it is not a loan, nor to be treated as a loan. He receives a certificate, declaring that he is entitled to receive \$100,000 from the State in twenty-one years, and semi-annual interest at six per cent., and, strange as such a transaction may appear, both parties all the while insist that it is not a loan or a deposit. On receiving this hermaphroditic certificate, he immediately delivers it to the Comptroller, and receives in its stead \$100,000 of bank bills, to be used as currency.

It is clear that the \$100,000 of bank bills rest on the \$100,000 deposited as the security. If the certificate is no evidence of debt, and the transaction has none of the characteristics of a loan, the certificate might be wiped out, without at all affecting the nature of the transaction. No legerdemain can change the thing; there it stands, and will stand, in bold relief, all the opinions of all the wise men of the world to the contrary notwithstanding. The intermediate certificate is a most clumsy contrivance to evade the Constitution; but

the Constitution does not war upon *names*, or, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "it does not prohibit names." Without the intervention of the "certificate," all will agree that the transaction would be a violation of the Constitution, on the hypothesis that no loan is made, and no liability created. If such an hypothesis can be predicated of this bill, then I maintain that the certificate is wholly unimportant, and the bill unconstitutional.

If the deposit creates a debt or liability on the part of the State, it is by no means clear that the transaction is not within the prohibitory words of the Constitution; the certificate itself is not entirely free from this difficulty, and while it may, by a single cotemporaneous act be converted into a circulating medium, it is almost if not entirely impossible to avoid the constitutional prohibition. I confess that I have not examined this question with sufficient care to pronounce definitely upon it. I desire to call the attention of Senators to it, and I doubt not that they will satisfy themselves that the paper authorized to be issued by this bill is not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, before they yield their assent to this enactment.

There is, however, another Constitution, which the oath of most public officers requires them to support, and which cannot be knowingly overrode in the passage of bills, without criminality; and it is always important to inquire, "is this bill opposed to the Constitution of the State of New-York?" Is this particular enactment prohibited by it?

This inquiry, it seems, was suggested at the very outset, in connection with the bill "to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals;" for a very elaborate opinion of a distinguished jurist, concurred in by two eminent members of the legal profession, accompanied the report of the committee by which this bill was originally introduced into the Assembly. It is not a matter of surprise that this unusual precaution, to fortify a bill in advance, by the written opinion of eminent men, should have been taken in this case, for nobody but a singularly bold man would have ventured upon such an expedient as is presented in this bill, however urgent the necessity, after reading the Constitution which he had sworn to support, until his own doubts and convictions were removed by the authority of "great names."

These doubts it seems were silenced by an ingenious interpolation of a section into the Constitution, which the instrument itself does not contain, and which the author himself admits is composed of synonyms, framed for the occasion, *by the* substitution of "synonymous and equivalent expressions." After having made a Constitution to meet the bill, it is easy to find that the bill agrees with the Constitution. In examining this important question, I find myself obliged to test its provisions by the Constitution as it is; as the *convention* framed it, and the *people adopted it*. I do not feel at liberty to depart from it, to wrest and mutilate its context, and to construct out of the fragments a provision consistent with pre-conceived opinions, or necessary to the attainment of a particular end.

The main question is, is this bill in conflict with any of the provisions of the Constitution of this State? In construing constitutions, "the safest rule of interpretation will be found to be to look to the *nature* and *objects* of the particular powers, duties, rights, restrictions and limitations, with the aids of contemporary history, and to give to the words of each such operation and force, consistent with their legitimate meaning, as fairly to secure and attain the ends proposed." To ascertain the proper and legitimate meaning of such an instrument, words must be understood in their ordinary sense, and sentences must be read as they stand; the framers of the instrument must be supposed to have used the language of the country according to its natural import; and courts and legislatures must read and understand it as it is read and understood by the millions. Applying these rules of construction, it is important for us to know what were the *objects* in view, and the ends to be attained by the 7th article of the Constitution. This must be gathered from the instrument itself; by a correct reading of each independent sentence, by a comparison of its parts, one with another, and by the aids of contemporary history. The language of the instrument is unequivocal. The first great object of the provisions of that article, as declared by itself, was to secure the speedy and certain payment of the existing debt of the State, and to that end, certain means of the State were placed beyond the reach of delegated power, and sacredly dedicated to that object. The motive which influenced this object, secured the next. It was reasonable to suppose that the payment of one debt would be no possible advantage to the community, unless the creation of a future debt was prohibited. The next object, therefore, was to remove from the

Legislature, the power to *create* a State debt. To that end the Constitution declares, (sec. 12), "Except the debts specified in the 10th and 11th sections of this article, *no* debt shall be hereafter contracted, by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorised by a law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof." This law shall not take effect unless adopted by the people at a general election. The debts authorised in the 11th section, are "debts contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war," and the 10th section allows the State "to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, or for expenses not provided for,"—to contract debts, which shall not any time, singly or in the aggregate, exceed one million of dollars. These provisions show the object to be accomplished, and how effectually that object is secured.

The third great *object* of this article was the completion of the public works which were suspended by the financial pressure of 1842. The convention was deeply impressed with the importance of the certain completion of these works and as speedily as could be done consistently with safety to the credit of the State and with justice to the public creditors. The patriotic devotion of the members of that body, to the true interests of the country, is not to be questioned. They believed, (and the people nobly responded to that belief) that financial integrity, was the first duty of a free people; that having met the just demands of the public creditors, the next imperative duty was to protect the citizen against the abuse of delegated power, and posterity against the grinding and unjust oppressions of the past. These objects secured by the most explicit provisions of the organic law, their attention was turned to the protection and improvement of public property. No hostility was manifest or could be felt towards these works; they are the pride and reliance of the State. We point to them as noble monuments of the energy, sagacity, public spirit and perseverance of a free people. We claim them as the legitimate achievements of free institutions, and the devotion of the convention to the accomplishment of what is every where regarded as a sacred duty, is signally manifested in the Constitution which it framed. After meeting the claims of twenty-two and a half millions,

of State debt and securing public credit, by imposing needed restrictions on legislative power, the remainder of the annual revenues were sacredly dedicated to the completion of these State works. This provision is contained in the third section of this article. These are the objects sought to be attained by this article is apparent from the article itself.

But I am willing to look beyond the article to the history of the times in search of the occasion and the necessity of its adoption, in aid of its true interpretation. I am desirous to ascertain if possible whether there was anything in the history of the eight or ten years anterior to the convention of 1846 calculated to originate a new provision of fundamental law, like the 7th article of the Constitution. Mr. Spencer has adopted this course and I think has shown himself as faulty in his historical recollections as he is sophistical in his reasoning. He says "great apprehensions were entertained of the reckless creation of large debts for the accomplishment of objects that would not reimburse the expense, and that thus the people would be ultimately subjected to heavy taxation to repay the sum so borrowed. The apprehensions never embraced works which would certainly and inevitably pay for themselves. It was confined to those which might produce taxation."

It is certainly to be regretted that a contemporary of the terrible financial struggle through which this State passed from 1838 to 1842, should, after the lapse of less than a decade of years, have ventured upon remarks like those above quoted. Mr. Spencer was a distinguished actor in the exciting and oppressive scenes of 1840 and '41, and no man knows better than himself, the cause of those "great apprehensions" of which he speaks. They were not confined to any particular works or class of works, but grew out of the *policy of the State and its consequences*. I affirm, without the possibility of successful contradiction, that it was the "new impulse," "the more speedy enlargement," and the rapid accumulation of State stocks consequent thereon, which produced these "great apprehensions," prostrated the means and credit of the State, and sent her stocks down in the market to a condition of ruinous depreciation, under which no government can live. These "apprehensions" were the legitimate consequences of the policy as a system of finance, and this system embraced all the canals of the State. It was the over stimu-

lated superabundance of enlargement scrip, and Genesee Valley and Black River scrip, created by the false promises of visionary men, whose opinions, unfortunately, were predominant in the Legislature, that begat these "great apprehensions."

No other State work was then in progress, no other scheme was then in contemplation, and it is idle, nay, worse than idle, to say that these apprehensions embraced any other works than the three canals provided for in this very bill. If subsequent history was silent, I would repose on the well remembered calamities of the three years next preceding the year 1842, in vindication of my historical accuracy, but fortunately the *legislation* of the year 1842 was based on those very calamities and the urgent necessities of the State growing out of the too rapid prosecution of the enlargement and the unfinished canals. At the opening of the session of that year these apprehensions had grown to a crisis which could not be passed, and these works which "would certainly and inevitably pay for themselves," were stopped from the absolute and irresistible necessities of the case, and that very *taxation*, the fear of which lay at the foundation of these "great apprehensions" was from the same absolute necessity, resorted to. The bill, usually denominated the "stop and pay bill," answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends, the people submitted to its exactions with cheerfulness, because they saw in it an earnest that the faith and credit of the State would be preserved, and an evidence of returning financial sanity in the representatives of the people. Confidence revived, and the disreputable spectacle of the Comptroller of the State of New-York shining "on change," in pursuit of short loans at 15 per cent discount, and 7 per cent interest, no longer mortified the just pride of the citizens of a great State. Nothing is more historically true than that the financial policy of the years 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841, originated the convention of 1846. The principal object of the convention was to incorporate the substance of the "people's resolutions" in the Constitution, and thereby impose restrictions on the debt creating power of the Legislature. This was one of the objects of the 7th article, and if *that* object was not accomplished the convention was a signal failure.

Having been honored with a seat in that body, I think I may speak with some confidence of the views and opinions of members of it,

with regard to the financial policy to be adopted as a part of the fundamental law. When I say that not a member of that body supposed that any power was left with the Legislature to contract debt, (beyond the million which was designed as an elastic provision to meet unexpected contingencies,) except in the mode prescribed in the Constitution itself, I believe the statement will be concurred in by every member who was in his place while the 7th article was under discussion. In corroboration of this statement I appeal to the published proceedings of the convention. There was no compromise of the cardinal principle of compelling a submission to the people of every project for the creation of a debt beyond \$1,000,000.

I shall assume, notwithstanding Mr. Spencer's running philological commentary, on the words "applied" and "manner," that the convention intended to prohibit the creation of any debt by the Legislature, and the anticipation of any of the revenues of the State, except in the cases specifically provided for, and that it employed apt words to accomplish that object. 1st. Does this bill create a State debt? and 2d. Does it anticipate the revenues of the canals, which are by the Constitution required to be applied "in each fiscal year" to the Erie enlargement, and to the unfinished lateral canals?

What is a debt? When may a State or an individual properly be said to be *in debt*? I answer when he or it is under a legal or equitable obligation to pay money, or its equivalent, to another at the present or any future time; and this notion rests in the moral sense of mankind. The obligation to return value for value, is coeval with the idea of a separate or individual estate; it is of very great antiquity, and has found a place in the domestic polity of almost every nation under the sun, civilized or savage. I know of but a single instance of the ability of a nation to borrow largely, and with such consummate ingenuity as to create no debt; but unfortunately for the example, the ill-gotten gold and jewels having been wrought into an object of idolatry, were ground to powder and strewn upon the waters, and the people were compelled to drink of the bitter waters.

Mr. Spencer says, "the terms *debt* and *credit* are reciprocal." Undoubtedly they are, and when an individual parts with his title to a valuable thing, to a State or another individual, on the faith of future payment, he *gives credit* and the recipient becomes the *debtor*. A

promise to pay is no payment, a specific lien on a thing or fund, from which future *payment* may certainly be realized is not payment ; until the lien has been enforced, the *debt exists*. No matter whether by the stipulations of the contract, payment is to be made from the general or specific fund of the debtor, the obligation to pay continues, and according to my old fashioned notions, until that obligation is discharged, the relation of debtor and creditor exists. Although a State cannot be sued in its own courts, this circumstance does not change the relation of the parties. At the present day, all debts honestly contracted rest against the *property* and not the person of the debtor, and against that property in severalty. It must be sold, article by article, and no more can be sold than sufficient to pay the amount of the debt. A State cannot repudiate its debts, it must pay them, its property and the property of the citizens stand constantly pledged for its honor, and when it receives the money of an individual, no matter how vehemently it may protest against a general liability, it must pay it. The obligation of a State rests on the highest considerations of honor and integrity, for this is the only security of its creditor, and to deny payment on a clumsy and disingenuous technicality would cover it with eternal disgrace. Such an idea is not at all admissible.

Where a State is concerned, it is idle to talk of a specific lien on its unearned and anticipated revenues. It takes the money of the citizen, call it borrowed or not, and pays or expends it for the general good, it goes into its treasury, and it must *pay*, yes *pay* it again. It *owes* the amount, it is a *debtor* for it, and no legislative trickery can convert it into anything but a *debt*.

The advocates of this scheme are driven to extremities to maintain that this bill creates no debt. The reasoning on which that notion is based is alike puerile and disreputable, and ought never to be heard in the halls of legislation. It is this : "so where a mortgage is given without any covenant or other engagement to pay, no debt is created, and the only remedy is on the property mortgaged;" "so where there is a sale with the option of re-purchasing it at an advanced price, no debt is created." I would ask the author of the above extract, what does the State of New-York *mortgage* by this bill ? What does it *sell* with the right to re-purchase at an advanced price ? Is a certificate given on the loan, deposit or de-

livery of money to the State, declaring that the person delivering it is *entitled to receive* the amount delivered (if that is the least offensive word,) in 21 years, with interest semi-annually, until paid, a mortgage? Does such a certificate entitle the State to repurchase it, or the surplus revenues of the canal, at an advanced price? No, it is a loan, a naked, bold, palpable loan of money on the credit of the State to which it is loaned, and nothing else. But suppose it to be a mortgage; is the position of the learned jurist correct? Clearly not. A specific lien on an article without covenant to pay, as in case of a mortgage on real estate without covenants, creates a debt of the most solemn kind. The want of covenants only affects the remedy. The *creditor* must be satisfied with the property mortgaged for his *debt*. The courts have never held that an unsatisfied and unforced mortgage without a covenant to pay, created no debt, and they never will be guilty of such folly. The mortgage itself creates a debt, (the very name of the instrument conveys the idea of *debt* and a pledge for payment,) on it the debtor pays interest and finally the principal, or he loses his property. There can be no such thing as *interest* and *principal* without debt, and if the *debtor* does not pay the interest and principal the lien is foreclosed, and the property sold; this is the *creditor's remedy*. If it sells for enough the creditor realizes his debt; if for more the overplus belongs to the *debtor*. The law calls a debt thus secured, a mortgage debt, in contradistinction to a simple contract debt. Before foreclosure the debtor *owes* the whole amount; after foreclosure, the balance remaining after applying the proceeds of sale if there is a covenant to pay; if there is no covenant, no personal action will lie to recover the balance, and this is the length and breadth of the principle.

But if the mortgage should contain a covenant that the mortgaged premises should, on foreclosure, produce the full amount of the mortgage debt, I think it would be difficult for the most accomplished ingenuity to show that the debtor would not be liable for any deficiency that might arise on the sale of the mortgaged premises.

If this transaction can, under any aspect in which it may be viewed be regarded as a mortgage of the anticipated revenues of the canals, it is accompanied by precisely such a covenant as I have described.

In my opinion, the receipt of the money for which the "certificates" are to be given, and the giving of the certificates, create a State debt.

A brief statement of the material provisions of this bill, will aid us in arriving at a just conclusion as to its character, with reference to its constitutionality. The bill finds the State in this condition : It is in want, or supposes itself to be in want, of \$9,000,000 for present use, but the money is not in the treasury, and cannot be obtained, unless the words "loan" and "debt" can be cheated out of their ordinary signification. The State owns property, the annual income of which can be safely estimated at a given sum, but the whole of this income is pledged by the Constitution to certain specified objects; \$2,500,000 being pledged for the payment of the existing State debt and for the ordinary repairs of this property, and the balance of the Erie Canal enlargement and the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals. The friends of the bill deem it for the public advantage to anticipate this "remainder" pledged to these canals, and to realize present money by pledging them to such capitalists as may choose to advance money on the credit of this fund, and the bill is drawn to effectuate this object.

The second section of the act authorizes the Comptroller to issue "canal revenue certificates" of denominations from \$50 to \$20,000, chargeable on the surplus revenues of the canals, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually, and the principal redeemable at a future day, not exceeding twenty-one years. The form of the "certificate" is given, and it declares that the holder or his assigns is *entitled to receive* a given amount of money at a given day, and interest at a given rate, semi-annually, and the certificate contains an *addenda*, to the effect that the holder shall receive his money and interest "without any *other* obligation, liability or pledge on the part of the State of New-York, than such as is contained in this act." These certificates are to be officially signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by a transfer agent. When so signed, they are to be thrown into the market in quantities of \$3,000,000 annually, and sold to the highest bidder, at not less than par. If not sold, canal contractors may receive them at par in payment of labor. The proceeds of the sale of these certificates "shall be immediately paid into the treasury of this State," and are to be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the canal revenues are.

Section 3 appropriates the canal revenues for four years to the enlargement, &c., and afterwards to the *payment* of the interest and

the redemption of the principal of the "canal revenue certificates," until they are fully paid or bought up by the State.

Section 5 authorizes the Comptroller to turn these illegitimate stocks into the constitutional stocks of the State, by investing the canal revenue fund in stocks, &c.

Sec. 6 authorises banking on these "certificates."

Sec. 10 empowers the Legislature, after the year 1854, to direct the sum of \$350,000 to be applied to the necessary expenses of the government.

Sec. 11 requires the Canal Board so to regulate canal tolls, as to produce a "remainder" of at least \$800,000 annually, until the canal revenue certificates are fully redeemed.

Sec. 12 requires the completion of the canals in three years, and authorises the payment of contractors in the revenue certificates created by the act.

The above are the material features and provisions of the bill, and I regard it as directly in conflict with the Constitution in its whole scope.

1st. It creates a state debt in violation of the 12th section of article 7 of the Constitution.

The State throws its credit into market and sells it to the highest bidder. It is true it pledges a fund for the redemption of its promises to pay, and declares that it will not be liable beyond that fund; but it covenants that that fund shall be amply sufficient to meet its engagements. Without this covenant, is there any doubt that a State debt is created? but with it, the transaction contains a most solemn guarantee to the creditor that he shall be paid. Suppose Mr. Van Rensselaer desiring to raise a sum of money for present use, should throw his notes into market for sale, payable ten years after date, pledging therein the future rents of his leasehold estate for their payment, with a condition that he would not be liable beyond those rents; would those notes in the hands of a purchaser, make Mr. V. R. a debtor, and would they create a debt? If to this limitation there should be added a covenant that the rents should amount annually to a sum certain, amply sufficient for the ultimate payment of the notes and interest, the debt would become strictly personal, but the tran-

saction *would create a debt*, with or without the covenant. That part of the canal revenue known in the Constitution as "the remainder," is the money of the people; it is the produce of property on which they have expended nearly \$50,000,000, some portion of which has been raised by direct taxation, its income is raised by another mode of taxation, levied upon the citizens of the State, and is often times onerous and oppressive. When that income is received, it goes into the people's treasury, and is their property; any lien upon it or upon the future earnings of the canals, which in the Constitution are declared to be the property of the people, becomes a debt in the strictest sense of the term; a debt which the property of the people must pay. The State says to the creditors under this bill that it will pay the debt, and pledges its property to that object, and covenants in the most solemn manner that that property shall be sufficient to pay it. If this was an ordinary transaction of bargain and sale, the thing sold should be delivered or be capable of delivery. The vendee should be put in charge of the canals, and receive the income. But the bill puts him in no such condition. The State receives the money and *pays* it out to the creditor. Suppose the canal revenues should fall short of the anticipations of the present day, or some subsequent Legislature believing this bill to be unconstitutional, should devote the canal revenues appropriated by it, to the purposes of education, in what attitude would the public creditors holding "canal revenue certificates" be placed? In either contingency, would not these men be creditors of the State, and legally and morally entitled to payment of their debts? I think they would. It is a solecism to say that the State can receive \$9,000,000, agree to pay *interest* on it semi-annually, and to pay the principal in 21 years, out of the earnings or income of *its* property, and all this while they owe no debt for it.

2. This bill is in conflict with sec. 3, of article 7 of the Constitution. That section requires the application of the revenues remaining after meeting the appropriations of the 1st and 2d sections to the specific objects provided for to be made *annually*. The language of the section will admit of no other construction. It is plain, clear and explicit. It is as follows: "And the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, *in each fiscal year*, be applied in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and Genessee Valley and Black River canals *until the said canals shall be completed*." This section to meet Mr. Spen-

cer's construction should read as follows: "And the remainder of the revenues of the said canals of each fiscal year shall," &c. As it stands *when* shall the remainder, &c. be *applied*? Obviously "in each fiscal year." By whom are they to be applied? By the Legislature of each year. The *time* of the application is specified, it is not left open to doubtful construction. It "shall" be "in each fiscal year." There is no occasion to resort to lexicons or lexicographers for the signification of the word "*applied*." It is a word of very common use, and its meaning well understood, and standing where it does in the sentence, it can mean but one thing, and that is that this annual "remainder" shall be annually used in the completion of these public works. The *object* and the *time* of the use are both *specified*, and cannot be changed by construction. This view is strengthened by the concluding words of the sentence, "*until the said canals shall be completed*." When they are completed, the application of the "remainder" to that object shall cease, not when the *debt* contracted for their completion shall be *paid*, but when "*the said canals shall be completed*." If these canals are *completed* in three years does not this "remainder" become relieved from this constitutional dedication and subjected to the disposal of the Legislature. If they do, the intention of the convention is violated, and such is not the reading of the Constitution. That instrument requires this "remainder to be applied in each fiscal year to the completion of these works until they shall be completed." When this section was under discussion calculations were made by several members of the convention to ascertain in what time the canals would be completed, by an annual application of this remainder, and in order to secure as large a "remainder" as possible only \$200,000 were given to the General Fund for necessary expenses, and the pledged funds in the 1st section were cut down from \$1,500,000 to \$1,300,000. No man supposed that this remainder could consistently with the the language employed, be anticipated, nor can it without violating the plain unequivocal language of the Constitution.

By referring to sections one and two of this article, senators will see that the same terms are employed, in relation to the contributions to the sinking funds.

In section 1, the sum of \$1,700,000 "in each fiscal year," &c. and shall be sacredly "*applied*," &c.; and in section 2, \$1,500,000,

"in each fiscal year," &c. I trust it will not be contended that the State could, by issuing and selling "Sinking Fund certificates," anticipate these pledged funds, and convert them into ready money—pledging the fund, and the fund only, for the ultimate redemption of the new certificates. If such a contrivance could be resorted to, certainly no one possesses the hardihood to say that the State had wiped out her entire debt by the operation. A strong temptation to this course is apparent in the fact that a *premium* of from ten to twenty per cent. might be anticipated to arise on such a sale, and the transaction would be quite as constitutional as the scheme contained in this bill.

I beg to call the attention of Senators to the last paragraph of section 3 of this article, as it has a material bearing on the proper construction of the words "shall in each fiscal year," in the foregoing part of the section. This paragraph provides for a diversion of \$350,000 annually to defray the necessary expenses of the government, but this can not be resorted to until *eight years* from the adoption of the constitution have expired; from that time until the canals shall be completed, or the debt paid, this diversion cannot exceed \$350,000 annually, but after the happening of either of these events, the sum may be increased to \$672,500 annually—clearly contemplating that under the annual appropriation and application of this "remainder," the canals would not be completed in eight years, and that there would be a period between the expiration of the eight years and the finishing of the canals, during which this \$350,000 might be used, and such, beyond all doubt, was the settled intention of the convention. This provision is utterly inconsistent with the construction which is indispensably necessary to uphold this bill.

Mr. Spencer has attempted such a use of the word "manner," found in this section, as will justify the passage of this act. But when it is remembered that the *time*, and *object* of the application are *specified*, the discretion left to the Legislature to prescribe the "manner" of doing it, is subject to these precedents: The Legislature may direct what distinct portion of the "remainder" shall be applied to each of the specified works, how it shall be employed in the construction of the works, what portion of each work shall be first constructed, how locks shall be built, &c., &c.; in short, how, or in what

manner, this money shall be applied in each fiscal year in the construction of these works.

Legislative power in a free government is necessarily perpetual. The changing circumstances of such a country as ours require that its sessions should be annual. The Legislature of this year cannot rightfully judge of the wants and the interests of the community at any given period of the future, nor can it tie up, or foreclose the legislative power of the State for a quarter of a century to come. No men better understood this cardinal principle of legitimate government than the members of the convention, and intending to confine the legislative powers to the necessities of the present, they denied to it the power to bind the future. The most irresistible inclinations of present power to bind the future, have always been manifested in the constant *accumulation of public debt and future burthens*. Admonished, as we were by the history of every civilized government, of which we have any knowledge, we saw the absolute necessity of restraining within very narrow limits the power of the Legislature to contract debts, and even the people, in adopting the Constitution, bound themselves not to contract debts without making ample contemporaneous provisions for speedy payment. This 7th article was intended to control the prevalent mischief of governments, of loading posterity with burthens not their own; but if the convention and the people have both failed to accomplish that great object, the principle itself may as well be surrendered as utterly impracticable.

3d. It is believed that this bill is inconsistent with section 6 of the 7th article of the Constitution.

By the bill, the canal revenues are pledged, or mortgaged, to certain public creditors for a probable period of twenty-one years; certainly for a period but a little short of that time; and the management of the canals is so tied up, that they must produce a remainder of revenues applicable to the payment of the debt created by the revenue certificates, of at least \$800,000 annually. The term canal, I trust, does not signify, simply, the *ditch* in which the *water flows*, but all its incidents and appointments, including the revenues. The canals cannot be incumbered, or disposed of, by sale, lease, mortgage, or in any other manner. And by parity of reasoning, the only valuable property of the canals, to wit, their revenues, cannot be disposed of in any like manner.

If this Legislature can sell the canal revenues for twenty-one years, it can do so for five hundred, and by a pledge that a certain amount of surplus revenue shall be annually received, not only create a stupendous debt and perpetuate the tax upon trade, by heavily taxing the highway, but deprive the state of that management of the canals contemplated by the Constitution. The State, in the sense here employed, means the representative authority of the State; the Legislature, and it was thought unwise, both for the interests of commerce, and of the community, to place the canals under the constant protection and management of the representatives of the people. They could judge, from year to year of the state of the treasury, the wants of the State, the effect of rivalry, and the necessities of every class, affected by the imposition of tolls. This constant supervision was contemplated when the Constitution placed the *management* of the canals in the hands of the State forever.

This bill not only mortgages the canal revenues for twenty-one years, but prescribes such a condition in the *management* of the canals, as is wholly inconsistent with this constitutional provision. Such seems to me to be the obvious effect of the provisions of this bill, and I respectfully ask the attention of Senators to the subject.

4th. This bill is repugnant to section eight of the seventh article of the Constitution.

The eighth section provides, that "no moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act," &c. This bill makes a specific appropriation of the surplus revenues in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, to the enlargement, &c., and after the close of the fiscal year in 1854, it applies, and appropriates the whole of the surplus revenues, "at the end of each fiscal year," to the payment of the interest on the canal revenue certificates as it falls due, and to the redemption of the principal of said certificates, &c. This bill is intended to be complete in itself, and does not contemplate any future legislation to carry it into full effect, in all its parts. We are to test its constitutionality by an examination of its own provisions, without conjecturing what future Legislatures may, or may not do. With-

out a syllable of future legislation, a large share of the canal revenues will be paid out of the treasury under this bill, extending over a period of at least ten years, and probably of twenty-one years. It makes ample and minute provisions, in detail, for the receipt, investment, transfer and disbursement of the canal revenues, for the whole period that the revenue certificates, or any portion of them, shall run.

Sections three, four and five, of the bill, are in direct conflict with the eighth section of the Constitution, and cannot be upheld. The appropriations made by these three sections, are also obnoxious to the latter clause of this eighth section, no specific sum being appropriated, and the objects are too general and multifarious. I do not claim the right, and perhaps, in the language of Mr. Spencer, "it would not be respectful," in me to say, that this bill was obviously drawn to foreclose all future legislation in reference to the canal revenues, that it was probably suspected that some future Legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligation, might neglect to divert the pledged funds of the State, from their constitutional destination, and by that means fatally derange this mischievous scheme, that it was important so to frame the bill it could be carried out without the aid of the representatives of the people, and plunder the treasury *ad-libitum*, by the force of its own provisions, that if innocent individuals became public creditors, under its solemn guaranties, it would be thought to be a monstrous violation of the public faith, to interpose so ricketty an "obstacle" as the Constitution to their prejudice, and thus, from the necessity of preserving the public faith, the bill would be permitted to run its course without interruption. These considerations are always potential with governments, and they become doubly so when the strong bonds of interest encircle the sinews of labor, and the leprous distilment of public corruption has penetrated all classes of the commonwealth.

If this bill shall pass, in all human probability, \$9,000,000 of bank bills, resting on the funds represented by these "revenue certificates" for their basis and security, will be scattered broad-cast over the State, and will be found in the hands of the people, who receive money in small amounts and pay it out for daily subsistence, as well as in those of the more active and enterprising, who mould public opinion to their purposes and direct it by exciting the apprehensions

of the less intelligent. When such a combination of interests, much of it honest but ill-directed, and much of it knavish and corrupt, shall be brought to bear on this question, who will be found to stand by the Constitution and breast the storm? Who will be found with courage commensurate to the crisis, to stand up in the Legislature of the State and oppose the authority of the Constitution to the daring and flagitious robberies of this bill? History answers, no man. No, not one!

5th. It is submitted that the 10th section of this bill cannot be constitutionally adopted, at this time. Whether it can be in 1854, depends on a contingency that cannot now be known, and the present Legislature can make no disposition of the revenues which may or may not be diverted to supply the deficiencies of the general fund, until the period has arrived when it may be determined that the unappropriated revenue will not be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government. The Legislature can make no binding provision on that subject until the year 1854. Although this section is not a very important one, nevertheless it is an attempt to do what cannot be constitutionally done.

I have examined all the provisions of this bill, which the time allowed me by the Senate has permitted, and I have come to the conclusion, unhesitatingly, that the whole scheme is a direct, open and palpable infraction of the Constitution. The sections examined in detail, are harmonious parts of a system, and I hesitate not to say, a system of bold and daring aggression upon the rights of the people, and one which deserves the condemnation and reproach of all just men. The battle for financial integrity was fought in this State in 1842, and again in 1846, and resulted in the triumph of sound and correct principles. The war is again renewed by this bill, but a new and deeply interesting element mingles in the contest. The preservation of a constitutional government is involved in this issue; and although it is by no means the first attempt which has been made to overleap the barriers set by the people to protect themselves against the rapacity of irresponsible power, it is the last effort which can be made in behalf of the fundamental law.

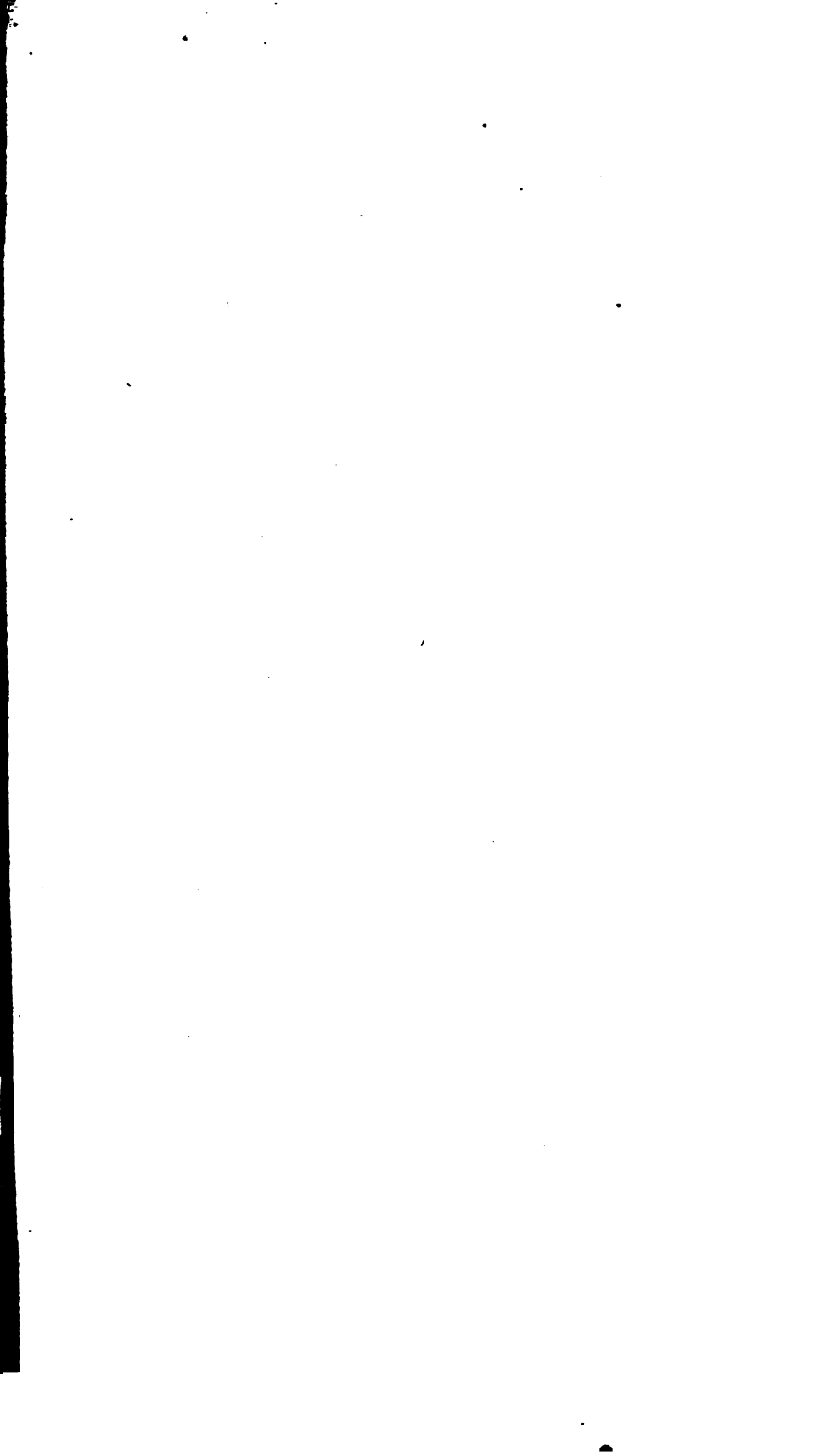
The breach made by this bill is too wide to be closed or defended, and when the pledged funds of the State can be invaded in very con-

tempt of the Constitution by which they are surrounded, and should be protected, and that too by the men who have solemnly sworn to guard this trust and respect the instrument which declares it to be "sacred," our hopes of the future perish within us, and our confidence in the fidelity of the representative, and in the power of the Constitution by which he is created, withers and dies. I have the consolation of being able to reflect, that during the whole of this struggle, I have been upon the ramparts, and stood firmly by the right, and now again I am cheered by your indulgence. Your kindness has permitted me to declare my opinion of this measure. I have done so boldly, but I hope respectfully. I have done what I have conceived to be a solemn duty, and I have an abiding conviction, that come what will, yours will be done also.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. CHATFIELD,

Attorney-General.



State of New-York.

No. 69.

IN SENATE, APRIL 14, 1851.

REPORT

Of the majority of the committee on canals on the Assembly bill to complete the enlargement of the canals of the State.

Mr. Upham, from the committee on canals, to which was referred the bill from the Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals,

REPORTS:-

The measure referred to the committee has already engrossed so much of the public attention, and been so fully discussed, as to render it unnecessary for your committee to enter into a full investigation of its merits. Certain positions seem to be so universally conceded, that your committee will content themselves with doing little more than stating them.

1. That the Constitution is imperative on the Legislature to apply all the surplus revenues of the canals after deducting the specific appropriations to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.

2. That these surplus revenues expended only as received, will not be sufficient to complete those works in less time than from twelve to fifteen years.

3. That in the meantime there is great danger that the trade and commerce now carried on through the Erie canal, will be diverted into other channels to the great injury of the State at large, and calculated seriously to reduce our canal revenues.

This diversion of trade into other channels has already commenced and is increasing. The cause of it is the greater cheapness of transportation to market by other channels. This cheapness depends upon the price of freight or transportation. Experience has demonstrated precisely what that price must be, to afford a remuneration to forwarders, with the present capacity of the canals. That price has been found so high with the lowest practicable rates of tolls, as to have induced producers and their agents to seek and use other channels.

Competition is springing up in every direction and must be successful unless some measures are adopted to give our canals a preference.

4. That the immediate completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal will give that preference, increase our trade, and enlarge our revenues.

It is not the intention of your committee to repeat the statistical facts so carefully compiled from official documents and so clearly exhibited in the report of the canal committee of the Assembly, which has been printed and laid on our tables; but they take from that report one single comparison that is decisive on this subject. The expense of moving a barrel of flour from lake Erie to Albany is $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; upon the enlarged canal it would be $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Making an allowance for errors of calculation, it may safely be affirmed that the expense would be reduced one half. The effect of a corresponding reduction in the charge of freight, which must result in not only retaining the present business of the canals, but in bringing back what has been diverted, and in inviting a vast addition from the whole region of country which would find it profitable to avail itself of these cheap freights, can not be estimated, but it must be enormous.

5. That until the enlargement is completed, the money expended upon it is unproductive, inasmuch as the revenues cannot be increased by its expenditure until the whole canal is ready for use by boats of the largest size. By a table annexed to the report of the Assem-

bly committee, it is shown that the interest on the annual surpluses which would be thus applied from year to year, amounts to five millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; a sum equal to about one-half of the whole expense of the enlargement. There will then be a dead loss to the State of this amount, unless the enlargement can be expedited.

6. That the present surplus revenues of the canals, and the accumulated surplus created by the enlargement, will afford abundant means for the completion of that enlargement within three or four years, if they can be anticipated so as to be made available within that time.

The estimated cost of completing the canals, to which the surplus revenues are pledged by the Constitution, is \$11,000,000. By table B, annexed to the same report, it will be seen that the aggregate surpluses up to 1866, will be \$19,628,756, leaving a margin of more than eight millions of dollars. But the bill proposes to anticipate \$9,000,000. The surplus revenues until and including 1854, being by the bill left to be expended at once on the canals, they should not be included in the means of reimbursing the sum anticipated. These amount to \$2,932,713, deducting that sum from the above gross revenues (\$19,628,756,) and we have left to reimburse the \$9,000,000 anticipated, \$16,696,043, leaving a margin of more than seven millions. Your committee will not repeat the reasons for the estimates of future surpluses, as they are given much at large in the report of the Assembly committee, and have not yet been assailed from any quarter. The principles adopted in making those estimates have been so remarkably verified by experience, that they may be as implicitly relied upon as any law of political economy.

It affords your committee great satisfaction to observe that these positions have not been seriously questioned in any quarter entitled to respect, and so strongly have they impressed the minds of all with the indispensable necessity of some measure to expedite the completion of the enlargement, that the proposition has been advocated by members of the Assembly living remote from the canals, and having interests adverse to them, to raise by a tax on the people the necessary sums for the prompt execution of the work. In the judgment of your committee this proposition was wisely rejected. It

would be oppressive to collect by general tax nine millions of dollars, when there are other and abundant means, as has already been shown, to accomplish the same purpose. And it now remains for your committee to inquire whether it is within the competency of the Legislature to anticipate those revenues by procuring means on their credit exclusively for that purpose.

The argument in favor of the constitutional power of the Legislature to issue certificates redeemable out of the surplus revenues stated above, to sell those certificates with an express declaration that they involve no other obligation than that imposed by the Constitution, of applying those revenues to the completion of the canals mentioned, and to apply those revenues as ascertained in each fiscal year to the redemption of the certificates, has been so elaborately presented in the report of the Assembly committee and the appendix thereto, that it cannot be necessary that your committee should repeat it. They concur in and adopt fully and entirely the conclusions of the Assembly committee.

The bill referred to your committee was also by a vote of the Senate subjected to the examination of the Attorney General, and he was requested to report, "whether in his opinion the bill conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution?" His report has been communicated and read. Notwithstanding the previous convictions of the committee, they deemed it their duty to examine, and candidly and fairly weigh and consider the views presented by the Attorney General, and see whether there was so much of a doubt raised by him respecting the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the bill as to induce them to withhold their recommendation of its passage to the Senate. They have done so and are more satisfied than they were previously of the soundness of the conclusions to which they had arrived. The whole style and tone of the report show that ingenuity has been racked to discover some plausible ground of constitutional objection. The author avows that he considers any effort to expedite the enlargement, in conflict with the policy of himself and his friends, and seems to boast of his consistency in now persisting under circumstances so different, in the policy of delay and procrastination which he claims to have long maintained.

With such feelings and prejudices, it may be assumed that nothing

which his own mind could discover, or which could be suggested by those who concur with him, to obstruct and defeat the passage of the bill, would be overlooked or omitted. If then it be found that the report presents nothing but what has already been considered and answered, or what the able and ingenious men who have so amply discussed the question, have deemed utterly unworthy of consideration and of their characters and stations; we shall have the strongest reasons for increased confidence in the soundness of our positions. For this purpose the committee propose to examine the leading and principal points of the report. Of course they will not be expected to reply to the inflammatory partizan appeals and declamations with which it abounds. The Attorney General was called upon for an official opinion upon a constitutional question, not for a political essay, and still less for one reflecting in the coarsest terms upon the large majority of the House of Assembly which passed this bill, by stigmatizing it as containing "daring and flagitious robberies," and as being an open and daring aggression upon the rights of the people, and sanctioning "the plunder of the treasury *ad libitum*." Any further notice of these vituperations, and others of a similar character, than this statement of them, would be inconsistent with the sense which this committee entertains of the duties and proprieties of the occasion. As to the gentleman whom he so rudely assails, for giving an opinion in compliance with the request of members of the Legislature, his best defence will be found in a comparison of the opinion which he furnished, with this report of the Attorney-General.

There is one allusion, however, to the past history of our canals, which is so glaringly erroneous, and so unjust to the public officers who are traduced by it, that common justice requires its correction. The report speaks of the "false promises of visionary men having stimulated a superabundance of stock," in 1838, '39, and '40. This refers to the committee on ways and means of the Assembly in 1838, of which Mr. Ruggles was chairman, and to the report of the Canal Board in 1840, in which estimates were furnished, of the probable amount of the tolls of the canals in future years. These reports were made in the discharge of public duties, and the latter, that of the Canal Board, in obedience to a resolution of the Assembly, moved by one of the same class as that in which the Attorney-Gen-

eral glories in being enrolled, which pointedly required an estimate of the tolls for the then ensuing seven years. That estimate was made, conforming substantially to that previously made by Mr. Ruggles, and was extensively circulated. Its accuracy has excited the astonishment of all who have compared it with the actual results. That comparison was made in the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, the present year, (Assembly Document, No. 27,) and is embodied in the report of the committee of the Assembly, so often referred to. Indeed, to be ignorant of the results of the comparison between those estimates and the actual receipts, would betray such incapacity as ought not to be ascribed to any public officer. The wonderful coincidence between "the promises," and the realization, has been the theme of remark by all men who have paid the slightest attention to public affairs. The report of Mr. Ruggles, although not founded on arithmetical calculation, as the other was, but more upon general views and calculations, has proved equally accurate in all its estimates and "promises." Indeed, the actual receipts of the tolls have exceeded his predictions. It is therefore astonishing, that a public officer at this day, should, in the face of an intelligent community, and in an imperishable public document, pronounce these "promises" false, and the men who made them, "visionary."

The report of the Attorney-General commences by the discussion of a point that was not referred to him. The resolution of the Senate, obviously referred to "the provisions of the Constitution" of this State. But he has endeavored to show that the bill conflicts with that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids any State to emit bills of credit. And yet after five pages of remarks on the subject, he concludes by saying that he "has not examined the question with sufficient care, to pronounce definitely upon it!"

To counteract, however, what erroneous impressions those remarks may have produced, the committee will notice the reference to Ch. J. Marshall's opinion, 4 Peters, 431, and some other observations in the report. It is unfortunate that in transcribing the quotation from Ch. J. Marshall, a sentence in the middle of a paragraph is omitted, while the preceding and succeeding sentences are retained, and that the sentence omitted should be that which seems fatal to the

objection made. The omitted sentence is as follows: "The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a state binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received, or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes in common language denominated 'bills of credit.'" Then follows in the original the sentence quoted in the report: "To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have been always understood." Another passage in the same opinion seems still more decisive: "The term has acquired an appropriate meaning, and 'bills of credit' signify a paper medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society." In the case of the Bank of Kentucky, 11 Peters Rep., 314, the definition given by Judge McLean, delivering the opinion of the court in that case, is, "a paper issued by the sovereign power containing a pledge of its faith and designed to circulate as money." In the same case, at p. 381, Justice Story says, "a bill of credit, then, issued by a state is negotiable paper designed to pass as currency and to circulate as money."

The certificates authorised by this bill are not so designed, and cannot pass as currency, or as a circulating medium. By the second section of the bill, they are to be issued, signed, &c, precisely as the State stocks regulated by the act of 1831, chap. 320. So that if they are bills of credit, all our State stocks are of the same character; a conclusion to which no one has yet arrived, or probably ever will.

The Attorney General seems to think that their being made receivable for banking associations gives them the character of bills of credit. This is an incident wholly disconnected from their legal character. They may be good securities for others to issue bills of credit upon, but that cannot change their character and make them bills of credit. Our ordinary State stocks are receivable for the same purpose as securities; as are bonds and mortgages. But this does not make them bills of credit to circulate as money. The only difference which we understand the Attorney General to make between them (and in this we may be mistaken, for the language is

obscure,) is that the State stocks are better secured and more valuable.

But we have already spent more time on this question than it is worth. The practice of every State in the Union has settled the point forever that stocks of any kind issued by a State "for a past debt, or to obtain money for present use" are not bills of credit.

The Attorney General then proceeds to consider the question submitted to him. He makes a series of general observations preparatory to his specific objections, the most important of which will be noticed. It would seem that the Attorney General had been considering the bill appended to the report of the Assembly committee, instead of the one passed by the House. The bill so appended is the one introduced into the House by the member from Orleans county which authorizes the receiving of deposits. From the frequency with which the report speaks of deposits and certificates given upon them, we are led to think that the latter bill was that which was in the mind of the Attorney General. It is difficult to account for many of his observations in any other way. It is hardly necessary to say that the bill before the committee says nothing about deposits, but authorizes a sale at auction of the certificates. The main question is whether these certificates create a debt against the State? A moral or religious obligation is a duty, and in a loose sense may be called a debt. But constitutions and laws deal with the relations of men in society. And it is impossible for us to believe that our Constitution by declaring that, "no debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of this State," meant any thing more or less than such obligations to pay money as could be enforced against individuals if made by them: such a contract as would impose upon the State a legal obligation to impose a tax for its payment if necessary. Although the State cannot be sued by a claimant for services rendered under proper authority or for property taken by its officers in the discharge of their duties, yet there exists a legal obligation to pay wholly distinct from that general and indefinite equity, which appeals to sympathy or an abstract sense of right. This distinction is daily recognized by our committees on claims, and by the Legislature in the mode of passing bills for the relief of individuals.

If the claim be not a legal obligation such as could be enforced against an individual, then the law satisfying it is considered as an appropriation of public money or property for a private purpose, and requires a vote of two-thirds. But if the claim be a legal debt, such as might be maintained in a suit at law if the State could be sued, then the law satisfying it, may be passed by a majority. This is a practical exposition of the meaning of a debt by the State, with which every member of the Legislature is familiar; and it shows that something more than moral obligation is essential to constitute it. The Attorney General's definition of a debt, that it is a legal or equitable obligation to pay is well enough if the term obligation is construed according to the above principles. But it is inapplicable to a case where a specific fund is set apart for the satisfaction of the demand and placed in the hands of a trustee, who is responsible only for the faithful application of the fund. No one would consider that responsibility a debt of the trustee for the demand. And it can make no difference whether the party setting apart the fund constitutes a third person the trustee, or assumes the trust himself. There would be an obligation to pay as a trustee, but not as a debtor. Hence the committee entirely dissent from the proposition of the Attorney General that, "it is no matter whether the payment is to be made from a general or particular fund." It is precisely that difference that the demand is to be satisfied from a particular fund and in no other way, which changes the whole character of the contract and converts the party holding the fund into a trustee. That is exactly the case with the contract proposed by the bill. The surplus revenues constitute the fund set apart for the enlargement of the Erie canal by the Constitution. The State is the trustee of that fund for the specific purpose, and it engages to apply that fund, as it is bound to do, to the enlargement, by applying it to the redemption of certificates issued in anticipation of it, and which are substituted for it and represent it. There is no mortgage created by the bill, as the Attorney General seems to suppose, but there is a pledge remaining, that created by the Constitution, and the bill merely recognizes it and gives it a more speedy operation. The cases of mortgage and pledge, to which allusion is made in the report, were referred to obviously because in them the principle was declared that there could be no debt without a general undertaking to pay. The Attorney General says those cases only decide that there was no remedy beyond the specific property pledged,

and that therefore it was a question of remedy merely. But the remedy is the vital and test question. For if there be a debt, there must be a remedy; and the absence of it is the best evidence that there is no debt. There is no remedy against a trustee beyond the property in his hands, and of course there is no debt of his. It seems therefore to your committee quite clear, that the acts of the Legislature, carrying into effect "in such manner as it shall direct," the pledge of the surplus revenues made by the Constitution, cannot create a debt. If there be any debt, which is denied, it is created by the Constitution.

The Attorney-General says that by the bill the State throws its credit into the market, and covenants that the fund provided for the certificates shall be sufficient. That this is an entire misconception of the provisions of the bill, every one knows who has read it, and is to be accounted for only by the fact stated by the Attorney-General, of his want of time sufficiently to consider the bill. There is nothing in the whole bill having the slightest resemblance to such a covenant. It renews the pledge of the Constitution, that the surplus revenues of the canal, whatever may be their amount, shall be applied to the enlargement in the manner which it prescribes, and does all that the case permitted to make those revenues sufficient, by a direction to the Canal Board in respect to the rates of tolls. This direction is of course subject to the action of any future Legislature, according to circumstances as they may arise. It is not in the power of the present Legislature to bind their successors by any such direction, and it has not been attempted. The direction in the bill is given as an evidence of the good faith of the Legislature towards those who shall purchase the certificates. The same good faith which now keeps up the rate of tolls to an amount sufficient to redeem the canal debt and the General Fund debt, will unquestionably preserve such a rate as shall be just to those who pay the tolls, while it secures the trade and commerce of the canals, and affords the means of reimbursing the certificates. Nor is it true that by the bill the State throws its credit into the market. The Constitution has itself recognized the difference between the "credit of the State" and the credit of a fund. The 9th section of the 7th article provides that "The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." But the 5th

section of the same article recognizes the authority of the Legislature "to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable," "on the credit of such fund," viz: the canal revenues pledged to pay the existing debt. It seems to the committee that nothing can be more palpable than this distinction between the "credit of the State" and "the credit of a fund." It is the latter which the bill proposes to throw into the market and not the former.

The error of the Attorney-General seems to arise from his mistake of an important and controlling fact. He says that the "remainder of the revenues pledged for the redemption of the certificates" is the people's property, and any lien upon it becomes a debt which the property of the people must pay. The remainder or surplus revenues of the canal is *not* the property of the people. It is set apart and pledged to a specific purpose, the enlargement, &c., and cannot be otherwise disposed of without an amendment of the Constitution. The State, or the Legislature as its representative, is the trustee of that fund, and has no more authority or right to divert it from the specified object than it has to misapply the Bank Safety Fund, or the ordinary revenues pledged for the payment of the existing debt. The State has the administration of that fund, but has no other property in it than an executor may be said to have in the assets of his testator. He is the legal owner for the purpose of protecting them, but he is the mere agent and trustee of those creditors, legatees and next of kin to whom these assets belong. And this is precisely the same kind of ownership which the State has in this "remainder" of the revenues.

It is equally incorrect to say that the bill creates a lien on this "remainder." The lien is created by the Constitution, which says it "shall" be applied to the completion of the enlargement, &c. The same error is repeated in another form, when the Attorney-General says that "it is a solecism to say that the State shall engage to pay principal and interest out of its property, and yet no debt is created." Would it be a solecism to say that an executor did not create a debt against himself by engaging to pay a demand against the estate out of the assets in his hands? If so, it is a solecism which has the repeated sanction of the courts of this and every other State in the Union.

It seems to your committee that the forgetting or overlooking the fact that these surplus revenues are already pledged by the Constitution to the very purpose to which the bill applies them, has caused all the difficulty on the subject. Without now admitting that an original pledge of future revenue, unaccompanied by other obligation, would create a debt, it is sufficient answer to those who think it might be a debt in some indefinite sense, to say that this bill creates no original pledge, but carries out and executes the pledge made by the Constitution, and that therefore even in that indefinite sense there is no debt *created by this bill*.

The second objection under our State Constitution urged by the Attorney General, is founded on that clause in the 3d section of article 7 which says that the "remainder" of the canal revenues "shall in each fiscal year be applied in such manner as the Legislature shall direct," to the enlargement, &c. He concedes that this means *used* or *employed*, but contends that these revenues can be used only by being expended annually. So much has been said on this point already, that it must be unnecessary to multiply words respecting it. It is a question that appeals to every man's common sense, whether a direction that the "remainder," when ascertained, in each fiscal year, shall be applied to reimburse an advance made for the completion of the canals on the credit of that remainder, is or is not an *application* of that remainder in the manner selected by the Legislature, to the completion of the canals; that it is merely necessary to state the terms of the proposition to enable every one to determine it. And if it be, as it most clearly is, *an application*, then the only question is whether this application may not be made by a previous general law, or whether it must be by an annual law? It is not an appropriation, because that is already made by the Constitution; it is not a direction to pay out of the treasury, which must be made at least every two years; but it is in pursuance of the authority given in the 3d clause above quoted, *an application* in such manner as the Legislature have thought proper to direct. Thus a law might provide that until the Black River canal was completed, all the remainder of the revenues should be applied to its completion. This would not be an appropriation within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution which requires one to be made once in two years; another law for the payment out of the treasury of specific sums would be

necessary; but the law which had applied the fund to the Black River canal would be an application in strict fulfilment of the 3d section.

The Attorney-General further objects under this clause that the pledge it contains is only until the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals "are completed," and that their completion would release the pledge, although the completion was effected by means procured on the credit of the pledge. To test the soundness of this view let it be applied to the proceeding recognized by the fifth section, the procuring means to satisfy the public creditors on the credit of the canal revenues, pledged and set apart for the payment of the existing debt. The Legislature has already authorized, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have borrowed upon the credit of those canal revenues thus pledged, money to pay portions of the existing public debt. But the 1st section, of the 7th article, appropriates and sets apart certain sums out of the canal revenues as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the canal debt, "until the same shall be wholly paid." The 2nd section makes a similar appropriation of other sums out of those revenues until the General Fund debt "shall be wholly paid." Now, according to the theory of the Attorney-General, the money borrowed in anticipation of those revenues, and upon their credit having been applied to and extinguished so much of the existing debt, the pledge of the revenues as to that portion of the debt so paid, is released, and if the whole debt were paid by a new loan in anticipation, the whole pledge would be extinguished. The persons who loaned their money upon the credit of the fund did not so understand the contract, nor will any one so construe it. It is a familiar principle of law that he or that which is substituted for another person or thing, has all the rights and remedies and is subject to all the obligations of the original. The ordinary case of a surety paying the debt, being substituted in all the rights of the creditor, is but an example of the principle. The new creditor in the case of the loans already made is substituted for the original creditor, and has all his rights. So the parties who purchase the certificates proposed, stand in the place of those who would be entitled to receive the "remainder" of the revenues for services performed in the completion of the enlargement. In fact the services will be rendered by those parties, by their money. If a contractor for the completion of the canal

should have a balance due him for work, which remained unpaid at its completion, would any one pretend that the fact of the completion liberated the "remainder" from the constitutional pledge, so that it might be diverted to other purposes than paying such contractor? Yet that will be precisely the condition of the purchaser of the proposed certificates.

The true and obvious reasoning of these expressions in the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections, "until the whole debt be paid" and "until their completion" is that the revenues shall not be diverted to other purposes until *they* shall have accomplished the specific objects enumerated. The Attorney General calls attention to the second paragraph of the 3d section of Article 7, which provides that after the expiration of eight years, the Legislature may apply \$350,000 instead of \$200,000 to defray the expenses of the government out of the "remainder" of the canal revenues and this he thinks shows a settled determination of the convention that the enlargement should not be completed in less time than the 8 years. Whatever the Attorney General may think proper to say for himself, it is not believed that other members of the convention will acknowledge themselves guilty of the gross absurdity of determining that the work should not be completed as soon as the means provided would allow. If the "remainder" had amounted to three millions annually for the first three or four years successively of the eight years, was it the "settled determination" that it should not be applied?

The paragraph referred to is but a qualification of the preceding one which had limited the sum to be applied to the support of government annually to \$200,000, and its object was simply to give the Legislature, in a probable contingency, the discretion to apply \$150,000 more, and it has no other operation than if the original provisions had been for \$350,000. The Attorney General admits that the Legislature may direct *how* the "remainder" shall be applied, but insists that *time* and *object* control the manner. We hope we have already shown that the *time* of actual application is when the "remainder" is ascertained in each fiscal year, and that the directions for such application at that time, may, and indeed must be, by a previous law. As to the *object*, there scarcely seems room for two opinions, that when the "remainder" is applied to reimburse an advance made and expended on the enlargement, it is applied to the *object* of the enlargement.

The Attorney-General contends that the convention intended to confine the Legislature to the necessities of *the present*, and denied it the power to bind the future. But it so happens that in this case it was the convention itself that bound the future by setting apart the "remainder" of the canal revenues to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and other works. Surely the convention did not mean to deny to the Legislature the power of fulfilling one of the engagements of the Constitution! And in connection with this he remarks that article seven of the Constitution was intended to prevent the loading of posterity with burdens not its own. And yet the same convention loaded posterity with the expense of completing the enlargement, by setting apart the "remainder" of the canal revenues to that object until it was completed!

If that was the object of the article, which course of proceeding will be most likely to accomplish it—which will load posterity the longest time, and the heaviest amount, to carry on the enlargement at a rate of progress that will require twelve or fifteen years to finish it, will sink five or six millions of interest, and will keep the revenues at a reduced amount; or to complete it with all reasonable expedition, in three or four years, and thus save the interest on the revenues of eight or nine years, augment the trade and commerce, and double the revenues of the canals?

The third objection made by the Attorney-General is, that the bill violates the sixth section of article seven of the Constitution, which declares that the Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State, which he supposes refers not only to the ditch, but to all the incidents and fruits of the canal, including its tolls and revenues. This provision will be in force when the canals contemplated by the Constitution, are all completed and paid for, and the revenues thereby liberated. Of course the prohibition that the canals shall not be "otherwise disposed" of, will then be in force. What will the Legislature do with the canal tolls after that time, if they cannot dispose of them? Can they not be applied to the payment of services rendered by public officers, or work done on any new canal or enlargement, or other public enterprise, that may be authorised? And yet this would be a disposition of them. We much doubt a construction that would lead to such results.

But assuming that the prohibition includes canal revenues, the Attorney-General objects that the bill sells these revenues to the public creditors for 21 years. If indeed, it be a sale to pay out a fund, or to promise to pay it out for services rendered, or money advanced, then the Constitution itself has made the sale, for it declares that these canal revenues shall be employed, devoted, set apart exclusively, for the payment of work done in the completion of the enlargement.

The same answer is applicable to the Attorney General's remark that the bill *mortgages* the remainder of the canal revenues for 21 years. The mortgage, if it be one, the pledge as we would call it, is already made by the Constitution to devote them to the purposes of the bill. He remarks also in this connection that the bill prescribes conditions and limitations upon the management of the canals inconsistent with that legislative discretion which the Constitution meant to give. This is a very distorted view of the provision of the bill which direct the Canal Board what amount of revenue they are to raise by the rates of tolls. This direction is in its nature, subject to the future action of the Legislature, to be governed by circumstances as they arise. It no more violates the Constitution to give such a direction, than would a law directing the price at which the public lands should be sold.

A fourth objection of the Attorney General is, that the bill violates the 8th section of article 7 in appropriating money for more than two years in advance. The objection is met at once by the fact that neither the section referred to, nor any other section, prohibits the Legislature from appropriating for as many years as they please. The section speaks to the Comptroller and Treasurer and tells them they shall not pay any money out of the Treasury, "unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act." So that it may and does happen that an appropriation for one year not being called for until after the expiration of two years from the time it was made cannot be paid. It is entirely different in its language and terms from the 11th clause of the 8th section and 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that Congress shall have power "to raise and support armies, but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer time than two years." Here the prohibition operates on the appropriation

itself, while that in our State Constitution operates on payments under it. A law would be useless that directed a payment out of the Treasury three or more years after its passage ; but it would not be unconstitutional.

But the bill makes no appropriation for more than two years. The only appropriating clause is that providing for the payment of interest on the certificates and directing the payment of three millions, five hundred thousand dollars during the year 1851 and 1852 for the completion of the canals designated. The third section to which the Attorney General refers does not appropriate the canal revenues for the years 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854 as he supposes. It reiterates the pledge of the Constitution and *applies* those revenues directly to the completion of the very canals specified in section 3 of article 7 in its own words. It then *applies* the "remainder" of the canal revenues after 1854 as a sinking fund to reimburse the principal and interest of the money advanced and substituted for that remainder and expended for the purpose to which it was devoted. It does not purport to be an appropriation ; it has none of the usual expressions of such a clause, and not a dollar could be paid out under it either now or at any future time.

All the patriotic indignation expended by the Attorney-General upon a scheme which he supposed he had discovered embodied in this third section, to continue beyond two years the work of the enlargement, and the reimbursement of the advances made for it, without the sanction of future Legislatures, is, therefore, unfortunately wasted by its entire misdirection.

A fifth objection of the Attorney-General is, that the 10th section of the bill cannot now be passed, as the appropriation which it contemplates of \$350,000 for the expenses of government cannot be made until after 1854. The most cursory reading of that section will show that it does not contain any appropriation or application of any money, revenues or fund whatever. The 8th section had *applied all* the "remainder" of the canal revenues to the completion of the specified canals. But as the second paragraph of the 3d section of article 7 of the Constitution had authorized the Legislature to increase the amount to be applied to the expenses of government \$150,000 after 1854, there would be an inconsistency between the bill and that provision, unless the bill was qualified. The only pur-

pose of the 10th section was to make that qualification by declaring that if the Legislature should apply that sum of \$150,000 to the expenses of government as authorized by the 3d section, then the amount of canal revenues so applied should cease to form any part of the fund provided by the 8th section.

This gross misapprehension of the plain meaning of the 10th section is another proof of the assertion of the Attorney General of his want of time sufficiently to consider the bill. But whether the apology for hasty and inconsiderate conclusions upon a subject of such deep interest to the public, and involving such important constitutional questions is calculated to strengthen confidence in the conclusions themselves, must be left for the determination of the Senate.

There are many fallacies in the report of the Attorney General which have not been noticed by the committee merely because it would require more time and space than can now be devoted to them. Those affecting principles of any consequence have been examined with the freedom which the occasion demanded. Those which are incidental and have not been specially noticed, are of the same general character with the specimens we have presented to the Senate.

Although the time to which the committee have been obliged to restrict themselves, in order to present a report in season for consideration during the present session, has been short, yet the discussions which have been going on for a month past on the various questions involved, have enabled them to form definite and satisfactory conclusions, and to be ready to present them at a very brief notice. These conclusions have not been weakened by the report of the Attorney General, but on the contrary, have been confirmed and strengthened by the total failure of that report to establish any one of its positions.

The committee have no hesitation in recommending to the Senate the passage of the bill; and they are confirmed in the opinion they have expressed above, of its constitutionality, by the following opinion upon that subject, given at the request of the chairman of the committee, by DANIEL WEBSTER.

A. S. UPHAM,
C. D. ROBINSON.

OPINION OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Doubts having been suggested of the constitutional power of the Legislature of the State of New-York to pass a bill, now pending before it, entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black river canals," my opinion upon that point has been requested.

The first question I presume is, whether, by this bill, should it pass into a law, a debt would be contracted by or on behalf of the State of New-York, against the prohibition contained in the 12th section of the 7th article of the Constitution of that State.

That section declares that "no debt shall be hereafter contracted, by or on behalf of this State," unless for some single object, &c., and unless its reimbursement be provided for by a direct tax, &c., &c.

None of these conditions, or others made necessary by the section referred to, in order to render a law for the creation of a debt valid, are contained in this bill; so that the sole question, so far as respects this part of the Constitution, is simply this: Does this bill authorize the contracting of a debt by or on behalf of the State?

To contract a debt is, in the general sense of the phrase, to incur a liability for the payment of money.

This liability may be absolute or conditional; it may be accompanied by the joint liability of others, or it may rest on one alone; and it may or it may not be secured by pledges, hypothecations, or other collateral assurances.

And in this general sense the Constitution of the State of New-York is to be understood in this 3d section of the 7th article; because,

where the Constitution of a State gives the Legislature of such State an authority to contract debts, or imposes restraints on such authority, there cannot well be any doubt of what is meant by the use of the terms.

The Legislature of a State, except so far as constitutional prohibitions may prevent, may control and dispose of the property, income, and revenue of the State, and apply them to public objects, in its discretion ; and it may authorize loans or contract debts for proper objects.

But the contracting of debts by the Legislature for such objects may be restrained or prohibited, and by the Constitution of New-York it is prohibited, except under limitations and conditions, which this bill does not provide for.

Does this bill, then, propose to create a debt ?

In other words, will these certificates, provided for in it, establish an obligation against the State of New-York, constituting a debt, within the just interpretation of the prohibition of the Constitution ?

I think not. I think the certificates will amount to a transfer, assignment, or anticipation of certain revenues, and nothing more.

If the provision of the bill be clear, as it seems to me it is clear, that the certificates shall be received at the sole hazard of the receiver or his assigns, without any obligation on the part of the State, direct or indirect, in law or equity, to make any other provision for the repayment of the sums which may be advanced, I do not think the transaction amounts to the contracting of a debt, within the prohibition of the Constitution.

The second question arises under the 3d section of the same 7th article. The important words are : "The surplus revenues shall in each fiscal year be applied, as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black river canals, until they shall be completed."

I had at first some difficulty with this clause, from an apprehension that it might be supposed that these words make it imperative on the

Legislature to perform the legal act of application, in each fiscal year, successively ; but I am persuaded that that view is too narrow, and cannot be sustained.

The actual application of the money to its use, and not the legal declaration of its use, is the thing to be done in each fiscal year.

That is to say, the Legislature in its discretion is to make proper provisions, and may make them beforehand, for the application of the surplus revenues, as they arise from year to year, to the object to which they are destined.

The Legislature has, and should have, a reasonable latitude of discretion in the execution of this trust. It may select one of the three objects to be first accomplished, and then another to be second, postponing the third ; or, it may provide for carrying them all on simultaneously.

All this depends on its own enlightened judgment of what the public good requires.

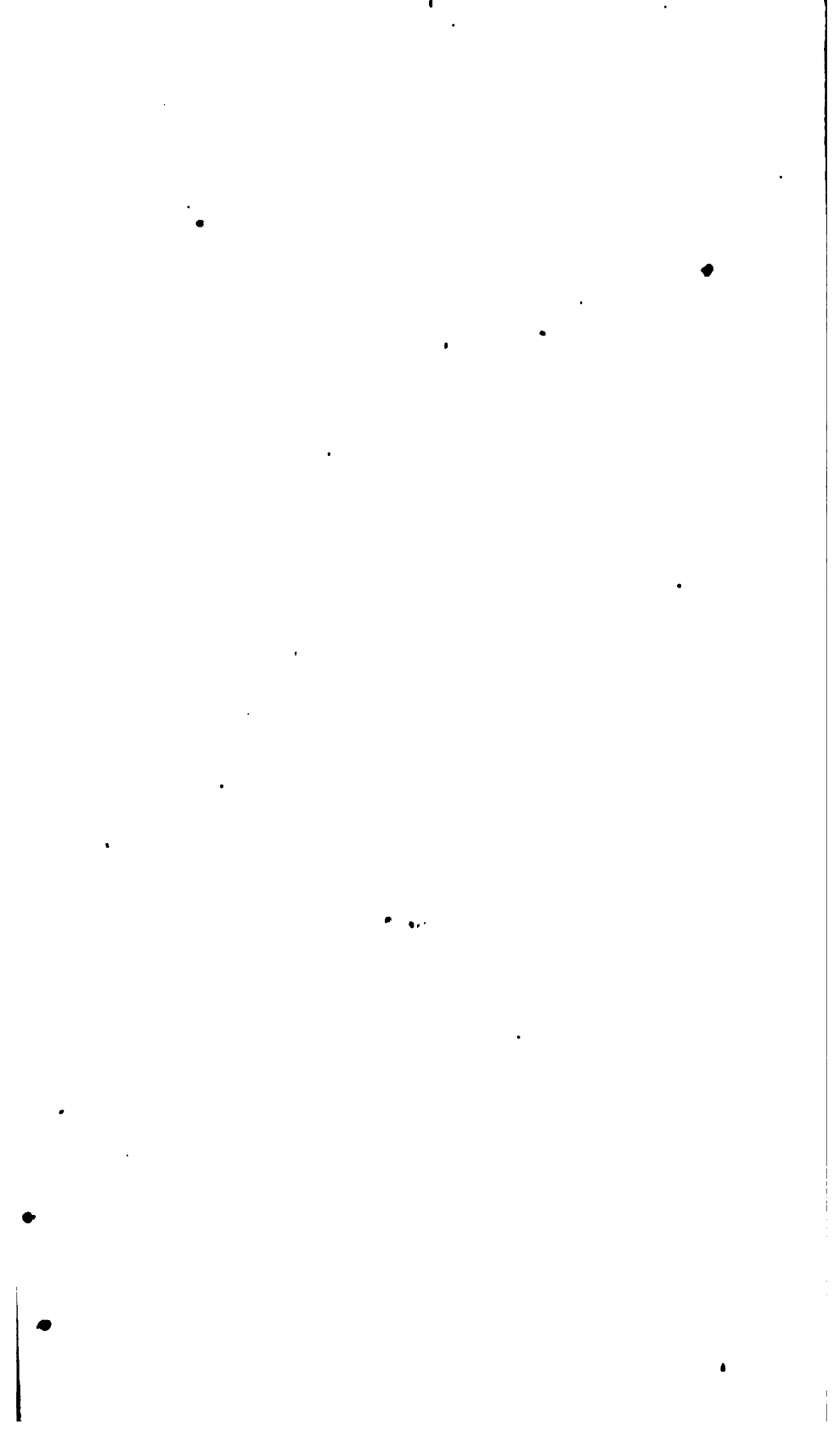
One can hardly see how any judicious and economical execution of this authority by the Legislature could be performed, without previous contracts and stipulations for the doing of the work on the one hand, and the payment out of the fund on the other.

All such stipulations for future payments would be anticipations, or legal regulations in advance ; and I consider the provisions of this bill to amount to no more.

I am of opinion, therefore, on the whole, that the bill is not, in any of its provisions, repugnant to the Constitution of New-York.

DANL. WEBSTER.

Marshfield, April 11, 1851.



State of New-York.

No. 70.

IN SENATE, APRIL 14, 1851.

REPORT

Of the minority of the committee on canals, on the Assembly bill to complete the enlargement of the canals of the State.

The undersigned, one of the committee on canals, to whom has been referred the engrossed bill from the Assembly to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, not being able to concur in the conclusion to which the majority of the committee have arrived, asks leave for himself to

REPORT :

That he regards the matters embraced in this bill, and the objects sought to be accomplished by its various provisions, as of greater importance, and more deeply affecting the interests of the people of this State, than any other subject that will be brought before the Senate for its action during the present session.

The bill seems to contemplate that the time has now arrived when the true interests of the State demand that the wise, prudent and safe system, supposed to have been established by the adoption by the people in 1846 of the present Constitution, for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, should be repudiated and aban-

done, and the policy of the more speedy enlargement and of rapid and extravagant expenditure again to be entered on.

The undersigned will not attempt to examine or discuss the question whether the provisions of the bill are in conflict with the plain letter, as well as the spirit of the Constitution.

Assuming, but not conceding, that the Legislature has the constitutional power to borrow nine millions of dollars on a pledge of the remainder of the revenues of the canals, in each fiscal year, for the purpose of completing, more rapidly than can be done by the annual application of such remainder of the revenues, the enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, the question properly arises, will the best interests of the State be permanently promoted by borrowing that amount of money in the manner proposed, and expending the same in the completion of the canals within the next three years?

The bill in question provides that the Comptroller shall sell, at not less than par, canal revenue certificates to the amount of three millions of dollars in one year after the passage of the act, three millions more in two years after the passage of the act, and such further amount within three years from the passage of the act, not exceeding three millions, as may be certified by the Canal Board to be necessary for the final completion of the enlargement and the two lateral canals.

These certificates may be issued in shares of \$50 or over, payable to the purchaser or his assigns, and may be delivered to the contractors with their assent, in payment of work done; or in other words, the Canal Board may make contracts for the work payable in these certificates.

One objection, in the mind of the undersigned, to the adoption by the State, of this policy, arises out of the difficulty of doing the work advantageously within so short a period of time, and maintaining and preserving the navigation of the Erie canal during the period the work is being done. The navigation must at all hazards and cost be maintained, or the revenues will be diminished, and the business of transportation seek other and unobstructed channels.

The enlargement was commenced in 1835, and has been in progress since that period, with the exception of the period during which the work was suspended for the want of means to prosecute it, as required by the act of 1842.

Since the commencement of the enlargement it appears by the reports of our State officers that there has been expended in the enlargement of the Erie canal to the 30th September last, \$15,634,095. Ten millions, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars of which has been borrowed, and to pay the interest of the money thus borrowed, transportation on our canals has been taxed, five millions two hundred and two thousand dollars. If the policy of the democratic party in 1835, of expending only the surplus revenues in each year, to enlarge the canal had been perseveringly adhered to to this time, the whole work of enlargement would now have been completed without borrowing one dollar for that purpose, and it would now have been in the power of the State to reduce the tolls or charges on property transported, to so low a rate, as to perfectly control the business against all rival routes, while at the same time the Treasury, now exhausted by the pursuit of a bad system of finance, would have been replenished with surplus canal revenues, amply sufficient to relieve the people from the direct tax that is now levied on them for the support of Government.

Since 1835 it appears that the canal revenues paid into the Treasury, amount to thirty-seven millions, sixty thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars, of which only a fraction over ten millions has been paid for repairs and superintendence during the same period, leaving over twenty-seven million of dollars that might have been used to complete the enlargement.

Since 1835 all the locks have been enlarged except six on the Montezuma level, and only 110 miles of the excavation of the trunk of the canal completed, 61 miles are now under contract and 188 miles are not yet commenced.

The estimated cost of completing the canals is ten millions five hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars.

If the remaining 188 miles of section work not yet contracted on the enlargement, are all to be finished by the spring of 1854, as the bill contemplates, a large amount of the work must be done in the winter season, at great expense and disadvantage, and the work must consequently probably cost a sum much greater than the estimate, so that instead of completing the enlargement in this manner, and thus rapidly, the probability is that it will cost nearer twenty millions than ten millions.

The Assembly seem to have anticipated this result, for they amended the bill so that it now provides that the contracts for completing the whole work shall not exceed, by ten per cent. the sum of \$10,508.141 *except for structures or work not included in the specifications or estimates*; the exception being inserted by the Assembly in its passage through that body.

The Senate should remember that none of our canals have ever been constructed for the estimated cost of the work. The enlargement was originally estimated to cost about thirteen millions. It is now estimated that it will cost about ten millions yet to complete it; after sixteen millions has been expended, making the entire cost twenty-six millions instead of thirteen millions as originally estimated.

The Chenango canal cost more than double its original estimated cost.

The same will be the result in the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.

Both of these works will cost more than double the original estimate.

If estimates are made to legislate by, experience has proved that you must add about 100 per cent. to work by.

Judging by the experience of the past, as it is reasonable to believe the enlargement, if it is attempted to complete it in the next three years, will cost at least eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, instead of ten millions. If so great an amount of work is put under contract to be done in so short a period of time as three years, the price of labor and materials must necessarily rise.

There is, in the opinion of the undersigned, another objection to the adoption of the policy indicated by the bill under consideration. It arises out of the fact that a large amount of the work must be done during the period of the suspension of the navigation of the canals. The earth embankments necessarily made in the winter season will be more liable to be insecure than if made during the summer; and from that cause the navigation will be liable to great interruption by breaks in the embankments or other portions of the work, especially if the volume of water is increased to seven feet depth and seventy feet width on the surface.

There does not seem at present any pressing necessity of the speedy enlargement contemplated by the bill, to enable the canal to do the business that will be required to be done. All the locks are doubled, or rebuilt of the enlarged size, except six on the Montezuma level, and no complaints have of late been made, to the knowledge of the undersigned, by the forwarders on the canal of the want of capacity in the canal, in the present condition, to do all the business that is required to be done; and if the Erie canal is not of sufficient capacity to afford adequate means of transportation for the people, the excess of business can be done by the three railroads now going into competition with the canal; and if the canal does all the business that can be done on it in its present condition, we know that it will yield sufficient revenue in each year to comply with the constitutional appropriations for our State debt and leave ample surplus to finish the enlargement and the Genesee Valley and the Black River canals as fast as the Constitution contemplated, or as the people of the State have hitherto desired.

This strong desire for the speedy enlargement is of recent origin.

Prior to the Governor's message, delivered to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, the people of this State have not, as far as has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, desired or expressed the wish to progress faster than the surplus canal revenues would warrant. No petitions were, during the last session, presented to the Legislature from any part.

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It has been estimated by a person formerly having charge of
the canals as a Commissioner, that for \$735,560 the remaining
sections of the canal can be enlarged to five feet depth of water
and thirty-five feet width of bottom, and the six locks on the
Montezuma canal be lengthened so as to increase the tonnage of
boats to 150 tons instead of 80 as at present, and thus reduce
the cost of transportation on them below the present cost, bring-
ing down transportation on the canal, exclusive of tolls, to as low
a rate as it is now done on the Hudson river.

It is virtually admitted by the canal committee in the Assem-
bly, who reported this bill, that this can be done. They say,
page 9 of report: "It should be observed that this sum, \$10,-
508,141, is sufficient to complete the canals and all their struc-
tures, bridges and basins, in the very durable and perfect methods
of the original plan, and it is well known that a far less sum might
suffice to enlarge the Erie canal and bring it into use sufficiently com-
plete for all the purposes of cheap transportation."

- If the plan suggested of increasing the size of the canal to five feet depth of water and thirty-five feet width of bottom should be adopted, the estimated cost of it, to wit: \$735,560, could be soon paid out of the surplus revenues and no loan would be necessary, and the Black River and Genesee Valley canals could also be speedily completed as has heretofore been contemplated.

To the undersigned, this seems a far wiser plan for the State to adopt, than to borrow and expend in the next three years, nine millions of dollars for the full completion of all the canals, in the very durable and perfect methods of the original plans.

If money is borrowed interest must be paid on it, and transportation on our canals must be taxed to pay it, for years to come.

This would compel the State to impose higher tolls than would otherwise be required, and in that way the farmers, merchants and manufacturers who use the canals will be taxed higher on their transportation than they would be if the canals are gradually completed in the way the Constitution contemplated.

The great obstacle now in the way on the canal is *high tolls*, and these high tolls cannot be reduced for years to come, if the bill under consideration is passed, and its provisions carried into effect.

The tolls are now greater than the cost of freight. The toll on a barrel of flour last year, from Buffalo to Albany, was 31 cents, and the charge for freight only twenty-five cents.

The undersigned cannot concur with the canal committee of the House, who reported this bill in their estimate as to the reduced cost of transportation on the enlarged canal when completed. That committee estimated the cost of freight on the enlarged canal, 364 miles, on a barrel of flour, from Buffalo to Albany, exclusive of tolls, at nine cents and one mill.

This may be a good estimate to legislate on, but it certainly cannot be a safe one, on which to do a freighting business, unless all past experience is a delusion.

If this estimate is reliable then the enlarged canal is to reduce the cost of transportation on it, exclusive of tolls, fifty per cent lower than the same business has ever yet been done on the Hudson river, which most forwarders will say is impossible.

The average cost of freight on a barrel of flour last year, on the Hudson river, from Albany to New-York, 150 miles, was 7½ cents; at the same rate it would be 18 cents for 360 miles; but according to the estimate of the canal committee in the Assembly,

it is to be carried 364 miles on the enlarged canal, at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or half less than on the Hudson river.

For these reasons, the undersigned has come to the conclusion that it is the wisest policy of the State to go on with her canals as the people have, since the adoption of the present Constitution, desired; safely, gradually, and without contracting debt, or creating a necessity for high tolls to pay interest on money borrowed.

The estimated cost of completing the Black River canal is \$388,888. That sum could, in the next two or three years, be applied to that canal from the surplus revenues in each fiscal year, and the work of the enlargement and Genesee Valley be carried on as heretofore, or those portions of the Erie canal not yet enlarged, be increased to the size of 5 feet depth and 35 feet width of bottom, as hereinbefore suggested.

If the surplus revenues of the canals had been faithfully managed and applied since the Constitution was adopted in 1846, to the enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black river canals, as required by the Constitution, and not expended in violation of law in enlarging the Chemung, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, and in building bridges and docks on the Black river, far in advance of the progress of the work, the Black River canal could have been by this time nearly completed and in operation through its whole extent.

The undersigned is in favor of the speedy completion of all our canals; but he desires to have it done in the manner which the Constitution contemplated and prescribed, and rather than nullify the constitutional guarantees, he would prefer, if the public necessity required it, to submit to the people a law to raise money by a direct tax for the purpose of completing our canals more rapidly than can be done by the application of the surplus revenues.

For the reasons heretofore stated, and for the reason that, to the undersigned, the provisions of the bill appear to conflict with the financial provisions of the Constitution, he is of the opinion that it ought not to be passed into a law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALANSON SKINNER.

State of New-York.

No. 71.

IN SENATE, APRIL 12, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the committee on Literature on the condition of
Union College.**

The committee on Literature, to which was referred the reply of the Comptroller, dated February 7th, 1851, to a resolution adopted by the Senate, in relation to the condition of the funds bestowed by the State upon Union College,

REPORT :

That the Assembly of 1849 appointed a select committee under a resolution passed April 11th, 1849, in the words following, namely :

Resolved, That the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools be directed, during the recess, to examine into the financial condition of Union College, and into the situation of the various funds bestowed on said Institution by the State, and the various transfers of the funds and property of said college, that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report to the next Legislature."

That a majority of said committee, consisting of four members, reported on the 19th day of March, 1850, (Assembly Doc. No. 146,) "that the financial condition of Union College was unsound and improper," and that the remaining member, the chairman of the committee, dissenting from the majority, presented his adverse report, dated March 23d, 1850, (Assembly Doc. 147.)

That on the 8th day of April, 1850, Union College, by Alexander Holland, its treasurer, submitted a report of six printed lines to the Legislature, in the words following, viz : (Assembly Doc. No. 190.)

“That no change had been made in the securities in which the avails of the grant under the act of March 30th, 1805, (required by the act to be annually reported to the Legislature) have been invested, since the date of his report, submitted April 5th, 1849, in which report a schedule containing said securities is furnished.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

ALEX. HOLLAND,

Treasurer of Union College.

Schenectady, April 1, 1850.”

To this report was appended a document entitled “reply of treasurer to majority report,” extending throughout fourteen printed pages, and signed by him, which accompanied by extracts from correspondence with Hamilton college, and from the reports of the majority and minority of the select committee above named, occupies seventy-two printed pages.

The committee on literature find that a very brief and imperfect inspection was made by the select committee of 1849. The examination as set forth in appendix E., to the report of the majority, (Assembly Doc. No. 146,) although merely claiming to be memoranda made by A. Johnson, secretary to the committee, appears to throw considerable light upon the financial management of the College.

Although the treasurer complains that several “mistatements of facts, erroneous deductions, unfounded imputations and insinuations,” have been introduced through some oversight, into the report of the majority, and regrets that the statements made therein, “should, through the errors in their own minutes have been so confused, contradictory, and variant from the facts of the case,” the memoranda referred to, appear to be a true record of testimony so far as they extend. That a witness should contradict himself at different points of the same investigation is neither unusual nor surprising ; nor is it more remarkable that conclusions drawn from such “statements” should be unsatisfactory to the parties examined.

The treasurer affirms (page 4 of Assembly Doc. 190,) that \$17,000 more was actually paid for the purchase of the several grants made in the lotteries to other institutions, than would have been paid on the principle of the usual rebate of interest, predicated on the time required for completing the lotteries as fixed by the Comptroller, but in his answer to the 24th question, (page 55, Assembly Doc. No. 146,) he stated under oath, that "the \$12,000 granted to the New-York Historical Society was sold for \$8,000 to Union College, and the other grants were discounted on the usual rule of rebate and premium."

At page 14 of the minority report, (Assembly Doc. 147 of 1850,) it is stated that "the bond of Yates & McIntyre, mentioned in schedule 6, had been paid at the time of said examination, and the amount except \$2,000 had been deposited in New-York, to the credit of the treasurer and bearing interest." The President stated to the committee that he proposed after giving satisfactory security to borrow the balance so deposited, for the purpose of improving property belonging to him in New-York, known as the Stuyvesant cove property, (see same page 14.)

The treasurer states, (Assembly Doc. No. 146, page 47,) under oath, that the bond of Yates & McIntyre, mentioned in shedule 6, with the mortgage collateral thereto, has been paid, and the moneys received therefrom with the exception of about \$2,000, which had been paid for interest, debts and expenses of the college, is deposited in New-York, to the credit of the treasurer of the college, and is on interest.

In reply to question 12, (Assembly Doc. No. 146, page 53,) which is in the following words, "the \$17,500 of the Yates and McIntyre, due with interest, belonging to the permanent fund of \$50,000 granted by the act of April 13th, 1814, for the assistance of indigent students having been collected May 5th, 1849, how has it been invested?"

The Treasurer answered—"It is not invested, but will be by bond and mortgage."

To Question 13, (of same Doc.)—"the Novelty works being the private property of Dr. Nott, for what reason has that money been employed to enable Hezekiah Bradford to make a dock there?"

The treasurer answered—"It is not employed at the Novelty works, but on the lands, at Stuyvesant Cove."

To Question 14, (of same Doc.)—Doctor Nott having stated that he is empowered by a resolution of the trustees of Union College, to direct the application of funds as he may think fit, that he often uses the funds for various purposes, but that he always replaces any moneys belonging to the college which he may take, with some security; what security has he given in place of the \$17,500 so employed by him, at Stuyvesant Cove as aforesaid?

The treasurer answered—"It is not yet employed, but it is in the hands of the treasurer."

The contradiction between the replies to the last two questions, and the statement of the President in the minority report, although claimed to be an error, by the reply of the treasurer at (page 7, Assembly Doc.No. 190,) only shows a discrepancy of statements, which the following letters perhaps, may assist in explaining:—

(Copy.)

Union College, Schenectady, Feb. 10, 1849.

A. McLELLAN, Esq., Albany.

Dear Sir—During my absence to Albany yesterday, Mr. Charles Yates called at my office and left word that he hoped to be able to make the first payment within the next ten days, and requested that the accompanying statement of the account with the bond should be sent to you. For ten days we will endeavor to struggle on without the money; but I see no possible way of waiting longer; we are two quarters in arrear to the officers of the college for salaries; which is their only dependence, and for which they cannot be asked to wait longer. Besides this we have other unavoidable payments to prepare for within that time. I mention these private matters to show more strongly than the mere general mention of the want of money, how we are situated, and to show that the money must be raised.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,

ALEX. HOLLAND.

(Copy.)

Union College, Schenectady, 30th March, 1849.

ARCH. McINTYRE, Esq., Albany :

Dear Sir—Owing to recent calls on the College for the payment of large sums of money, which calls were submitted to the financial committee, I have been directed by them to inform Mr. Charles Yates that they would require within a very few days the payment of the balance of the bond of Yates and McIntyre and others, amounting with the interest to over \$17,500.

I have written Mr. Yates to that effect, and the object of this communication to you is to say, that in the event of having to proceed to collect this amount by a course of law, the committee decline resorting to the slow process of foreclosing the collateral mortgage of J. B. Yates, and would deem it their duty to look for it to the makers of the bond, any one of whom on payment thereof, could, if desired, have said mortgage transferred to them.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. HOLLAND,

Treasurer.

It appears to the committee on literature a somewhat strange application of so large a portion of the permanent fund of \$50,000 granted by the Legislature for the assistance of indigent students, to employ \$17,500 for the payment of professor's salaries, then two quarters in arrear. Perhaps, however, this is only a *discrepancy* or *error* on the part of the treasurer, or one of the "unfounded imputations and insinuations" so feelingly and indignantly spurned by him in his reply to the majority report.

The report of the minority is spoken of in terms of satisfaction by the treasurer in page 16 of his reply, (Assembly doc. No. 190.) Now it is claimed at page 21 of the minority report, that by a resolution of the board of trustees, the entire management and control of the funds of the College have for many years been placed in the hands of the finance committee, of which the president of the college is the chairman; "and the president mainly is entitled to whatever credit or liable to whatever censure may attach to the management of the finances of the college." The treasurer in his reply to question 7,

at page 52, Assembly doc. 146 of 1850, answers: "In reply to that branch of the question demanding, 'does not the president use the funds of the college as his own, interchangeably as occasion arises,' he never has done so to my knowledge."

How thoroughly conversant the treasurer was with the financial management of the college funds is evident from a legal document, dated December 20th, 1836, and purporting to be made between Howard Nott and Benjamin Nott, of the city of New-York, manufacturers and merchants, doing business under the firm of H. Nott & Co., parties of the first part; and James Brown of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., James Hall of the firm of James Hall & Co., and John Delafield of New-York, parties of the second part; from which instrument extracts are herein immediately after given, so far as applicable to the points of this investigation. And this instrument, among other matters, witnesseth, that whereas the said parties of the first part have been engaged for some time past in an extensive business, principally consisting of the manufacturing and sale of stoves, steam engines, and articles and machinery constructed from iron and other metals, and have now on hand a large quantity of materials in said line of business, portions whereof are in an imperfect and unfinished state, and require considerable expense, outlay, and some additions, to be rendered saleable in market, and are also possessed of other property to a considerable amount; and whereas, they have become embarrassed in their said business, and are unable to carry it on and meet their debts, liabilities, and engagements, due and owing, and which are to become due and owing, by said firm; and whereas, some of said liabilities have arisen and been incurred under circumstances which require from them full and prompt payment and satisfaction; *now this indenture witnesseth* that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the above, and in further consideration of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, conveyed, assigned, transferred, granted, and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, convey, transfer, grant, and set over, unto the said parties of the second part, and the survivor of them, their heirs, executors, and administrators of such survivor, all their joint or partnership estate, as in said indenture further set forth; to have and to hold, take

possess, receive, and enjoy the said estate, property, and effects, as therein set forth, in trust, to take possession of, recover, receive, and collect such property, and every part thereof, and to sell, convey, dispose of, and apply the same, as in the said indenture set forth. And, among other trusts, to redeem twenty-five thousand dollars in the capital stock of the Mohawk Bank at Schenectady, pledged to John Delafield, or the Phoenix Bank of the city of New-York, with the note or endorsement of Doctor Eliphalet Nott to secure the note of the parties of the first part for that sum. Also to redeem eleven thousand dollars of the capital stock of said Mohawk Bank, pledged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Also, to redeem ten thousand nine hundred dollars, or thereabouts, of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Troy, pledged to Prime, Ward, King & Co., or R. M. Blatchford of New-York. The stocks above named were the property of Union College, Schenectady, except \$1,000 of Mohawk Bank stock, which was the property of Alonzo Potter; and said stocks, together with the aforesaid note or guarantee, were received by the parties of the first part, and applied to their use and accommodation, and ought to be returned to the parties to whom they belong. In case the said stocks cannot be redeemed, then the parties hereto, of the second part, are to furnish or pay to the trustees of *Union College* and Alonzo Potter an equivalent in money or stock. In the fifth place, to pay a note of said firm of H. Nott & Co. for twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, now or formerly held by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and to secure the payment of which note said company received the note of Jonas Holland, treasurer of Union College, endorsed by Eliphalet Nott, upon payment of which said debt the said note of Jonas Holland, treasurer of Union College, to be delivered up to him, or his successor in office, it having been used for the accommodation and benefit, and not constituting any part, of the property of H. Nott & Co. And whereas, the firm of Howard Nott & Co. made a negotiation with the Phoenix Bank, or John Delafield, on or about the fifth day of December instant, for obtaining from said Delafield or said bank the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and, as security for the payment of that amount, deposited with said Delafield notes and acceptances, the property of H. Nott & Co., to the amount of \$8,000 and upwards; also, the note of Doctor Eliphalet Nott, bearing date the said fifth day of December, for \$15,000; also, a bond and mortgage, executed by said Eliphalet Nott, conditioned for the payment of \$10,000, which said note and bond and mortgage of Eliphalet Nott were

borrowed. In the sixth place, to pay the balance of the said \$15,000, or as much as is chargeable upon said negotiation, after the application of the said \$8,000 of notes.

And, whereas, Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College, has from time to time placed in the hands of H. Nott & Co., certain funds, part whereof was the property of Union College; and, whereas, from the mode in which the transaction took place, there may be difficulty in tracing the specific funds of said college into our hands, the same having generally passed through the said Eliphalet Nott, and for which he is answerable to said institution; and, whereas, we have this day accepted E. Nott's order upon us to pay to the trustees of Union College the amount which we owe on both accounts, to the extent of his and our indebtedness to said college, as the same shall be found on the adjustment of the accounts relative to said funds.

In trust ~~seventhly~~, to pay the trustees of Union College so much of the existing indebtedness of H. Nott & Co., whether the said indebtedness be to the said Eliphalet Nott, individually, or to Union College, as will pay the amount for which the said Howard Nott & Co., or Eliphalet, are found indebted to said college, for funds received from said college, or "on an adjustment of the accounts relative to said funds," and after the insertion of other clauses and provisions of trust, "signed and sealed by Howard Nott, and Benjamin Nott," and "signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Dudley Selden," and duly acknowledged before F. R. Tillou, com. of deeds, on the 22d day of December, 1836.

To the minds of the committee on literature it seems not to be an "erroneous deduction" from the preceding document, that in the words of the majority report, (page 52, Assembly Doc., No. 146,) "the president of Union College did use the funds of said college as his own, interchangeably as occasion did arise."

Another "discrepancy" invites attention. The treasurer's reply (Assembly Doc. of 1850, No. 190, page 5,) contains the assertion that an item of \$25,000, and another of \$1,500 had been "erroneously" represented in the majority report to have been added by the treasurer as an afterthought to the amount stated by him to have been received by the college. These sums are recorded in the minutes of testimony, and are recollected by Mr. Beekman and Doctor Button, members of the committee; and in this connection it is fitting to state

that Mr. Disosway authorised the signing of his name to the report of the majority, in the following letter :

Monday, 7 A. M., March 18, 1850.

Dear BEEKMAN—The day is too inclement for me to go to the city this morning ; I regret it. If I had been well I should have visited Albany and met the committee there. It is hardly worth the while for you to visit me, as you can say to the Doctor and to Mr. Johnson that you are authorised to sign for me any report that you three can agree upon. Let it be a just and righteous one. “Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.” I still hope to visit the capitol before the session terminates.

With kindest regards to yourself and your associates,

Yours, &c.,

(Copy)

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY.

Mr. Disosway had previously interchanged views very fully with the select committee, and the report of the majority, when published, so far from exciting any regret on his part at its “discrepancies,” or “unfounded insinuations” or “oversights,” as suggested in the reply of the treasurer (page 5, Assembly Doc., No. 190,) has met his entire concurrence, as he now personally assures the committee on literature.

It is claimed in the reply of the treasurer that the total sum granted by the State to Union College (page 10, Assembly Doc. No. 190) is \$331,612.13, and this is the sum stated in the minority report, (page 3, Assembly Doc. No. 147,) always “*irrespective of interest.*” By several statements from the books of account of Yates & McIntyre, the managers of the lotteries, it appears that they paid in cash to Dr. Nott, the following sums :

Abstract of amounts received yearly by the trustees of Union College and Rev. E. Nott, from Yates & McIntyre.

From Mar. 31, 1823 to Mar. 31, 1824,	\$74,430 40	1st. year.
1824 " 1825,	39,286 85	113,717 25
1825 " 1826,	122,414 27	236,131 52
1826 " 1827,	46,436 60	282,586 00
1827 " 1828,	105,347 78	387,915 90
1828 " 1829,		
1829 " 1830,	70,037 88	457,955 78
1830 " 1831,	143,210 31	601,166 09
1831 " 1832,	116,548 82	717,714 91
1832 " 1833,	43,186 25	760,901 16
1833 " 1834,	16,340 23	777,241 39
Mar. 31, 1834 to June 15, 1834,	4,216 32	
Notes given by Yates & McIntyre, and } falling due up to 15th December 1835, }	20,865 57	
	<hr/>	
	\$802,323 28	

Int. at 7 pr. ct., to 31 Mar. 1825, being 1 year,.....	\$5,210 13
" " 1826, " 1 "	7,960 20
" " 1827, " 1 "	16,529 20
" " 1828, " 1 "	19,801 02
" " 1829, " 1 "	27,154 11
" " 1830, " 1 "	27,154 11
" " 1831, " 1 "	32,056 90
" " 1832, " 1 "	42,116 26
" " 1833, " 1 "	50,240 04
" " 1834, " 1 "	53,263 08
" " 1835, " 1 "	54,406 89
" " 1851, " 16 "	870,510 24
" " 1851, " 16 yrs. 9m. 16 ds.	4,944 84
" " 1851, " 15 " 3m. 16 ds.	22,359 99
	<hr/>
	\$1,233,707 02

Mr. J. B. Yates states that the amount paid to Union College and Doct. Nott was \$837,285.13.

As in addition to this sum, derived wholly from the profits of the lotteries, Union College admits (Assembly doc. No. 147, p. 2,) the receipt from the State alone, not from lotteries, of seventy-six thou-

sand, six hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents, "*irrespective of interest*," and from other sources, not lotteries, forty-one thousand six hundred thirty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, (Ass. doc. No. 147, p. 16,) all *irrespective of interest*, amounting to \$920,572 64.

Union College, however, assumed to pay, and has discounted at heavy rebates to other institutions, and repaid Yates & McIntyre sundry sums, amounting (Assembly doc. No. 147, p. 18,) without deducting the discount, to..... 207,229 09

Leaving a balance "*irrespective of interest*," of... \$713,343 55

According to the minority report (Assembly Doc. No. 147, page 19,) no interest is computed on sums received or sums paid since 1820; and the report of the minority has certainly made an "erroneous deduction" in assuming that this is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of the enquiry with which the committee was charged, although there would be great difficulty in stating an interest account since that date, which should be consistent with the views of financial skill, which the minority report sets forth, and extols with so much complacency. To show how essentially the account would change front, it will be sufficient to compute simple interest at 7 per cent, on the sums paid by Yates & McIntyre, as herein before stated, from the time of payment, to the present year; and there will result a sum of interest amounting to \$1,233,707.02, which added to the balance above shown to have been received by Union College and Doct. Nott, amounts to the large aggregate of one million nine hundred and forty-one thousand seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents. As an offset to this, the trustees exhibit (page 63, Assembly Doc. of 1850, No. 190):

College buildings and grounds valued at cost,.....	\$296,485.36
Library and apparatus,.....	\$32,817.39
Furniture, horses, tools, &c.,.....	2,000.00
	<hr/> 34,817.39
(See page 56 of last mentioned Document.)	
Fund for support of president and professors,.....	43,573.38
Fund for support of professors,.....	35,170.00
Fund for indigent students,.....	50,005.92
At the disposal of trustees,.....	144,288.56
	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$604,350.56

Deducting this amount from the sum of \$1,941,079.52, which includes simple interest upon the funds received from Yates and McIntyre alone, there is a difference to be accounted for of \$1,336,738.96. Were a strict interest account to be stated with the ordinary accuracy of pecuniary operations, the interest thereon would be yet more formidable.

The above computation has been made without taking account of the incomes from 300 acres of real estate, or of the receipts from tuition fees, room rents, and other charges derived from students.

From this difference, however, must be deducted the moneys claimed to have been paid by the college to other institutions and to Yates and McIntyre, amounting to \$207,229.09. These payments were not made for the full amounts claimed by the college as credits, because in the case of the New-York Historical Society, the discount was one-third of the whole sum granted; and in the other cases, there was a rebate of interest. But there being no dates of payment before this committee, an accurate calculation of interest becomes impossible. By a liberal estimate, however, assuming that the nett payments actually made amounted to \$200,000, which is improbable, and averaging the interest to have run twenty years, the aggregate would be \$480,000, which being deducted from \$1,336,738.96, leaves still a difference of \$856,738.96.

The current expenses of Union College were, in 1850, \$20,850, and they do not appear to have materially varied from that amount for a long series of years. During twelve years, from 1837 to 1848, the interest from the permanent fund was annually reported at the same amount *precisely*, viz: \$13,734.20. The tuition fees varied from \$8.077 to \$5,804.43. The average yearly income for the twelve years was \$20,578.59, as reported; while the yearly interest on the monies received from Yates & McIntyre alone, would have amounted, in 1833, to \$54,406.89. The college buildings were finished as early as 1819, and then occupied, while the very first payment from Yates & McIntyre was made in 1823.

It is claimed for the trustees of Union College (page 63, Assembly Doc. 190, of 1850,) that they exhibit an investment by a summary statement there made of \$604,340.56, and upon this claim that sum

has been deducted as aforesaid, as principal money, but from this amount it is proper to notice that there should be again deducted for Debts owing by Union College, (Assembly Doc. No.

147, page 12,).....	\$29,675 51
Bonds and notes taken from graduates for advances made, to enable them to complete their education, ..	18,366 86
Book accounts against graduates for similar advances,	25,082 47
Mohawk Bank stock, (Assembly Doc. 190 of 1850, pages 7, 8, 9, 10,) worth only 50 per. cent.,.....	16,700 00

Total deduction to be made, \$89,824 84
which taken from the sum claimed as invested by the trustees, leaves the whole available property, real and personal, in the keeping of the trustees of Union College, on the most liberal construction only \$514,515.72.

It is fair to state that none but an experienced accountant can fully unravel the intricacies of the money transactions of Union College. Your committee are satisfied that a critically correct balance sheet would show more astonishing results than those now set forth. There is little doubt then, that after the most liberal allowance for errors, the present balance against Union College, and for which the trustees of that institution are justly accountable, is very large, thus :

Received from the State, otherwise than by lotteries, (Ass. Doc. No.

147, page 2,) granted previously to 1803,.....	\$76,612 13
Interest thereon for forty years only, on the assumption that the money was not immediately paid when granted,	214,513 96

Received from Yates and McIntyre,..... 802,323 28

Interest thereon as above,..... 1,233,707 02

Funds received before the State grants were made, viz:

Schenectady patent, \$28,357 98

Difference on sale of old college,..... 21,399 00

Sale of old Academy,..... 571 89

Original subscriptions,..... 2,707 42

Interest thereon for thirty yers,..... 53,046 29

Interest thereon for thirty yers,..... 111,397 20

\$2,491,598 88

The college is entitled to credit by,		
1st. Payments to other institutions and cash repaid Yates & McIntyre,....	\$200,000 00	
Interest for twenty years,.....	480,000 00	
2d. Property of every kind now claimed to be in the possession of the Trustees,	604,340 56	
	—————	\$1,284,340 56
Balance,		\$1,207,258 32

The items making up this property valued at \$604,340.56, were acquired at dates so widely spread, the latest being March 24, 1849, (an item of interest then due on investments,) and the earliest probably about 1815, that it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the interest to be allowed. A fair deduction however, for this cause, would still leave several hundred thousands of dollars unaccounted for.

By the legal document hereinbefore quoted it appears, that Doct. Nott, was largely indebted to the Trustees of Union College, on account of the loans made by him as President, out of the College funds to the firm of Howard Nott & Co., before the 20th day of December, 1836. The college had previously received, or Dr. Nott had received for its account, from Yates and McIntyre, \$802,323.28. It is stated in the majority report, (Assembly Doc. No. 146) Appendix C., that Union College received from Doct. Nott *without consideration*, N. Bliss's bond for \$75,000, afterwards exchanged for a deed of one undivided half of the Stuyvesant Cove property, that the other undivided half thereof came into the possession of the college on their paying the sum of \$58,632.15, in 1838. On the 21st July 1848, the whole Stuyvesant Cove property was conveyed by Union College to Dr. Nott for \$177,587.06. Hunter's farm was purchased by the college for \$104,800. Both these pieces of property (minority Report, Assembly Doc. No. 147, page 20,) were conveyed under a resolution passed July 22, 1848, to the president to cancel any cash balances that might be due the said president on a final settlement with him, and after such conveyance, the treasurer states that a balance still remained due Dr. Nott of \$41,340.57. These transfers and this indebtedness are certainly hard to understand and harder to explain in any of the ordinary modes of transacting business. The same Stuyvesant Cove property, one half of which Dr. Nott conveyed to the college for \$75,000 in 1834, cost him in

1832, only \$17,500. So that he transferred to his own college within two years after its purchase for \$17,500, the same property at a price of \$150,000.

The trustees in July 1848, admitted an indebtedness to Dr. Nott of \$323,727.63.

These transactions between the president of a college and the guardians of its property, although the treasurer appears to have regarded them as "erroneous deductions" and "unfounded imputations," appear in the judgment of the committee on literature entirely indefensible.

To show what a proper and judicious administration of such funds as have been long under the control of the president of Union College, (for his trustees seem never to have interfered with his financial designs) it will be instructive to look at the present condition of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. James Smithson, of England, left his entire property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, an institution which should bear his name, and have for its object the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust was accepted by the United States government, and an act passed August 16, 1846, organising the "Smithsonian Institution."

The endowment consists of the original sum of \$515,169.00, received September 1st, 1831, which is to remain forever as a permanent fund. The interest of this amount to 1846, when, by act of Congress the funds were placed in the hands of the board of regents, was \$242,129.00.

A very elegant edifice has been almost completed and paid for, and the building committee have lately paid back a surplus to the permanent fund out of the proceeds of the interest set apart for the building, for the larger endowment of the institution.

It is asserted in Assembly doc. No. 190, quoting the minority report, that the property of the college, including losses, exceeds the *amounts derived from the grants by the State*, by the sum of \$303,403.82.

Those amounts from the lotteries alone, irrespective of interest, have been shown to be \$802,323.28, and with simple interest as stated above, \$2,036,030.30. After making the most liberal allowance for sums paid other institutions and repaid Yates and McIntyre, with interest thereon, as also stated, it would appear that, instead of the

property exceeding the grants by the sum of \$303,403.82, the college has to account for many hundred thousand dollars over above the present property of the institution, as now held, good, and indifferent.

The committee recommend that a skilful accountant be employed under the direction of the Comptroller, the Attorney General, Rev. John N. Campbell of Albany, one of the Regents of the University, to investigate the books of the college, and of Yates & McIntyre, and to report an accurate balance sheet to the next Legislature.

It is extremely doubtful how far the trustees had power to authorize their president either to claim as his own, so large a portion of the avails of the lotteries as \$111,343.44; or to permit him to draw from the college funds indiscriminately, as his own, while chairman of the finance committee, so as to bring them in debt to their president for the large sum of \$366,177.63, which had at various times been received in money or lands from Doctor Nott, without consideration (see appendix C., page 37, treasurer's reply, Assembly Doc. 1, 1849) while the professors' salaries were unpaid for two quarters, about the same time. Such powers are always dangerous.

No portion of the grants of the State was made to the president of Union College, individually, and all payments from Yates & McIntyre were called for as due Union College, according to the statement of Mr. Hemminway, the book-keeper of Yates & McIntyre.

Your committee consider that the present very inadequate resources from the means furnished by the State to this institution, call for a legislative investigation in a thorough manner, as a warning to future financial presidents of learned institutions, and for the purpose of preserving, so far as possible, what may remain of the intended benefactions of former Legislatures.

The report of the majority of the select committee of Assembly, 1849, seems to be fully sustained by the facts of the case, and the committee on literature feel free to adopt the concluding words of that report, as their own, and to say, "that the financial condition of Union College is unsound and improper."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN
THOMAS B. CARROLL
SAMUEL MILLER.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Made to the Legislature, March 1, 1851.

ALBANY:

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, PRINTER TO THE LEGISLATURE.

.....
1851.



State of New-York.

No. 72.

IN SENATE, MARCH 1, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of the University.

ALBANY, March 1, 1851.

To the Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the Regents of the University as required by law.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. Y. LANSING, Chancellor.



The following gentlemen composed the Board of Regents of the University, at the time of making the report herewith published. The dates of their appointment are prefixed to their names :

The GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *ex officio*.

1825, January	12, JOHN GREIG.
1826, January	26, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, LL. D.
1829, March	31, GERRIT Y. LANSING.
1829, March	31, JOHN K. PAIGE.
1833, February	5, ERASTUS CORNING.
1833, April	4, PROSPER M. WETMORE.
1834, April	17, JOHN L. GRAHAM.
1835, April	8, JOHN McLEAN.
1842, February	1, GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D.
1842, March	24, DAVID BUEL.
1844, May	4, JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
1844, May	4, JOHN V. L. PRUYN.
1845, May	10, JABEZ D. HAMMOND, LL. D.
1846, February	2, JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN.
1846, February	2, ROBERT CAMPBELL.
1847, May	6, Rev. SAMUEL LUCKEY, D. D.
1847, September	22, ROBERT G. RANKIN.
1849, February	6, PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER.

(One vacancy.)

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GERRIT Y. LANSING, *Chancellor*.

JOHN GREIG, *Vice-Chancellor*.

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Secretary*.

Mr. Corning, Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. McLean were the committee to prepare the annual report.



REPORT.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The Regents of the University, in compliance with the duty required of them by law, respectfully present this their

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

They have received reports, during their present session, from eleven colleges and one hundred and sixty-six academies.

I. COLLEGES.

Reports have been received from Columbia College, Union College, Hamilton College, Geneva College and its Medical Institution, the University of the City of New-York and its Medical Department, Madison University, St. John's College (Fordham), Genesee College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, Albany Medical College, and the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

All these are herewith submitted, with tabular statements showing the condition of the respective institutions under the divisions of literary and medical education.

The aggregate number of students in general literature and science, in the colleges reporting during the collegiate year, (which in these institutions ends at various periods, from July to October, 1850, and, in one instance, in December, 1850,) was 852, being a less number than that reported in 1850 by 96. The number of medical students in attendance was 949, being an increase of 101 on the number reported last year.

The comparative condition of these departments, during the three years, will be seen below :

	Literary Colleges.	Medical Colleges.	
Reported in 1849,	980	844	7
do 1850,	940	848	1
do 1851,	852	949	1

II. ACADEMIES.

The whole number of Academies at the date of this report, submitted to the visitation of the Regents, including the Grammar School attached to Columbia College and to the University of the city of New-York, and the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is 204.

The number reported by the Regents at the date of their annual report, was 195.

They have incorporated since the 1st of March, 1850, the following :

1. *Holley Academy*, at Holley, in the county of Orleans, on the 28th of March, 1850.

2. *Richburgh Academy*, at Richburgh, in the county of Allegany, on the 12th of April, 1850.

3. *New-York Conference Seminary*, at Charlotteville, in the county of Schoharie, on the 26th of October, 1850.

4. *Randolph Academy Association*, at Randolph, in the county of Cattaragus, on the 24th of January, 1851.

5. *Prospect Academy*, at Prospect, in the county of Oneida, on the 24th of January, 1851.

6. *Halfmoon Academy*, at Halfmoon, in the county of Saratoga, on the 14th of February 1851.

7. *West Winfield Academy*, at West Winfield, in the county of Herkimer, on the 14th of February, 1851.

The Regents have also received under their visitation, the following academies, incorporated by the Legislature, in pursuance of requests made to them for that purpose :

1. *Jonesville Academy*, at Jonesville, in the county of Saratoga ; incorporated April 1, 1850 ; received October 26, 1850.

2. *Lockport Union School*, at Lockport, in the county of Niagara ; incorporated March 16, 1850 ; received October 26, 1850.

The total number at the present time, is thus 204. Of these 166 have reported, and 38 have not.

The following have not reported :

1. *Astoria Institute.*
2. *Auburn Female Seminary.*
3. *Avon Academy.*
4. *Batavia Female Academy.*
5. *Bridgewater Academy.*
6. *Brownville Female Seminary.*
7. *Clermont Academy.*
8. *De Lancey Institute.*
9. *Essex County Academy.*
10. *Fonda Academy.*
11. *Gaines Academy.*
12. *Galway Academy.*
13. *Hempstead Seminary.*
14. *Herkimer Academy.*
15. *Knoxville Academy.*
16. *Lancaster Academy.*
17. *Lewiston Academy.*
18. *Mendon Academy.*
19. *Moriah Academy.*
20. *New-York Conference Seminary.*
21. *Oysterbay Academy.*
22. *Perry Centre Institute.*
23. *Piermont Academy.*
24. *Poughkeepsie Classical School.*
25. *Redhook Academy.*
26. *Ridgebury Academy.*

27. Schenectady Academy.
28. Schenectady Young Ladies Seminary.
29. Steuben Academy.
30. Sullivan County Academy.
31. Syracuse Academy.
32. Waterford Academy.
33. Waterloo Academy.
34. Westtown Academy.
35. West Winfield Academy, (just incorporated.)
36. Whitesboro' Academy.
37. White Plains Academy.
38. Yates County Academy and Female Seminary.

Numerous schedules have been prepared, as in former years, to present a full view of the relative progress and condition of all the Academies reporting.

Number one, contains an alphabetical list of all the Academies reporting, (except such as were received at too late a period to be arranged,) with the cities, towns or incorporated villages and ties in which they are situated. The names of the principals are also added.

Number two, exhibits the whole number of students in the respective Academies, at the date of their annual reports, and which is required to be the conclusion of the term or quarter nearest to the first of January in each year, and also the whole number taught during the year or part of the year, ending on the day just mentioned. The schedule also contains the number claimed by the Academies, as allowed by the Regents to be classical scholars or students in the branches of English education, as defined by statute; distinct columns for the number of male and female scholars, respectively, claimed are also given. They are as follows, for the three last years :

	Males.	Females.
In 1849,	7,356	7,75
1850,	8,205	8,34
1851, (present report,)	8,683	9,30

The average age of the students claimed whenever it has been returned by the Academy, will be found in a column in the same

The following abstract shows the result obtained in the present schedule, when compared with those of the preceding years :

	Whole No. attending during the year.	No. attending at the date of report.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Report of 1849,.....	27,077	13,888	15,115	15,043
1850,.....	28,941	15,000*	16,553	16,514
1851,.....	31,580	15,447	17,993	17,912

Numbers three and four, contain tabular statements of the relative condition of the Academies, as to their permanent endowments and other funds, their annual revenues and expenditures, together with the debts due by them ; the total amount of fixed capital in lots, buildings, libraries, philosophical apparatus, and in other property set apart for their support was,

In 1849,	\$1,467,061 00
1850,	1,606,064 00
1851, (the present year,)	1,694,660 00

The debts chargeable on the above investments have increased beyond those of last year.

They were in 1849,	\$154,261
1850,	154,740
And the present year, 1851,	169,718

The annual income derived from tuition fees, and amount paid in salaries to teachers, for three years, may be thus compared :

	Tuition Fees.	Salaries of Teachers.
In 1849,	\$220,034	\$215,191
In 1850,	227,576	232,375
In 1851,	240,966	247,321

Number five contains a statement of the appropriations made by the Regents to various academies for the purchase of books and apparatus, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 1834, relative to the application and distribution of the revenue of the Literature Fund, and of the acts subsequently passed, containing a similar disposition. From this table, it appears that up to the 1st of January, 1851, the

* See Report of 1850, p. 117.

sum of \$42,441.40 has been granted by the Regents, and an amount raised by academies, making a total of \$84,882.80.

The ordinance passed by the Regents in February, 1849, requiring all academies, to whom moneys had been granted, to report the expenditure of those both raised and granted, in their next report, has been found to answer the objects in view in a most satisfactory manner, and they doubt not, to the great benefit of the academies immediately interested.

The amounts not accounted for,

Prior to January 1, 1850, is.....	\$4
And of grants during 1850,.....	2

\$7

Number six, contains a statement of the number of teachers employed and the departments in each academy, of the periods exercises in composition and declamation, or both, are attended, and also the number gratuitously instructed. It also presents, as it can be ascertained, from the reports, the number of instructors in each academy, that have expressed an intention to make teaching a profession.

The number they reported, for the last three years, have been as follows:

	No. of Teachers.	No. who intend to make it a profession.	Students taught or instructed
1849, (155 academies,)....	667	473	2
1850, (160 academies,)....	695	504	4
1851, (165 academies,)....	739	508	5

Of these last (547), 285 were instructed at the New-York Academy.

Number seven, contains abstracts of the prices charged for tuition in the elementary branches of English education, in the same branches of the same, and lastly, in classical studies. To these are added columns, showing the price of board in each academy, and the number of volumes in its library. An additional column was also found, indicating whether the "Natural History of New-York

furnished by the Secretary of State, pursuant to provisions of law, remains in the academy library and continues to be its property. The Regents have in the last report, stated their reasons for requiring this return, and they are well satisfied that it has prevented alienations.

The volumes in the libraries have greatly increased during the last year, owing, among other causes, to the large amount raised and granted for this purpose—partly to the purchase by several of the “Natural History,” and again to donations from this board of works published by authority of the State.

	No. volumes.	Average number.
In 1849, 154 academies reported,.....	65,424	424
In 1850, 157 do do	66,442	423
In 1851, 164 do do	72,568	442

Numbers eight and nine exhibit the subjects of study taught, and the class or text books used for that purpose.

Number ten contains a few extracts from reports.

The Regents in their annual report of the last year made a statement of their action under the provisions of a law passed March 30, 1849, and which provided for the selection by them, of academies throughout the State, which should instruct a certain number of pupils in the science of common school teaching. In a communication made to the Legislature, a short time since, the Regents had the honor to exhibit the practical working of this system during the last year, and they only revert to the subject, in order to express a wish, that the schedule accompanying said communication, exhibiting the number of pupils instructed, their sex and age, with various particulars relative to the manner of instruction, may be allowed to form part of this report, and thus constitute another item of the interesting and important statistics of education of the commonwealth of New-York.

The Legislature by an act passed during the session of 1849, were pleased to direct that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for each of the years 1849 and 1850, be paid to the Regents of the University “to defray the expense of establishing observatories in academies and to supply them with thermometers, barometers, rain gauges and other instruments, and to pay a proper compensation to observers.”

Under the authority of this law, the remainder of the year 1849 and indeed part of 1850, were occupied in the construction of the proper instruments, many of which required to be compared and tested, with standard ones imported at a great expense by the Smithsonian Institution. The preliminary arrangements to the establishment of meteorological stations have been reported in the annual report of the Regents made in 1850 at page 278. Since that time, Professor Guyot has been engaged in visiting every station selected, in more or less superintending the erection of the instruments and instructing the observers as to the proper manner of noticing the matters committed to their charge.

The whole system may now be deemed to be in operation. The Regents refer to the elaborate and interesting report of Professor Guyot, which accompanies this, and which in every part bears testimony to his intimate knowledge of the subject, and his practical views on this important branch of knowledge, still in its infancy but capable of being developed to an extent even at present but partially appreciated.

The appropriations named above, have been more than expended—in payments to Professor Guyot, for his services and travelling expenses—in the purchase of the necessary instruments (and which from their superior excellence required a price higher than is usually paid,) in the transportation of these instruments (many of them extremely delicate), to their several appointed stations, and in reimbursing to the trustees of the respective academies that were selected, the expenses of the necessary erections.

It depends upon the Legislature whether the system thus commenced shall be continued. Should the annual appropriations made for 1849 and 1850, be continued for 1851 and 1852, no doubt will exist as to the matter. The expenses incurred in advance can be defrayed, a small annual allowance as contemplated by the act of 1849, can be made to each observer, and the resulting reports can be reduced, prepared for publication, and committed to the press in permanent form. A specimen sheet of a monthly report thus prepared, is herewith submitted.

The Regents cheerfully acknowledge the aid that in various ways has been received from the Smithsonian Institution, in promoting

great object in view. The State of New-York, however, commenced through its selected agents a quarter of a century since, the study of this most interesting science. In process of time its system of observations was found to be defective, and scarcely comparing with the discoveries that in the great centres of science, rapidly opened up to view. It is not too much to claim, that in our own country something has been thus done and accomplished.

With the law of 1849 and the new views thus developed, and the aid thus afforded, the State of New-York began its arrangement of an improved mode of making and comparing these silent but expressive testimonials of the changes in the atmosphere above and around us. Massachusetts has followed our example, in an enactment for the establishment of stations through its commonwealth. Canada has made prospective provision for the same, in her recent school law. Other States in the Union are moving in the matter, and it would appear, as it is sanguinely hoped, that it will only be necessary to spread the results already obtained in this State, before the American public, to ensure a gradual extension of the system, until it reaches throughout the whole of the wide domain of our country.

By order of the Regents of the University,

G. Y. LANSING, *Chancellor.*

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Sec'y.*

N. B.—A few communications of a scientific nature (principally bearing on Practical Astronomy and Meteorology), are transmitted with this report.



DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

COLLEGES.

Reports of the several Colleges in the State, subject to the visitation of the Regents, made for the year 1850.

1. Report of Columbia College.
2. Report of Union College.
3. Report of Hamilton College.
4. Report of Geneva College and its Medical Institution.
5. Report of the University of the city of New-York and its Medical Department.
6. Report of Madison University.
7. Report of St. John's College, Fordham.
8. Report of Genesee College.
9. Report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York.
10. Report of Albany Medical College.
11. Report of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.
- 12, 13. Tabular statements, showing the relative condition of the Literary and Medical Colleges.

1. COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York trustees of Columbia College submit the following report of the collegiate year, ending on the first day of October last, containing a true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the college during and at the close of the said year, in respect to several subject matters following, to wit :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

There is no change since the last report.

2. *Faculty and other college officers.*

It is to be noted that upon the resignation of Nathaniel F. LL. D., as president of the college, Charles King, LL. D. on the 5th Nov., 1849, elected as his successor, and in conformity with the request of the trustees immediately entered upon his duties as president. He was formally inaugurated on the 28th Nov.

3. *Number of Students.*

The number of students, undergraduates, during the year was 100, all of whom were regularly matriculated. The number on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred at the commencement was 22. Twenty-one students left the college during the year from various causes, leaving, after deducting the graduating class also, 70 students. It is not known that there were any students in the college under 18 years of age.

4. *Classification of Students.*

1. In the Senior class were
2. In the Junior class,
3. In the Sophomore class,
4. In the Freshman class,

5. *College Terms.*

Remain as heretofore.

6. *Course of Study.*

The sub-graduate course pursued this year, was as follows :

The freshman class attended the Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin five days in the week, two hours each day, and read in *Greek*, the first three books of Homer's *Odyssey*, and the first book and a considerable part of the fourth book of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* of Socrates. In *Latin*, Cicero's *Treatises on Old Age and Friendship*, with the *Odes* and *Satires* of Horace, (a few excepted.) These studies were reviewed at the close of each session. The class pursued a course of *Ancient Geography* and *History* combined, partly from lectures and partly from Anthon's *Manual of Ancient Geography*, with examinations on Cramer's *Maps of Ancient Greece and Italy*.

In *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, the class studied from the abridged *Dictionary of Antiquities*, the articles relating to the military and naval affairs, the General Government, the public amusements, the coins, weights, measures and religious festivals of the Greeks and Romans. Weekly exercise was required in *Greek and Latin prosody*, *Greek and Latin composition*, and *Latin versification* from Anthon's *versification*. The same class attended the Professor of *Mathematics* three days in the week, and the course of instruction was similar to that reported annually for this class.

The same class attended the Gebhard Professor in *German* twice a week. They wrote 84 pages of the exercises in Eichhorn's *Practical German Grammar*, and read during the first term several pages of the exercises and translations in the same *Grammar*; and during the second term about 20 pages of Schiller's "*Geisterseher*." The Professor also required from this class, once weekly, an *English composition* on given subjects. These compositions are criticised by the Professor before the class.

The sophomore class attended the Jay Professor of *Greek and Latin* four days in the week, and read in *Greek* selections from the *Hecuba*, *Phoenissæ*, *Orestes* and *Medea* of Euripides, and in *Latin* the *Germany* of Tacitus, and the *Georgics* of Virgil. The class attended also weekly to *Ancient Geography*, *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, and *Greek and Latin composition* in prose and verse. The class attended the Professor of *Intellectual and Moral Philosophy*, *Belles lettres*, &c., four days in the week. During the first session they studied *Modern European History*, embracing the *Continental*

States. During the second session English History in detail, ample reference to original authorities; the manner of study, notes taken in the lecture room, with daily oral examinations, and weekly examination of the notes and references. One day in each week is appropriated to English composition on subjects drawn from the course.

In the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry studies are the same as heretofore reported.

In the department of Mathematics the instructions are much the same as in the preceding years. The Professor in this department reports that the study of practical astronomy and Geodesy in the sophomore year will be greatly facilitated hereafter by a work on Spherical Trigonometry, and its application to these and other branches, prepared by the Professor himself, and published just at the close of the year. It contains an exposition of the theory and use of every species of astronomical instrument employed on land or at sea, and every important method of determining the co-ordinates of the places of heavenly bodies and their transformation, their correction for instrumental error, refraction, parallax, &c., and a complete exposition of the *Vade Mecum* of the practical astronomer, the Nautical Almanac.

In German the class attended the Gebhard Professor once a week. They wrote a number of exercises in Baleke's German Grammar, and read during the first term the first two acts (40 pages) of Schiller's *William Tell*, and during the second term Schiller's *Schicksals*.

The junior class attended the Jay Professor of Greek and Latin four days in the week, and read in Greek the *Olynthiacs* and *Persians* of Demosthenes and the *Prometheus Vinculus* of Æschylus. In Latin the *Andria* of Terence and the *Epistles* of Horace. A series of lectures was also delivered to them on Roman Literature, and examinations were had weekly upon each lecture. The class attended also, every week, to Greek and Latin composition, in prose and verse.

In the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the class attended four days in the week. During the first session, the mode of study was rhetoric in theory and practice, taking Whately as the guide, but with large reference to ancient and modern authorities.

Logic occupied the second session, following Whately as an outline, with special reference to Aristotle as the fountain head of analytic reasoning. During this session, one day in each week is dedicated to English composition, and another to a course of instruction in the History of English Literature. Daily oral examination and weekly examination give security to the student's attention.

In Mathematics, the course of former years has not been varied.

In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry no change from the course indicated in preceding reports.

In German, several of the students (the study being voluntary after the sophomore year,) attended the Gebhard Professor once a week, wrote a considerable number of exercises and read portions of Schiller's *William Tell* and *Spiel des Schicksals*.

The senior class attended the Jay Professor of Greek and Latin four days in the week, and read in Greek the *Ajax* of Sophocles and seven chapters of the *Gorgias* of Plato. In Latin they read the first book of Cicero *de Oratore* and selections from Catullus. They also attended a course of lectures on Greek Literature, and examinations were held upon each lecture. They also were practised weekly in Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse.

In the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the class attended the Professor four days in the week. The course of study in the first session, embraced the History and Study of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, both historically and analytically pursued, with large reference to ancient and modern authorities, together with an extended study of the subject by the students at home.

The second session was occupied with the study of Political Economy, liberally pursued as an analytical science, with large and wide references. One day throughout the year, is weekly devoted by this class to the higher branch of the Evidences of Religion, natural and revealed, pursued not intellectually merely, but also as a spiritual and personal question coming home to their daily duties and highest interests, and the Professor is happy in thinking that it has not been without its influence upon their moral conduct. Another day, weekly, is devoted to English themes on subjects derived from the lecture room, these tending to mature and settle their judgment. Daily

oral examinations on the instruction of the day before, together with a weekly examination of notes is the guard of diligence.

In Mathematics and Astronomy, the class attended the Professor twice a week without change in the usual course.

In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, nothing in addition to reports to communicate.

In German, several members (voluntarily) attended the German Professor once a week, writing a considerable number of exercises from Eichhorn's Grammar, and reading Schiller's *Verbrecher auf Verlorner Ehre*.

Under the several heads of

7. *Exercises.*

8. *Examinations.*

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

10. *System of Discipline.*

The Trustees have no change to note, and nothing to add to precedent reports.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

During the year twenty students were receiving education in the College free from all charge of tuition, the College deriving no emolument whatever from them.

Under the several heads of

12. *Statutes and By-Laws of the College.*

13. *Description and value of College Buildings.*

14. *Description and value of other College property.*

15. *Revenue.*

The Trustees have nothing to add to their previous reports.

16. *Debts.*

The debt owing by the College at the end of the collegiate year amounted to sixty-eight thousand dollars.

17. *Income and Expenditures.*

The income of the College for the last year was as follows:

Balance from old account,	\$167 39
Student's fees,	8,055 00
Rent received,	9,984 09
Received from Grammar School,.....	900 00
Grammar School from Literature Fund,	477 18
	<hr/>
	\$19,583 66
Loans, including discount on note,	22,150 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$41,733 66</u>

The expenditure was,

Salaries of President and Professors, including portion of student's fees,	\$14,506 20
Annuities,	2,000 00
Notes and bond paid,	17,254 00
Interest on notes and bond,	3,854 08
Allowance to Grammar School,	198 00
Expenses of commencement and inauguration,	255 66
Fuel,	137 50
Repairs,	402 04
Taxes on the property called the Botanic Garden, ...	633 45
Sundries,	159 04
Regulating College gardens, &c.,	1,750 17
Printing and advertising,	134 88
Observatory in 11th street,	90 11
Library,	130 02
Balance,	228 54
	<hr/>
	<u>\$41,733 66</u>

The Gebhard Fund remains as by last report.

18. *Price of Tuition.*

The matriculation and graduation fees, all that are payable, remain as heretofore.

19. *Close of the Report.*

The above report was adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees in the College on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1851.

In witness whereof, the said Trustees have caused their seal to be
affixed to the said report, and directed the same to be signed by
Chairman, Treasurer and Clerk.

[L. S.]

T. ROBINSON,

Chairman

2. UNION COLLEGE.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The Trustees of Union College respectfully submit the following report for the collegiate year ending July 24, 1850 :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The professorships in said college during said year as established by the Trustees were the following :

A professorship of Moral Philosophy.

Greek language and Literature.

Mathematics, pure and applied.

Latin language and Literature.

Natural Philosophy, theoretical and practical.

Natural History and Chemistry.

Civil and Topographical Engineering.

French and other Modern languages and Literature.

Agricultural Chemistry and Chemistry as applied to the Arts.

Ancient History and Philosophy.

Modern History.

Law and Civil Polity.

Anatomy and Physiology.

2. *Faculty and other college officers.*

The Faculty of said College including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year consisted of a president, seven professors, one assistant professor and other officers of instruction, as follows :

Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., President and acting Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Robert Proudfit, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Ancient Languages.

Taylor Lewis, LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Isaac W. Jackson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, pure and applied.

Thomas Reed, D. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

John Foster, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy, theoretical and practical.

Jonathan Pearson, A. M., Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

John Nott, A. M., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric.

William M. Gillespie, Professor of Civil Engineering and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

Hiram H. Perry, A.M., Fellow.

Alexander M. Vedder, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

M. W. L'Amoreux, Instructor in the French Language and Literature.

The other officers or servants of said college charged with duties therein, other than those of public instruction, during said year, remain about the same as at the last report.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students under graduates in said college, during said year, was,	2
The number that left during the year was,	
Of whom there were honorably dismissed,	2
left from causes unknown,	18
Number remaining at the close of the year,	2
The number of graduates at the last annual commencement, July 24, 1850,	
The whole number of students belonging to the institution at the date of this report, (Feb. 1, 1851,)	2
There were no students under fifteen years of age. The average age of the graduating class was $22\frac{1}{2}$ years.	

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students who were under-graduates in said college during said year were classified as follows:

In the Senior class,	87
Junior class,	82
Sophomore class,	62
Freshmen class,	9

5. *College terms or Sessions.*

Substantially the same as last reported.

6. *Subjects or courses of Study.*

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—In *Greek* this class studied Xenophon's *Anabasis*, (Owen & Cleveland's ed.,) with Mr. Perry, reading the first book and one half of the fifth book with compositions daily.

In *Latin*, *Livy*, (Folsom's) was studied, the class reading a large portion of the second and third books of the history. Written translations were also required.

In *Horace* the class read with Prof. Reed, the first, third, fifth, sixth and ninth Satires of the first book, the second and sixth Satires of the second book, the first epistle and the letter to Piso.

Second Term.—*Greek* was continued with Mr. Perry, reading fifty-seven pages of the extracts from Herodotus and Thucydides in *Græca Majora*, with written translations daily.

In *Latin*, nearly all the Odes and Episodes of Horace were read.

Algebra was commenced with Prof. Foster, using Davies' Bourdon, and going through the first four chapters.

Third Term.—In *Greek* the class read "Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes," in *Græca Majora*, to Mr. Perry, with written translations.

In *Latin*, the first and second books of Cicero de Officiis, (Dilway's ed.,) with daily written translations.

Algebra, from the square root to the n^{th} root was continued with Prof. Pearson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—In *Greek* a division of the class studied with Prof. Lewis, fifty-six pages in the *Græca Majora*, being the extracts from the *Memorabilia* of Socrates and the *Crito* of Plato, with written translations. In the "mode of instruction" the aim was to accomplish as extensive reading as could be consistent with accuracy. As much attention as was possible was given to the grammatical elements, while great stress was laid upon elegance as well as accuracy.

of translation, by requiring special notice to be taken of the varying idioms of both languages.

Geometry was commenced, using *Davies' Legendre*, the class citing in two divisions to Prof. Pearson, going through the first four books.

Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy was studied by the class with Prof. Reed.

Italian was studied by a division of the class, with Mr. L'Amoreux using the *Tesoretto dello Studente* of Sforzozzi as a text-book, with Graglia's grammar and dictionary, reciting over forty sections, with frequent lectures on the comparative philology of the Italian and other members of the Pelasgic family of languages.

Second Term.—In *Greek*, a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis, extracts in the *Græca Majora*, (Dalzel's) from Plato, Aristotle, Longinus, Theophrastus and Dionysius Halicarnassus. Lectures were given at the commencement of each author, on the subject, style, period, &c.

In *Latin*, four of the *Satires* of Juvenal (Leverett's ed.) were read to Mr. Perry. The *Andria* in Terence was also read to Prof. Reed.

In *Geometry*, the remaining four books were taught by Prof. Gillpie, with the principal examples in "mensuration" of the same books.

Paley's Natural Theology was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Nott, reading the whole work with occasional lectures. Written analyses were required from each student.

Third Term.—In *Greek* a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis the first and sixth books entire, and large portions of the third, fifth and ninth books of Homer's *Odyssey*, (Owen's ed.,) with lectures and critical observations on the Homeric style, language, &c., and the manners, &c., of the Homeric age.

In *Latin*, forty chapters of the first book of the "History," twelve chapters of the fifth book, the whole of the *Germania*, the first, twenty-fifth and last four books of the *Agricola* in Tacitus, were read to a division of the class with Prof. Reed. Another division read the *Germania*, *Agricola*, *De Oratoribus* and the fifth book of the history of Tacitus, with Mr. Perry.

Trigonometry, plain and spherical, with applications, Davies' Legendre being used as the text-book, was taught in two divisions by Prof. Jackson and Prof. Gillespie, going through the whole book.

Botany and Geology were taught by Prof. Pearson, using as text-books Wood's Botany and Hitchcock's Geology. All the physiological portion of the botany, about 225 pages, and 150 pages of the geology were studied.

A division of the class recited to Prof. Nott, in *Natural History*, Ware's edition of Smellie, going over about 300 pages, with lectures on the eye, ear, digestion, circulation, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term. In Greek a division of the junior class read and reviewed the whole of *Oedipus Tyrannus*, in Dalzel's *Græca Majora*, with Prof. Lewis.

A division of the class studied French with Mr. L'Amoreux, using De Fux's *Elementary Reader* as a text book; of which the first half was read with exercises in translation under rules of noun and verb; the method of teaching being partly synthetic, and partly analytic.

Conic Sections, (Jackson's,) were studied in two divisions, to Prof. Pearson, and to Prof. Gillespie, going through the whole work.

Algebra was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Gillespie, using Davies' Bourdon, and going through sections 209 to 272, inclusive, with many written exercises in addition.

In *Rhetoric*, the class recited to Prof. Nott, the whole of Blair's *Lectures*, with daily exercises in composition and declamation.

In the department of *Civil Engineering*, a division of the junior class commenced the course with geometrical draughting, comprising the use of instruments in the construction of geometrical problems, followed by the elements of descriptive geometry applied to the representation of objects by plans, elevations and sections, with examples from architecture, machinery, and the mechanical structure of engineering. The instruction was given three times a week in lectures, illustrated by models, and accompanied by sketches upon the black board, of the objects to be delineated. These sketches were

copied by the students by eye, without instruments, with notes of their dimensions. Geometrical drawings of them were subsequently made to scale, and inspected and corrected at the beginning of the succeeding lecture.

Second Term. In Latin a division of the class studied with Prof. Lewis, the first, third, and fifth books of the Tusculan questions of Cicero, (Dillaway's ed.), with frequent lectures on the subjects in the text.

In *Natural Philosophy*, the class studied with Prof. Foster about 120 pages of the Cambridge Mechanics, embracing the most important portions of statics and dynamics, with experimental lectures to illustrate the subjects coming under review; to develop more fully various points imperfectly treated in the book. A variety of problems were given involving the principles of the text book, and written solutions given by the class.

In *Chemistry*, the class recited to Prof. Pearson, using Dr. Dumas' Chemistry as a text book, of which the class read from page 14 to 275, with lectures and experiments daily.

In *French*, the latter half (about 50 pages) of De Fira's Elementary Reader was studied with Mr. L'Amoreux, with exercises in translation under rules of adjective and verb.

In the department of *Civil Engineering*, draughting was continued by Prof. Gillespie, and the principles and practice of isometrical and oblique projection, natural perspective, shades, shadows, &c., taught in a manner similar to the first term course.

Third Term. In Greek, a division of the class read the whole of the drama of Prometheus Vinctus, (Woolsey's ed.) with Prof. Lewis, with written exercises in Greek verse; the students being required to render, with books closed, the text, from English to Greek, from Greek to English, and their attention was continually drawn to the Greek mythology, and to critical observations on the Greek drama and poetry.

Analytic Geometry was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Jackson, using about 150 pages of Davies. The recitations were accompanied by familiar lectures.

Natural Philosophy was continued with Prof. Foster, the class reciting 50 pages of the subjects of Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics and Pneumatics ; also the article on Heat, in Draper's Chemistry, about 50 pages, with lectures and experiments to illustrate the subjects treated of in the text book, and to supply its deficiencies ; the students taking notes of the lectures, which were subsequently written out and submitted, with drawings to illustrate the experiments, to the teacher for examination and correction.

In *Political Economy*, (Say's) the class recited in two divisions to Prof. Reed, the first nine, and the 21st and 22d chapters of the first book ; the 7th and following chapters of the second book, with the whole of the third book, were read. Frequent lectures were given by the teachers on subjects connected with the study, with occasional extemporaneous debates by the class on subjects suggested by the text book, and compositions by all the class on subjects assigned by the Professor. A thorough knowledge of the text book was also required.

In *German* the class recited in two divisions to Mr. L'Amoreux, using Adler's German Reader, and Adler's Ollendorf's Grammar as text books. In grammar, the noun and pronoun, adjective, preposition and verb were studied, and in the Reader to the 31st page ; besides which, occasional lectures were given.

In the department of *Civil Engineering* a division of the class studied surveying with Prof. Gillespie, using Davies' Elements as a text book of reference ; the main portion of the instruction being given by lectures on surveying with chain only, with chain and compass, on the variation of the needle, and on levelling, with plumb and water level, and examination on the lectures, alternated with frequent field practice, plats and calculations of the surveys, &c.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—This class recited to the President on *Psychology and the application of taste to the fine arts*. The text books made use of were Kames' Elements of criticism, of which the first vol. was read ; and Reid on the Intellectual and active powers of Man. Lectures were delivered almost daily on the subjects under consideration, and examinations had thereon, as well as on the portions of the text books

studied. Declamation was required twice a week, and composition once a week during the term.

The Differential and Integral Calculus was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Jackson.

Optics was studied with Prof. Jackson. Jackson's *Optics* was the text book used, of which 140 pages were read.

In *Natural Philosophy* the class recited in two divisions with Prof. Foster. The article on the *steam engine* in the Cambridge Mechanical Philosophy was studied. *Acoustics* was studied with a printed syllabus as a text book. Lectures and experiments on *magnetism and electricity* followed.

In *Civil Engineering*, a division of the class studied higher surveying with Prof. Gillespie; comprising the use of the theodolite and sextant, the principles of topography, geodesy, maritime surveying, railroad curves &c., &c.

Second Term.—The second vol. of *Kames* was read and recited by the President. Besides frequent written and formal lectures, colloquial and familiar ones were delivered almost daily.

The study of *Moral Philosophy* was commenced with the President. Paley was used as a text book, and Wayland as a book of reference.

In *Greek*, a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis 60 chapters of Plato de Legibus, lib. X, with a lecture at every recitation on the subject in the text.

Astronomy was studied by the class in two divisions, with Prof. Jackson. Gummere's *Astronomy* was the text book used, of which 150 pages were studied.

Analytic Dynamics, with Boucharlat and Poisson for text book, was studied with Prof. Jackson.

Intellectual Philosophy (Stewart) was studied by the class in two divisions with Prof. Reed. About 200 pages of vol 1 and 100 pages of vol 2 were read. Ten lectures were delivered on subjects connected with the study, and compositions on subjects assigned by the Professor, were read by every member of the class.

Hebrew was studied by a division of the class, three times a week, with Prof. Lewis. The text books used were *Conant's Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy*, and the *Hebrew Psalter*. The grammar and nine of the psalms were read and analyzed.

In the *Civil Engineering* course, a division of the class studied with Prof. Gillespie, the theory and practice of the location and construction of roads and railroads, using as a text book *Gillespie's Manual of Road Making*, of which the whole was read. Another division recited in *Engineering Mechanics*. No text book was used.² Twenty lectures were given on the *strength of materials, their combinations in framing and application to bridges of wood and iron*. Problems were given and written solutions returned for examination and correction.

THIRD TERM.

The study of *Moral Philosophy* was continued with the President. Paley was still made use of as the text book. Those parts were read which respect moral duty and the principles of general jurisprudence, so far as the same were applicable to the United States. In the senior year the object is to teach young men to think and reason rather than to treasure up knowledge. Hence the lessons are usually short and the comments extensive.

Kent's Commentaries on American law was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Gillespie. The text book used was *Kent's Commentaries*, vol. 1, comprising the *Law of Nations, Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, Statutes, Common and Civil law*.

The 1st vol., with the exception of lectures 15, 16 and 17, were studied with lectures and collateral illustrations.

Hebrew was studied three times a week by a division of the class with Prof. Nott.

Anatomy and Physiology were taught by Dr. Vedder, using *Magendie* as a text book. Lectures were given on the senses and nervous system generally, the muscular system, digestion, absorption, circulation, calorification, respiration and secretion, fully illustrated by anatomical preparations and drawings.

In the course on *Civil Engineering* a division of the class to Prof. Gillespie. Mahan's *Civil Engineering* was used as a book. The subjects of stone, lime, mortar, wood, metals, framing, bridges, &c., were studied, with lectures in addition on road curves, stone cutting, stability of walls, hydraulic force, &c., &c., with practice in field work, laying out and staking a road, running curves, &c., &c., and calculations of solidity of piers, culvert arches, &c., &c.

RECAPITULATION

Of the foregoing course of study, arranged according to rule.

GREEK.

Freshman year.—First term. Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Second term. Herodotus and Thucydides.

Third term. *Lysias*, *Isocrates* and *Demosthenes*.

Sophomore year.—First term. Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and *Crito*.

Second term. Plato, Aristotle, Longinus, *Phrastus*, and *Dionysius*.

Third term. Homer's *Odyssey*.

Junior year.—First term. Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*.

Second term.

Third term. *Æschylus*, *Prometheus Vinctus*.

Senior year.—First term.

Second term. Plato de *Legibus*.

Third term.

LATIN.

Freshman year.—First term. Livy, and Horace *Satires*.

Second term. Horace, *Odes*, and *Epistles*.

Third term. Cicero de *Officiis*.

Sophomore year.—First term.

Second term. Juvenal and Terence.

Third term. Tacitus.

Junior year.—Second term. Cicero, *Tusculan questions*.

HEBREW.

Senior year.—Second term. Conant's Grammar and Chestemathy, Psalms.

Third term. Lectures.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Sophomore year.—First term. Italian—Sforzosi.

Junior year.—First term. French—De Fira.

Second term. French—De Fira.

Third term. German—Adler's Ollendorf and Reader.

MATHEMATICS.

Freshman year.—Second term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon.

Third term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon.

Sophomore year.—First term. Geometry—Legendre.

Second term. Geometry and Mensuration—Legendre.

Third term. Trigonometry—Legendre.

Junior year.—First term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon. Conic Sections—Jackson.

Third term. Analytic Geometry—Davies'.

Senior year.—First term. Differential and Integral Calculus—Davies'.

Second term.—Analytic Dynamics—Boucharlat.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

Junior year.—Second term. Statics and Dynamics—Farrar. Chemistry—Draper.

Third term. Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Heat.

Senior year.—First term. Optics—Jackson. Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism.

Second term. Astronomy—Gammere.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Junior class.—First term. Geometrical Draughting; use of instruments, problems, perpendicular projection, elevations, and sections.

Second term. Draughting (continued), perpendicular, oblique, and isometrical projection, and linear perspective. Shades and Colors. Descriptive Geometry, with applications to stone cutting, &c.

Third term. Surveying, with chain and levelling. Engineering Mensuration, to bridges, culverts, &c.

Senior class.—First term. Higher Surveying; theodolite, topographical geodesy, maritime and mining surveys, curves, geographical mapping. Engineering Statics; stability of walls, arches, &c.

Second term. Roads, their location, construction, and improvement. Railroads, their motion, cost, &c. Strength of materials, application to bridges, &c.

Third term. Engineering construction; masonry, carpentry; bridges, of stone and iron; canals, river improvements, wharves, piers, and removal. Field Practice, in staking out, and estimating a road, and mechanical structures. Practical Astronomy, meridian, time, latitude, longitude.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSICS.

Sophomore year.—Third term. Botany—Wood. Geology—Cock. Natural History—Smellie.

Senior year.—Third term. Anatomy and Physiology—Mag.

INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Sophomore year.—First term. Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.

Second term. Natural Theology—Paley.

Junior year.—First term. Rhetoric—Blair.

Third term. Political Economy—Say.

Senior year.—First term. Psychology, Æsthetics—Kames.

Second term. Criticism—Kames. Mental Philosophy—Stewart. Moral Philosophy—Paley.

Third term. Moral Philosophy—Paley. National and Constitutional Law—Kent.

7. *Exercises.*

The exercises in composition, declamation, and in extemporaneous debate, &c., with the exception of the opportunities afforded for practice in the weekly meetings of the "Senate" of the Senior class, the "House of Representatives" formed by the Junior class, and the several Literary Societies, are named in the preceding section in connection with the studies pursued.

8. *Examinations.*

There were three public examinations, one at the close of each term, conducted by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose, who report the result to the board of trustees.

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

As last reported.

10. *Discipline.*

As reported last year.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

The provisions for the aid of indigent students, remain as at previous reports. Seventy-nine students have been assisted within the year embraced in this report.

12. *Statutes or by-laws.*

Remain unchanged.

13. *Description and value of College buildings.*

See last report.

14. *Description and value of other College property.*

The funds for the support of President and Professors, under the act of March 7, 1800, for the support of Professors, under the act of March 30, 1805, and for the assistance of indigent students, under the act of April 13, 1814, remain invested according to law in bonds and mortgages and stocks. The remainder of the funds, at the disposal of the trustees, continue invested in bonds, mortgages, book accounts, &c., &c., the description or value of which has not materially changed since the date of the last report.

15. *Revenue.*

Amount charged for tuition and room rent during the year,	\$7,8
Rents,	
Interest on the permanent funds of the College,	13,7
	<hr/>
	\$21,6

16. *Debts.*

The debts of the institution on the 30th day of June amounted to \$25,747.76.

17. *Income and expenditure.*

The amount of income as above stated,	\$21,6
The expenses have been as follows:	
Officers, agents and servants,	\$10,5
Charity students,	3,4
Library and apparatus,	
Interest on debt,	3,8
Buildings and site, ..	
Botanic garden,	
Incidentals,	1,7
	<hr/>
	\$20,1

18. *Price of Tuition.*

Same as last report.

19. *Rem. r'cs.*

20. Close of Report.

It is made in accordance with a special resolution of the
Dees of Union College, passed July 1837, directing the
make out the annual report to the Regents, until other-

is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. HOLLAND,
Treasurer.

Agos, Jan 30, 1851.

3. HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of Hamilton College respectfully submit the following report to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, for the last collegiate year ending August 15, 1850, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the College during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professorships in said College during the year were the same as heretofore stated, with these exceptions.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Engineering, was substituted in place of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, while the two latter subjects, Geology and Mineralogy were added to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy.

2. *The Faculty and Board of Instruction, and other College officers.*

The Faculty and Board of Instruction consisted of a President, six Professors, for a portion of the year, and five for the residue of the year, and a lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, as follows :

Rev. SIMON NORTH, D. D., LL. D., President.

CHARLES AVERY, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, (from August 15, 1849, till January 1, 1850.)

CHARLES AVERY, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering, (from January 1, 1850.)

MARCUS CATLIN, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, (from August 15, 1849, until October of the same year.)

Rev. JAMES R. BOYD, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, and College Pastor, (until January 1st, 1850.)

OWEN ROOT, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, Geology, and Geology, (from January 1st, 1850.)

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, A. M., Maynard, Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy.

EDWARD NORTH, A. M., Dexter Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

UPSON, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Elocu-

BRISTOL, A. M., Senior Tutor and Librarian.

LATHROP, A. M., Tutor.

HASTINGS, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

W. DWIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.

This year instruction in the German and French languages
to the Junior class, by members of the College Faculty.

A vacancy occasioned in the Professorship of "Moral Philoso-
phy Letters" by the resignation of Professor Boyd, has
been filled.

3. *Number of Students.*

Number of undergraduates during the year, was...	151
Left college during the year for various reasons,....	10
Graduates at the last commencement,.....	37

Students were connected with the college who were not en-
gaged in the regular course of study. There were none under four-
teen years of age. The average age of the graduating class was 23.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Undergraduates in said college were classified as follows :

Senior class,	50
Junior class,	49
Sophomore class,	39
Freshman class,	13
	<hr/>
	151

5. *Collegiate Terms and Sessions.*

From the third Wednesday in September,	13 weeks.
To the first Wednesday in January,	13 do
From the fourth Wednesday in April until commence- ment,	13 do

6. *Course of Study.*

Following is a list of the studies pursued in the several classes,
the number of exercises in each study, and of the instructors
under whose direction such exercises took place:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Folsom's Livy,.....	72 exercises,....	Tutor Bristol.
Mandeville's Elements of Reading and Oratory,....	72 "	Prof. Upson.
Loomis' Algebra,.. ..	72 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Xenophon's Anabasis, (ed. Owen,).....	48 "	Tutor Bristol.
The Odes of Horace,.....	48 "	do
Xenophon's Symposium,....	48 "	Prof. North.
Loomis' Geometry,.....	72 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Xenophon's Memorabilia,..	48 "	Prof. North.
Class Exercises in Composi- tion,.....	36 "	Tutor Bristol.
Chapel Exercises in composi- tion and declamation,....	75 "	Prof. Upson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Homer's Iliad,	48 exercises,....	Prof. North.
Loomis' Geometry,.....	70 "	Prof. Catlin Tutor Lathrop.
Day's Mathematics, with field exercises in Surveying and Engineering,.....	72 "	Prof. Lathrop.
The Satires and Epistles of Horace,.....	48 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Demosthenes de Corona,....	60 "	Prof. North.
Newman's Rhetoric,	48 "	Prof. Upson.
Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia, ..	48 "	Tutor Bristol.
The Antigone of Sophocles,..	48 "	Prof. North.
Conic Sections and Spherical Trigonometry,	72 "	Prof. Root.
Class Exercises in Composi- tion,	36 "	Prof. North.
Chapel Exercises in Composi- tion and Declamation,	75 "	Prof. Upson.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Differential and Integral Cal- culus,.....	48 exercises,....	Prof. Avery.
Terence's Andria, &c.,.....	20 "	Tutor Bristol.

.....	49	exercises,....	Prof. North.
Natural Philoso-			
.....	96	"	.... Prof. Avery.
y of Tacitus,....	48	"	.... Tutor Bristol.
ania and Agricola			
us,.....	26	"	.... Tutor Bristol.
rammar and Rea-			
.....	72	"	.... Tutor Lathrop.
rammar and Rea-			
.....	72	"	.... Prof. Avery.
Rhetoric,.....	26	"	.... Prof. Upson.
Logic,.....	36	"	.... Pres. North.
ical Economy,..	48	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Lectures,.....	24	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
cises in Composi-			
.....	36	"	.... Prof. Upson.
cises in Compo-			
d Declamation,..	75	"	.... Prof. Upson.

SENIOR CLASS.

Intellectual Philoso-			
.....	72	exercises,....	Pres. North.
n Chemistry,....	72	"	.... Prof. Avery.
ical Economy,....	10	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Moral Science,..	48	"	.... Pres. North.
lines of Constitu-			
aw,.....	48	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Astronomy,.....	50	"	.... Prof. Root.
's Commentaries on			
al Law,.....	80	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
on Chemistry, as			
to Agriculture and			
,.....	20	"	.... Prof. Avery.
on Anatomy and			
gy,.....	30	"	.... Dr. Hastings.
ament,.....	26	"	.... Pres. North.
n the Evidences of			
nity,	12	"	.... Pres. North.
ercises in Oratory,	31	"	.... Prof. Upson.

Previous to the examination, at the close of each term, all the studies specified were thoroughly reviewed. Other lectures besides those mentioned in the above schedule were given in connection with the text books used in the various departments. In such cases, and in the courses of lectures above mentioned, the respective classes were examined upon the subjects thus presented.

As the Board of Regents, in their instructions, require particular information in regard to legal and medical studies, when pursued in college, it is deemed proper to say, that the *Law* professorship as organised, a strictly under-graduate professorship, and designed to furnish instruction in the elements of law to the whole body of students; that the course of study pursued is a combination of lectures and recitations from text books, and that the students are examined as thoroughly upon the information conveyed by the teacher as upon that derived from the text of the author studied.

Medical Instruction is furnished by lectures to the whole Senior Class, upon which, as far as practicable, the students are examined.

7. *Public Exercises, Examinations, Modes of Instruction and Discipline.*
Are as heretofore stated.

8. *Gratuitious Aid.*

The College has no fund appropriated to the aid of indigent students. By a special resolution of the college corporation, however, the expenses of that class of students are diminished by a remission for the ordinary charges for tuition, and of the entire number of students between thirty and forty have claimed and received the benefit of this resolution.

9. *College Buildings and Property.*

The College buildings are the same and in substantially the same condition as at the date of the last report; with this improvement, that the building known as the College Boarding Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and that the part formerly occupied as a dining room has been converted into a hall for Geological and Mineralogical collections of the College. This hall is about forty-three feet long, thirty feet wide and twelve feet high, and has a lecture room attached, and the whole has been fitted up at an expense of about \$500.

Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus are the same as at the last report, except that \$120 has been expended for apparatus in the Department of Civil Engineering and Surveying, and the Department of Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and

Mineralogical and Geological Collections, which are owned by the College are the same as at the date of the last report, except that they have been arranged in the new hall.

What addition has been made to the advantages of this department is the location in the same hall of the extensive and valuable collections of Professor Root, embracing about 6,000 specimens.

Library remains the same as at the date of the last report, with the exception of occasional donations from the Government, corporations and private individuals.

An annual appropriation of \$50 a year to the Library is made from the General Fund, according to the conditions of the endowment.

The *funds* of the College are substantially the same as at the date of the last report.

Permanent Fund,.....	\$39,691 79
Maynard Fund,.....	16,829 64
Exeter Fund,.....	15,000 00
Total,.....	<u>\$71,521 43</u>

Permanent Fund is all invested in bonds and mortgages, and on a permanent lease, except

in the Treasury,.....	\$80 23
paying interest,.....	462 50

The Maynard Fund is all invested in bonds and mortgages, except the balance in the Treasury of..... \$37 39

The General Fund of the College consists of unpaid subscriptions, notes and accounts against students and graduates, which have been accumulating since the first incorporation of the College. They are estimated to be worth \$5,000.00, but are slow of collection, and cannot be relied upon to any considerable amount in providing

for the annual expenditures of the Institution or the payments of liabilities.

10. *Amounts charged in Students' Term bills.*

The following table shows the amount of all charges against students, subject to some small variations which may be made on settlements :

	Tuition, Matriculation & graduation.	Room rent.	Contingent expenses.	To
	\$3,439 25	\$900 25	\$1,147 25	\$2,387 75
Deductions to indigent students	1,214 17			1,214 17
	\$2,215 18			\$4,601 92

The charge for tuition is \$30 a year; for room rent, \$9 a year which is added a charge for contingent expenses, which varies term to term.

11. *Income and Disbursements.*

The receipts of current funds for the past year, are as follows

1. Students' term bills,	\$4,724 75
2. Graduates' notes and accounts, ..	54
3. Interest of Permanent Fund,	3,441 75
4. Interest of Maynard Fund,	1,375 00
5. Interest of Dexter Fund,	1,050 00
6. Rents,	14 00
7. State appropriation,	3,000 00
8. Bills receivable,	89 00
9. Miscellaneous,	63 00
Total of current funds received,	\$15,811 50

The Disbursements for current expenses for the same year, are as follows :

1. Salaries paid college officers,	\$9,571 50
2. Miscellaneous expenses,	2,500 00
3. Legal expenses,	71 00
4. Library,	5 00
5. Chemical department,	17 00
6. Cabinet,	38 00

rest,.....	145 00
s payable,.....	500 00
ance due counsel and agent,.....	630 62
rges on Maynard Fund,.....	90
	<hr/>
	\$14,680 41
h in the treasury,.....	1,138 08
	<hr/>
	<u>\$15,818 49</u>

Receipts of fixed funds for the same time, are as follows :

al subscriptions to Permanent Fund,.....	\$50 00
payments of loans from do do	1,334 12
	<hr/>
	\$1,384 12
ayment of loans from Maynard Fund,.....	1,150 00
	<hr/>
al of fixed funds received,	\$2,534 12
ance in the treasury at date of last report,...	1,357 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,891 62</u>

bursements of fixed funds for the same time,
been as follows :

bonds and mortgages taken,.....	\$3,774 00
	<hr/>
in treasury at this date,.....	\$117 62
	<hr/>
is amount in the treasury, there belongs:	
Permanent Fund,	\$80 23
Maynard Fund,.....	37 39
	<hr/>
	<u>\$117 62</u>

SUMMARY.

Receipts.

funds received,.....	\$15,818 49
unds in treasury at date of last report, \$1,357 50	
unds received,	2,534 12
	<hr/>
	3,891 62
	<hr/>
tal,	<u>\$19,710 11</u>

Disbursements.

Current funds paid out,.....	\$14,680 41	
Current funds now in treasury,	1,138 08	
	<hr/>	\$15,81
Fixed funds invested,.....	\$3,774 00	
Fixed funds now in treasury,... ..	117 62	
	<hr/>	3,89
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		\$19,71

12. *Indebtedness.*

The total indebtedness of the college is \$6,935.19, excluding interest for a part of the past year.

13. *Resources.*

The means of meeting this indebtedness is the *General Fund* described in article 9, which may finally yield \$5,000.00.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SIMEON NORTH,

Chairman of Executive Committee

OTHNIEL S. WILLIAMS,

Secretary and Treasurer of Hamilton College.

Hamilton College, Jan. 27, 1851.

VA COLLEGE AND ITS MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

ents of the University of the State of New-York:

stees of Geneva College respectfully submit the fol-
ort, containing a just statement of facts, showing the
f said college for the year ending August 20, 1850:

1. Faculty and other college officers.

JAMIN HALE, D. D., President.

1. Department of Arts.

JAMIN HALE, D. D., Startin Professor of the Evidences
of Christianity.

ENRY LORENZO LOW, M. A., Professor of Greek and Latin
and of the Modern languages.

ATES DOUGLASS, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and
osophy.

Prof. Douglass died October 21, 1849, and *Prof. Low*
account of ill health, at the close of the first college
ember of the same year.

LLIAM DAYTON WILSON, D. D., Professor of Intellectual
Philosophy and History.

YDRICK METCALF, M. A., Professor of the Greek and Latin
and Literature.

Professors Wilson and Metcalf entered upon their duties
ancement of the third term in May, 1850.

MORRISON CLARK, B. A., Tutor.

TALMADGE McDONALD, M. A., Tutor.

COLM DOUGLASS, M. A., Tutor.

H HALE, Jr., B. A., Tutor.

DAMS NEELY, B. A., Tutor.

Rev. Mr. Douglass discharged the duties of a tutor during
m, and *Mr. Hale* and *Mr. Neely* during a part of the
Mr. McDonald entered upon his tutorship at the be-
the spring term.

Rev. R. O. PAGE, M. A., was elected Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Commencement, August 20, 1850.

2. Medical Department.

See second part of this report.

2. NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

Department of Arts.

Seniors,	
Juniors,	
Sophomores,	
Freshmen,	
<i>Medical</i> students,	
<i>Theological</i> students,	
Total,	

Graduates in the first degree in Arts,	
Graduates in Medicine,	

3. College Terms.

1. From 27th of September, 1849, to 19th December.
2. From 31st of January, 1850, to 26th of April.
3. From 23d of May, 1850, to 20th of August.

4. Course of Study.

SENIOR CLASS.

Butler's Analogy, through and part reviewed,	
History of Philosophy, part of vol. 2.,	
Wayland's Political Economy, through,	
Constitution of the United States,	
Discussions and exercises in declamation and composition,	
Tertulliani Apologetic adv. Gentes,	
Æschylus, Prometheus Vincit, through,	
Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, finished,	
Herschell's Astronomy, part reviewed,	
Chemistry recitations,	

lectures, about.....	40
lectures with Medical class,.....	No. not known.
, lectures,.....	13
and Geology, lectures,.....	18
Quizot's Hist. de la Civil. en Europe, through,.....	28
Hollendorf's Grammar and Adler's Reader,.....	21

JUNIOR CLASS.

Rhetoric, part reviewed,.....	41
Psychology, through, reviewed most of it,.....	43
Elements of Morality, through vol. 1 and pp. 311 of	60
ences,.....	29
Geometry, 2 chapters,.....	15
n's, finished and reviewed part,.....	33
Natural Philosophy, through and 238 pages reviewed,.....	117
Book IV., History 46 chapters, reviewed about 30 ch.,..	30
Cicero, book I. and reviewed,.....	31
book I., 46 section from 100th, reviewed part,....	22
s, the clouds, through and reviewed 1,200 lines,..	35
s de Corona, 70 sections, Champ. ed. 50, reviewed,	14
story, in different parts,.....	27
discussion, composition and declamation,.....	24

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Logic, through books II. and III. reviewed, written Leslie's "Short Method with Deists,".....	44
Philosophy of Rhetoric, books II. and III,.....	32
Legendres' Geometry, books 7-9 and application of Alg. ry,.....	43
ry, plane and sph., finished and reviewed,.....	31
, Davies' and reviewed,.....	16
lytical Geometry, 5 books and reviewed,.....	46
urveying, Levelling and Navigation, through and prin- reviewed ; exercises in surveying, levelling, &c., in	37
hed,.....	48
e Andria and Adelphi,.....	27
phitruo, 3 acts,.....	10
ad, 2d, 4th and 5th books: book 3d reviewed,.....	42

Euripides, *Alcestis*,
 Sophocles, *Antigone* and *Electra*, reviewed 750 lines,
 Greek Testament, *Rom. Eph.*,
 Exercises in declamation and composition,
 French,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Davies' Bourdon's *Algebra*, through 214 pages, the first part twice
 reviewed, the latter once,
 Davies' *Legendre's Geometry*, 5 books and reviewed to problem
 in 4th book,
 Ovid's *Fasti*, books 5th and 6th twice,
 Adam's *Latin Prosody* twice.
 Livy, book 1st twice,
 Horace, *Odes*, *Epods* and *Carm. Sec.*, reviewed 2 books odes.
 Bojesen's *Roman Antiquities*, through.
 Xenophon's *Anabasis*, book II. and 30 sections of book III.
 viewed 2 chapters book II.,
 Herodotus, book I., ch. 95—131, and 141—170, part review
 Homer's *Iliad*, 6th, 7th and 8th books, reviewed book 6,
 Greek Testament, *Acts of the Apostles*,
 Greek *Antiquities*, Bojesen's,
 French, Ollendorf's *Gr. and Gil Blas*, 3 chapters,
 Exercises in elocution and declamation,
 Exercises in composition,

5. Examinations.

1. Dec. 12, 1840, to Dec. 19,
2. April 22, 1850, to April 26,
3. August 12, 1850, to August 17,

6. College buildings and other property.

Buildings as in the report of 1849.

Libraries and Cabinets as in the same report, but constantly
slowly increasing.

Bonds and mortgages.

Notes.

Receipts from Aug. 1849, to Aug. 20, 1850.

Balance from the preceding year,

Term bills,

rate from Hobart prof. fund,.....	10 76
.....	85 00
professorship,.....	6,573 67
fellows, on allowance of the State of New-	
.....	1,083 52
rot. Episc. Soc.,.....	500 00
the treasurer,.....	197 09
	<hr/>
	<u>\$9,408 02</u>

Expenditures.

,.....	\$1,862 67
.....	331 68
Hobart professorship,.....	5,900 00
.....	140 00
lty,	500 00
band Aug. 20, 1850, to be invested for Ho-	
ssorship,.....	673 67
	<hr/>
	<u>\$9,408 02</u>

Debts.

aculty,	\$2,916 83
. Low,	575 47
or,	130 00
ost house,.....	1,000 00
Tillman,.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$5,562 30</u>

PART II.

The second part of this report consists of a report made by the Medical Faculty of this College to the Trustees, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO THE TRUSTEES OF GENEVA COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 23d, 1851.

The Medical Faculty of Geneva College respectfully presents to the Trustees the following report of the Medical Institution :

1. Number and description of Professorships.

The Professorships in said Institution for the last year, were the following, viz :

1. Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
2. Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.
3. Anatomy and Physiology.
4. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
5. Principles and Practice of Surgery.
6. Materia Medica and General Pathology.

2. Faculty and other College Officers.

The Faculty of said Medical Institution, including all persons employed with the duty of giving public instruction therein, during said year, consisted of one professor for each of the professorships enumerated in the preceding article, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The officers and servants charged with duties therein, other than those connected with public instruction were, a Board of Curators, a Dean, Registrar, Treasurer, Librarian and Janitor.

The names of the several persons respectively holding said offices or places, and the contingent salaries of professors by way of fees, were as follows, viz:

CHARLES A. LEE,	Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology,
C. B. COVENTRY,	Treasurer and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence,

WEBSTER,	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	10
DLEY,	Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy,	12
SWEETSER,	Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine,.....	10
YAN,	Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,.....	10
FIELD,	Demonstrator of Anatomy and Librarian, who receives a fee of \$5 from each student who takes the dissecting ticket.	
BIRG,	Janitor, who receives \$16 per month during the lecture term.	

Names of curators see printed circular herewith transmitted.

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of students who attended the regular courses during the said year, was 101.

Number of graduates at the commencement in June, 1850, The number at the August commencement was 3; making number of graduates for the last year, 32.

Of the students attending during the said year, were less than 18. None of the graduates were under 21 years of age. The average was about 24.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Students attending said Medical Institution were classified as follows:

Students attending their first course of lectures,	56
Students attending their second course of lectures,	29
Students attending their third course of lectures,	13
Students in medicine,	3
	<hr/>
	101
	<hr/>

5. *College Terms, or Sessions.*

There has been one term, or session, during said year, which began on Wednesday of March and ended on the 25th day of June.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

The course of instruction consists of daily lectures, and examinations on preceding lectures, by the several professors in their respective departments, averaging five lectures daily.

A dissertation on some medical subject is required of the candidate for graduation, who is privately examined by the faculty, and afterwards by the faculty and curators, on whose recommendation a degree is conferred by the trustees.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no established rules of discipline. General propriety and decorum are required of the students.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Four students have received free tickets of admission to the lectures, on the recommendation of the censors of the State Medical Society, in compliance with a provision of the Legislature endorsing the Institution.

Those who have attended two full courses of lectures are entitled to gratuitous tickets; and, during the past year, 13 students have availed themselves of this privilege.

9. *Statutes and By-laws of the Institution.*

Same as heretofore reported.

10. *Description of College Property.*

For description of building, see former reports; and for description of college property, see report of 1850.

Value of lot and building,.....	\$16,04
Library,.....	1,30
Anatomical museum,.....	2,83
Chemical apparatus,.....	1,05
Materia medica collection,.....	12
Microscope,.....	20
	<hr/>
	\$21,55
	<hr/>
There remains due on bond of trustees,.....	3,57
Other debts due to the institution, estimated at,.....	40
	<hr/>
	\$3,97

11. *Revenue.*

on bond of trustees,	\$500 00
ion fees collected,	267 00
a fees collected,	620 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,387 00
	<hr/>

12. *Debts.*

debts against the institution amounting to	\$400 00
--	----------

13. *Income and Expenditure.*

income of the institution, as stated in article	
unts to	\$1,387 00
le expenditure of the last year is as follows,	

f anatomical department,	\$182 49
expenses,	116 51
.....	88 26
f clinique,	48 50
d advertising,	135 73
ment expenses, diplomas, &c.,	102 53
building,	18 85
ages,	64 00
ots,	381 31
id for microscope,	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,338 18
	<hr/>

h is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LEE,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

ve report has been prepared by the undersigned, by order
ees of Geneva College, and is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. HALE,

DAVID HUDSON,

Committee.

5. UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The annual report of the council of the University of the city of New-York, for the last collegiate year, ending the 26th of J^{an} 1850.

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy and Rhetoric.

CYRUS MASON, D. D., Professor of the Evidences of Revelation and Religion and lecturer on Political Economy.

—————, Professor of the Greek language and literature.

E. A. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of the Latin language and literature.

C. S. HENRY, D. D., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, History and Belles Lettres.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

ELIAS LOOMIS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

P. M. W. REDFIELD, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and instructor in Greek.

Professors of Modern Languages :

M. GIRAUD, Professor of the French language.

FELIX FORESTI, Professor of the Italian language.

G. I. ADLER, A. M., Professor of the German language.

F. I. VINET, Professor of the Spanish language.

The salary of the Chancellor is three thousand dollars per annum and of the professors one thousand dollars each per annum, and \$500 dollars for each paying student, making somewhat over thirteen hundred dollars. Professor Mason is not included in this statement whose professorship is endowed and produces in salary nine hundred dollars a year. There is no other officer connected with the University in government or instruction. There is a janitor at a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

Number of Students.

Number attending the regular course of instruction during said
one hundred and fifteen.

Number of graduates at the last commencement was thirty-one.

Commencement was held on the twenty-sixth day of June,

Students are received into college under fourteen years of age.

Classification of Students.

Seniors,.....	34
Juniors,.....	28
Sophomores,.....	31
Freshmen,.....	22
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

There are three college terms, viz :

1. From the third Wednesday of September to the 24th Decem-

2. From the first Monday of January to the first Monday of

3. From the third Monday of April to the last Monday of

vacations are the week of the holydays ; two weeks in April,
months of July and August, and up to the third Monday of
May.

Mode of Instruction.

Mode of instruction is chiefly by analysis and recitation from
books. In chemistry the course of instruction combined a text
lectures, the students taking notes, with weekly examina-
tions in natural philosophy, astronomy, and criticism ; and
in natural theology, moral and political philosophy, lectures
frequently given during the year, blending with the recitation
from text book.

Discipline.

Discipline is conducted upon the principles of parental govern-
ment heretofore reported ; with reports sent out each term, of the

attainments and standing of each student. A yearly record of, grade of merit of each student for the year, is entered by the faculty in a book kept for that purpose. Three recitations a day are required of an hour each, from the several classes, except on Saturday, when all the classes meet together, for public declamations, in the chapel.

Gratuitous Aid.

The number on free scholarship through the year amounted to seventy-two.

The by-laws of the University remain unchanged as reported the last year.

The real estate of the University is the College edifice on Washington Square, valued at,	\$260,000
The Philosophical Apparatus,	10,000
The Library,	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$277,000

They have no other property.

Revenue.

From October 1, 1849, to October 1, 1850.

From the State, balance of appropriation for previous year,	500
From the State, appropriation for year ending August 1, 1850,	2,500
From fees of Medical students,	2,060
Fees of undergraduates,	4,532
Fees of undergraduates of previous year,	110
Rents,	4,603
Rents of previous year,	782
Interest on conditional subscriptions,	2,111
Principal of subscriptions,	8,400
Less amount applied to reduce debt,	3,900
Fees of next year anticipated,	1,183
Balance on hand at date of last report,	160
	<hr/>
	\$23,044

Debts.

Permanent debt is,.....	\$73,365 00
debt,.....	4,596 30
Total,	<u>\$77,961 30</u>

amount does not include the endowment of the professorship Evidences of Revealed Religion of fifteen thousand dollars by mortgage at six per cent. to be paid such professor; and which is met and liquidated by the yearly salary of hundred dollar paid to Professor Mason in that department.

debt, forty thousand dollars have been subscribed on condition that the whole debt is raised. Of these subscriptions, eight thousand four hundred dollars have been paid, and the subscribers to amount of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars agree to pay on their subscriptions for five years from the first of April,

was,.....	\$23,044 76
Expenditures were,	
Salaries,	\$10,641 16
on debt,	5,188 14
reduction of debt and purchase of	
endowment of professorship of Evidences	
of Revealed Religion,.....	5,308 90
for fuel, insurance, fuel, gas, repairs, &c.	1,906 56
	<u>23,044 76</u>

The classes regularly attended to weekly declamations on Saturdays at the Chancellor. The higher classes had English and Latin exercises in writing with Professor Henry; and the freshmen attended to declamation with Professor Johnson in the recitation room.

Seniors and Juniors write and speak their own declamations.

Two literary societies held as usual their weekly meetings for discussions, speaking and English composition.

Daily religious service in the chapel for half an hour before exercises was punctually attended.

All the classes were publicly examined in March and June last.

The Medical Department maintains its reputation, as will appear by its report to the council, hereto annexed.

The Grammar school enjoyed its accustomed share of patronage. Its annual report to the Regents will fully explain.

The price of tuition is eighty dollars a year, and ten dollars incidentals, payable half-yearly in two equal payments.

General Remarks.

The conduct of the students the past collegiate year was orderly and diligent. There was no serious case of disorder. The modern languages are taught by competent Professors provided by the Council, to all students who may wish to learn them.

The Senior Class read Paley's and Wayland's Moral and Political Philosophy ; Story on the Constitution of the U. S., and Whately's Rhetoric with the Chancellor ; Rauch's Psychology with lectures on Natural Theology and Æsthetics with Professor Henry : Draper's Chemistry, Lyell's Geology, and Henslow's Botany with Professor Draper.

The Junior Class read Olmsted's Astronomy and Natural Philosophy with Professor Loomis : Whately's Logic, History in Terence's Manual and Guizot, and Rauch's Anthropology with Professor Henry : Cicero de Oratore, books 1 and 3, with Professor Johnson : Paley's Evidences of Revealed Religion, and Mill's Political Economy with Professor Mason.

The Sophomore Class read the Satires and Epistles of Horace, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia, and the Andria and Adelphi of Terence with Professor Johnson : Loomis' Geometry and Conic Sections, Trigonometry, plain and spherical, and surveying, with Professor Loomis ; Herodotus, book 2d. ; and the Medea of Euripides, the Antigone of Sophocles and the Prometheus of Æschylus with Professor Redfield.

The Freshman Class read Cicero, Horace and Livy with Professor Johnson ; Homer's Odyssey, and Herodotus, with Professor Redfield, and with the same Professor, Loomis' Algebra and Geomet

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
January 30, 1851. }

meeting of the Council of the University held this day it was
d that the foregoing report be approved and adopted, and en-
n the minutes, and transmitted to the Regents of the Univer-
the State of New-York.

itness, the hand of the President and the Seal of the Council.

W. B. POST,

President pro tem.

s.]

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Medical Faculty respectfully present to the council the following report of the Medical Department:

1. *Number and descriptions of Professorships.*

1. Professorship of the principles and operations of Surgery, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
2. Professorship of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
3. Professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
4. Professorship of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
5. Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
6. Professorships of Chemistry and Physiology.

2. *Faculty and other College Officers.*

The Faculty of the Medical Department including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein, are

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy

MARTYN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice

SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of students during the present session,.....

Number of graduates since the last report,

It is believed that none of the students are under the age of 18 years. The age of the graduates being required by law to be 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students.

5. *College term or Session.*

for study begins on the last Monday in October and ends day of February. Daily instruction in Practical Anatomy from the first Monday in October to the first of April, a six months. Clinical lectures are also given three days in throughout the year.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

Mode of instruction is by lectures, and the only examination for admission to the degree. They take place at the winter session, and also in the month of May.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no special rules of discipline. General propriety and decorum required. No punishments have been inflicted.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Students are annually admitted as beneficiaries, on the payment of a sum of twenty dollars.

9. *Statutes or by-laws.*

There are no statutes or by-laws of the Medical Department.

10. *College buildings and other property.*

Property purchased, unaided by the State or public, the building, which they occupy as a college. The expense of building and putting it in suitable condition was about \$60,000; but mortgages still remaining on it to the amount of \$47,000, interest at 7 per cent. per annum. This purchase was made when the Faculty found it impossible to carry on dissections and instruction generally, in a rented edifice. It involved expenses so seriously oppressive that the Faculty, in 1844, applied to the Legislature for a grant to enable them to pay the interest on the mortgages. This grant, although no part of it has been applied to the purchase and improvements, has contributed greatly to the relief of the Faculty, and operates as a substitute for that provision of a Medical School which is almost invariably supplied by the State towards the support of Medical schools.

11. *Revenue.*

The revenue consists of

A matriculation fee from each student,	\$5,0
A graduation fee,	30,0
Fees for one full course of lectures,	105,0

The annual grant from the Legislature expired in August, 1848, and has not since been renewed. Of the graduation fee \$20 are paid to the Medical Faculty to the Council of the University.

12. *Debts.*

The debt upon the college property] is \$47,000, as stated in the 10th article.

Remarks.

Patients laboring under surgical and medical diseases, and who are unable to pay for professional advice, are received at the college buildings three days in the week throughout the year. These clinics are under the immediate charge of the professors, who attend personally, and prescribe for the poor who may apply for aid. The patients are provided with medicines at the expense of the Medical Faculty. About 150 persons are prescribed for every week. There is connected with the University a lying-in-charity, under the care of Dr. Bedford; nearly four hundred poor women are attended annually, in their confinement, free of charge.

By order of the Medical Faculty,

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.

Secretary.

6. MADISON UNIVERSITY.

Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

Trustees of Madison University respectfully present the following report for the academic year, ending August, 1850, under

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

2. *Faculty and other college officers.*

have nothing to notice since the last report except that the Philology resigned his place at the close of the preceding

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of undergraduates during the year was, ..	75
Were dismissed during the year,	25
Number remaining at the close of the year was,	50
Number of graduates at last commencement,	30
Whole number of graduates from college,	260

4. *Classification of Students.*

Seniors there were,	32
.....	12
Juniors,	19
Freshmen,	12
	—
Average age of the members of the graduating class was	25

5. *Subjects and Course of Study.*

Seniors received instruction as follows: In Intellectual Philosophy, (Upham;) Moral Philosophy, (Wayland and Paley;) Evidence of Christianity, (Butler;) Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (Olmsted;) under Professor Eaton.

Seniors also received instruction in the Greek language and literature, under Professor Kendrick. In the Hebrew language and literature, under Professor Roediger's Gesenius' Grammar and Hebrew Bible, under Professor Conant. In Chemistry and Geology under Dr. Wm.

JUNIORS.

In Astronomy under Professor Eaton. In Natural Philosophy, Logic, (Whately,) under Professor Raymond. In Horace's Satires and Epistles, Roman Literature and German, (Adler and Wilhelm Tell,) under Professor Richardson. In Sophocles' Electra, Antigone and Œdipus, Greek Literature and French, under Professor Kendrick. In Chemistry and Geology, under Dr. Mather.

SOPHOMORES.

In Demosthenes' Life and Orations, under Professor Kendrick. In Terence, Virgil's Georgics and Tacitus, under Prof. Richardson. In Heights, Distances, Surveying and Navigation, under Prof. Kendrick. In Conic Sections and Natural Philosophy, Prof. Spear.

FRESHMAN.

In Homer's Iliad and Greek Antiquities, through the year, under Professor Kendrick. Livy, two terms, Virgil's Æneid, one term, Roman Antiquities, Prof. Richardson. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration, Prof. Spear.

6. Exercises.

The time for study and instruction embraced forty weeks. The commencement occurred on the third Wednesday in August, following which was the fall vacation of eight weeks, then a session of twenty-seven weeks, extending to the third Wednesday in April, then the spring vacation of four weeks, and finally the summer session of thirteen weeks.

Each class had three recitations daily during five days of the week, and the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes had exercises in Elocution, Declamation and Composition, on Saturday forenoon.

The two Literary Societies, Aeonian and Adelphian had meetings weekly in their own halls for exercises in Composition, Criticism, Orations and debates. Besides this, each society had public meetings in the University Chapel for each session of the year, and a general anniversary in the middle of the winter session, under the name of the Junior exhibition.

7. Examinations.

There was one examination at the close of the winter session, and the studies of the two preceding terms, another at the close of

session on the studies of the year, and an examination of the studies four weeks before commencement, on the studies of the college course, with a reference to their degrees.

the several heads of

8. *Mode of instruction.*
9. *System of discipline.*
10. *Gratuitous aid.*
11. *Statutes and by-laws.*

stees have nothing to add to former reports.

12. *College buildings and other property*

were in all three buildings for the immediate use of the University of stone and substantially built. The western edifice, 100 feet high, contains a spacious chapel, three recitation rooms, reading room, museum, and rooms for students' double apartments to accommodate about fifty. The eastern building 60 by 56, four stories high, contains two neatly finished rooms for the literary societies, two recitation rooms, and students' double apartments to accommodate about one hundred.

The cottage edifice contains three lecture rooms, and the philosophical apparatus and laboratory. There were also a philosophical apparatus that cost about \$1,600, and a large library of about 8,000 volumes, mostly philological, historical and scientific; a large portion of which was imported to order, and are works of great value, the whole worth about \$50,000.

There was besides an income of about \$500, from certain funds. All the above property is owned by the Education Society, which first founded the institution, but by terms of arrangement entered into under the University charter the University has the free use of it.

In addition to the above, there is a boarding house and two professors' houses on the premises erected and owned by the Education Society, for the convenience of the University.

As the foregoing property has its title in the Education Society, it is for the free use of the University as though it did own it. It is proper to state that in a report prepared for the Regents in

the spring of 1817, (though not presented,) in which the provision committee of the University and the Faculty concurred, the ab property was estimated at a little over \$40,000. Its present value about the same as then except the wear by natural use.

We mention under this head that a subscription of \$60,000 for a partial endowment, expressly to sustain the departments of instruction is at the date of this report nearly or quite filled up, with the prospect of carrying it up to at least \$80,000. These subscriptions range from \$3,000 down to \$25, and are made by some of the most substantial friends of the University.

13. *Revenue and debts.*

There were received into the Treasury, during the last financial year, as follows:

By appropriation from the State,	\$2,500
Donations and contributions of patrons,	1,87
Diploma fund,	26
Interest on Ed. Soc. permanent fund,	48
Tuition of beneficiaries per Ed. Soc.,	64
Tuition and room rent from paying students,	85
Loans,	1,85
Sum total,	<u>\$8,48</u>

There were expended as follows:

In professors' and tutors' salaries,	\$7,03
Treasurer's salary,	23
Repairs and incidental expenses,	27
Interest and discount account,	5
Expense of agency,	15
Dr. Mather's lectures,	11
Defence of right to remove, to H. Harris, counsel, Albany,	62
	<u>\$8,48</u>

The University owes \$1,853; to meet which, there is nearly enough due on tuition and diploma fund.

The price of tuition is \$30 per year.

14. *Conclusion.*

ber for the trustees, in this report, so far to allude to the question, which for three years has been agitating the University to state, that as the case had been brought before the Court of this State, for adjudication, a final decree was issued the 23d day of April, 1850, establishing the right of location. That in accordance with this decree, the University, at its meeting in August last, adjusted itself to the intended location, and completely and happily settled all questions of removal. That the trustees then organized anew the faculty, and made arrangements for vigorously prosecuting their work, without interruption. That they assumed a subscription for endowment that had been started by private enterprise, and were carrying it forward, with all possible dispatch. That they since had the satisfaction of seeing the University under its new management, open under highly favorable auspices, and of seeing the subscription for endowment nearly filled up, and they feel confident that the income from this, with tuition and room rent, donations and bequests from patrons, and with such appropriation from the State as from time to time may be made, will prove sufficient to conduct vigorously all the affairs of the University.

The faculty was newly organized, as follows:

W. EATON, D. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral

W. TAYLOR, A. M., Professor elect of Mathematics and Philosophy.

TURNER, A. M., Professor of Evidences of Revealed Religion.

B. SPEAR, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Latin Language and Literature.

GALLUP, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

M. BEEBE, JR., A. M., Professor of Logic and English Literature.

T. BIDDLE, A. B., Tutor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

M. MATHER, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology.

At a meeting of the corporation of Madison University, held on the 6th day of February, 1851, this report was unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that it be signed by the President and Treasurer of said corporation, and forwarded to the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

[L. S.]

HENRY TOWER, *Pres. and Tre.*

7. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Members of the University of the State of New-York :

Members of St. John's College, Fordham, in compliance with the order of the Regents of the University, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending on the 15th day of July, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the present condition of said college, in respect to the several subjects following, viz :

Number and description of Professorships.

Faculty and other College Officers.

Faculty of St. John's College, including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during the year, were a President, Vice-President, eleven Professors and three other officers charged with duties other than those of instruction, during the year, were a Chief Disciplinarian and a Watchman, watching constantly day and night over the pupils.

Names of the several persons holding offices or places in the college during the year, with the offices or places held by them, are as follows, viz :

J. THERAUD, President.

M. S. MURPHY, Vice-President, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

JOSEPH DAUBRESSE, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

JOSEPH O'REILLY, Professor of Greek and Belles Lettres.

JOSEPH POTTGEISER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

JOSEPH DURANQUET, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

JOSEPH McDONNELL, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

JOSEPH MARICHAL, Professor of French.

JOSEPH MALDONADO, Professor of Spanish.

E. DOUCET, Professor of Latin.

JOSEPH HUDON, Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek.

M. GRAVES, Tutor in Greek, Latin, English and Arithmetic.

JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT, Tutor.

Mr. HECTOR GLACKMEYER, Tutor in Preparatory class.

JAMES WEGER, Professor of German.

Rev. A. REGNIER, Chief Disciplinarian, with six Prefects.

Messrs. ANDRE and MASSE, Professors of Music.

Mr. WM. RODRIGUEZ, Professor of Drawing and Penmanship.

These gentlemen, with one or two exceptions, being associated from conscientious motives, and devoting their time and exertions to the cause of education, live together, receive no salary, and are contented with their ordinary expenses being paid by the treasury. These are estimated by him, in the aggregate, at \$4,000.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, undergraduates, in the College was sixty-eight, of whom six left during the year; remained at the end of the year, sixty-two. There were nine graduates at the last annual commencement.

Of other students not undergraduates, there were during the year

1st. In the grammar classes,	80
2d. In the preparatory classes,	39
Undergraduates as above,	68
	<hr/>
	187

Several students, of the grammar and preparatory classes left during the year, so that the average number was 170.

The number of students at the date of this report, is 184.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students, undergraduates, were classified as follows, viz :

First class, or Philosophy,	1
Second class, or Rhetoric,	1
Third class, or Belles-Lettres,	1
Fourth class, or Classics,	2

This division corresponds to the distinctive appellations of Senior, Junior, &c., elsewhere adopted.

5. *College Terms*

There was but one term or session for study in the College, during the year, beginning on the first Monday in September, 1849, and ending

th day of July 1850, with a recess of a week at Christ-
ter.

6. *Subjects or Courses of Study.*

graduate course of study in each class, during the year,
ws :

1st. Class, or Philosophy.

se of Moral Philosophy, comprised Logic, Metaphysics
every week, besides seven lectures of one hour, on these
spectively, delivered by the Professor ; there was also a
re of one hour on the History of Philosophy. Moreover,
matter of the course was repeated and discussed twice by
each in turn stating it, and the others arguing against
ent ; but constantly under the direction of the Professor.

ures were delivered in latin, and the students, besides a
sed the notes they had taken, and were allowed to ask
, but always in the Latin language.

minations on the matter previously explained, ensured
and proficiency.

essor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics taught du-
six times a week. In Natural Philosophy, the students
h Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Mag-
Optics. The lessons of the Professor were not confined
imental branches merely, but embraced also the demon-
Mathematics, of the most important laws.

attended the Professor four hours every week, through-
r for instruction in Mathematics. After reviewing briefly
theory of Equations, the whole of Davies' Calculus, Dif-
Integral, was read.

y of Botany was carried on, as last year, during the proper
lectures in the conservatory and garden attached to the
d by herborization in the Bronx valley. The foreign
has been increased by purchases and presents of choice

osophers, with the rhetoricians, form an academical society,
superintendence of the Professor of English literature. In

their weekly meetings various specimens of elocution are furnished by debates on subjects previously assigned, or by extempore discussions. To these exercises it was the aim of the mode to give a precise and practical direction. The most apt speaker appointed to hold public debates on the Washington and anniversary; and on both occasions they acquitted themselves to the evident satisfaction of numerous audiences.

2d Class or Rhetoric.

This class attended the Professor of Chemistry twice a week throughout the year. It was the constant aim of the teacher to render the study of chemistry as practical as possible. With this view he dwelt in a particular manner on such matters as are directly connected with phenomena of daily occurrence, with the arts and manufactures, with medicine and domestic economy; omitting such things of little or no use, save to a professional chemist. Thus, for instance, treating of carbonic acid, he developed fully its action on the vegetable and animal kingdom.

Towards the end of the year a series of lectures was given on physiology. The admirable views of Liebig on respiration and the circulation of the blood, were thoroughly explained.

During the whole course questions were dictated to which answers chiefly in writing, were required of the students.

This class attended the Professor of Mathematics five times a week, and went through Legendre's trigonometry, and first six chapters of Davies' analytics.

The number of exercises devoted to the classics during the year was as follows :

Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i> , <i>De Oratoribus</i> , &c.,	4
Quintilian, (Leipsic,)	6
<i>Conciones</i> or Harangues of Livy, Sallust, &c.,	4
Demosthenes,	10
Euripides and minor poets,	8
Latin exercises,	20

Four lessons of French weekly.

This class attended the Professor of English literature, during the year, for eight hours eight times a week. All the recitations, explanation

were directed to proficiency in composition and public speaking. Besides the English models, those of antiquity were read for reference to this twofold object. Lectures of a practical character were read occasionally instead of the ordinary text book. Translations of the choicest passages of the ancient writers were constantly required and carefully compared, not only with the original but with published versions. The advantages of this exercise are at a glance. In short, English rhetoric classically was the aim and range of this course of study.

3d Class or Belles Lettres.

of classical exercises during the year :

Orations,	60
.....	55
.....	90
des,	56
.....	60
es' <i>Antigone</i> ,	52
and Greek exercises prose and verse,	150

were written by the students from the above mentioned text. The written translation was handed in to the Professor. The original version was carefully corrected day by day, and then rewritten in more elegant and flowing English.

Once a week, besides the recitation of the most approved authors, the students, lectures were delivered with a practical illustration of principles, by the Professor. English composition, and history, was made the first object of the student's attention and with the happiest result.

The course of Modern History embraced the period elapsed from the death of Constantine the Great, to the opening of the 17th century. Besides the text book in the hands of the students, and constant discussion and analysis that took place three times a week, two lectures were given by the Professor on every point that came to the mind a complete picture of events, progress and condition of modern nations.

Students who attended the assistant Professor of Mathematics five times a week, Legendre's Geometry was read, and Algebra reviewed.

There were, moreover, five lessons of French weekly, besides grammatical exercises, compositions were written twice a week, choice extracts committed to memory. The Professor also gave a treatise on the *principles of French literature* compiled from approved authors in that language.

4th. Class or Classics.

Classical exercises during the year :

Virgil.	{	Eclogues, .....	.....
		Georgics, .....	.....
		Æneid, ... ..	.....
Sallust, .....			.....
Cicero's Orations, .....			.....
Xenophon, .....			.....
Theocritus,)	{	Leipsic Edition, .....	.....
Bion,)			
Moschus,)			
Anacreon,)			
Greek Exercises, .....			.....
Latin Exercises, .....			.....

English History, Elementary Astronomy, Mythology, &c. in English composition, with five lessons of French, weekly completed this course of study.

This class studied Algebra under the assistant Professor of Mathematics; Davies' Bourdon was the text book. The course commenced first: Rules, fractions, equations of the first degree, with one or more unknown quantities; indeterminate equations; theory of positive quantities; inequalities; extraction of the square root; extraction of radicals; complete equations of the second degree; discussion; extraction of the square root of binomial surds; equations of the 2d degree with two or more unknown quantities; Arithmetic; Geometrical proportions, progressions and series.

7. Exercises.

Besides the rhetorical exercises belonging to the two first classes as has been already reported, there was in the other classes exercises of elocution and composition. Parker's work was used for the latter purpose. In the grammar and preparatory classes, particular attention was paid to pronunciation, spelling, and letter-writing as well as to the study of French, Grammar, and conversation.

8. *Examination.*

was in the College, as usual, a general examination previous to the annual commencement. To prepare for it, half of the year during the last two months, is devoted to the general review of the most important branches studied during the year. The examination embraces only such matters as have been reviewed in the previous classes.

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

has been sufficiently stated in the details given on the course of study.

10. *Discipline.*

reported last year.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

reference is made to last year's report.

12. *Statutes or By-Laws.*

reported last year.

13. *Description and value of College Buildings.*

reported.

14. *Other College property.*

15. *Revenue.*

The principal source of revenue is the amount paid by the students at the rate of \$200 for board, tuition, and washing.

16. *Debts.*

The amount of \$35,000, stated in last report, has not been reduced.

17. *Income and Expenditure.*

As the College being a large establishment, where about 300 persons including professors, students, officers and servants, are supported, it would be too long to give in detail the expenses necessary to maintain the aggregate. From what has been stated of the number of students during the year, and of the only source of revenue enjoyed by the college, the income may be inferred. There remained

this year a surplus of \$2,500. With this sum a building was commenced, (since completed) of which mention shall be made in the report.

Price of Tuition.

Already reported.

A draft of the report was read at a meeting of the Trustees of John's College, held on the 30th of January. The report in its present form was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, were commissioned to have it transcribed, to sign and to affix the corporate seal thereto.

[L. S.]

P. A. HARGON

Chairman

W. S. MURPHY

Secretary

J. MARSHALL,

Treasurer

8. GENESEE COLLEGE.

of the University of the State of New-York:

ees of Genesee College, in compliance with a requisition
ts of the University, submit the following report for
egiate year, ending the twenty-fifth day of December,
ning a just and true statement of facts, showing the
condition of said college during and at the close of said
ect to the several subject matters following, viz:

number and description of professorships. The professors
college during said year, as established by the trustees,
owing:

Greek Language and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Latin and Modern Languages and Literature.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

7.

2. *Faculty and other Officers.*

y of said college, including all persons charged with
giving instructions publicly therein during said year,
a president and six professors.

officers or servants of said college, charged with duties
than those of public instruction during said year, were a
treasurer, a register, and steward.

s of the several persons holding offices or places in said
ng said year, with the offices or places held by them
and the salaries or annual compensation for official
ved to each of them, were as follows:

s of Persons.

IN F. TEFFT, D. D.,

C. HOUGHTON, M. A.,

VERSON, M. A.,

Professorship or other Office.

President.

Professor of Greek and Moral
Science.

Professor of Mathematics and
Civil Engineering.

Names of Persons.	Professorship or other
REV. GEORGE C. WHITLOCK, M. A.,	Professor of Chemistry
	Natural History
REV. JAMES DOUGLAS, M. A.,	Professor of Latin
	Modern Languages
REV. GEORGE LOOMIS, M. A.,	Professor of Natural
	Physics and Astronomy
HON. FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, M. A.,	Professor of Law.
WM. H. DE PUY,	Librarian.
DANIEL C. HOUGHTON,	Treasurer.
LOCKWOOD HOYT,	Register.
DAVID HALE,	Steward.

The specific salaries of the officers have not yet been fixed, but have been paid, in the aggregate, \$3,000.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, undergraduates in said college, during said year, was forty-eight; seven of these have been dismissed.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students who were undergraduates in said college, during said year, were classified as follows:

Freshmen,.....	1
Sophomores,.....	1
Juniors,.....	1
Scientific course,.....	1
Total,.....	4

5. *College Terms, or Sessions.*

The terms, or sessions for studies in said college, during said year, were the following:

The college year commenced the first Wednesday of September, and the first term closed the fourth Wednesday of December. The second term commences the first Wednesday of February, and closes the fourth Wednesday of April.

The third term commences on the first Wednesday of May, and closes the second Wednesday of July. There were twelve vacation days.

6. *Subjects or course of Study.*

Graduate course of study in each class in said College during the year, was as follows :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term—This class studied in Greek, the 7th book of Herodotus, accompanied with lectures. In Mathematics, the class accompanied Bourdon's Algebra. In English, Jamieson's Rhetoric. *Second Term*—In Latin, the class read two books of Livy. In English, the class commenced Davies' Geometry. In English, the class studied synonyms.

Third Term—In Latin, read of Tacitus, Germania, Agricola and one book of Annals. In Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra commenced exercises in English.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term—In Greek, seven books of Homer's Odyssey. In English, continued Hendorff's course. In Mathematics, Trigonometry, Nautics and Conic Sections.

Second Term—In Mathematics, Conic Sections continued, Projection and Navigation. In Latin, one book of Quintilian. In English, one book of Thucydides, Arnold's and Pütz's Ancient History.

Third Term—Mathematics, Calculus Differential and Integral. In English, Mineralogy and Geology. In Latin, Horace commenced. In Greek, Thucydides finished.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term—In Latin, Horace finished, one book each, Odes, Satires and Epistles. In Greek, Demosthenes de Corona. In Natural Science, continued. Mathematics, Smith's Mechanics, Statics and Dynamics.

Second Term—In Latin, the Andria of Terence. In Greek, the Orestes of Euripides. Lectures on Galvanism, Electro Magnetism and Electricity. In Mathematics, Hydro-Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Third Term—In Mathematics, Jackson's Optics also Hydro-Dynamics. In English, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History. In Latin, Prometheus Vincit of Æschylus.

7. *Exercises.*

Exercises were weekly exercised in composition, declamation and extempore speaking.

Names of Persons.
 Rev. GEORGE C. WHITLOCK

Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, M

Rev. GEORGE LOOMIS

Hon. FREDERICK

WM. H. DE P

DANIEL C. H

LOCKWOOD

DAVID H

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an extensive apparatus. Th

aree.

10. Discipline.

have b during the year has been on the parental
 tem. Those plain rules of politeness, honor and
 are binding upon every free, and virtuous commu
 to be enforced upon all students.

11. Gratuitous Aid.

Our plan of endowment gives to every one subscribing
 ing \$100 a perpetual scholarship for himself, his heirs and
 entitling the holder to free tuition, for one scholar at a tim
 petuity. The plan proves feasible and safe, and in its pract
 rations makes education free to all.

12. Statutes or By-Laws.

The statutes and by-laws are now in press and will be f
 as soon as convenient.

13 Description and value of building.

At present a part of the buildings of the Genesee Wesley
 nary is used for College purposes. A building is under
 and partially erected, one hundred and twelve feet by six
 stories high, at an expense of \$15,000. The trustees p
 erect another building of the same dimensions as soon
 ticable. The estimated value of the real estate, aside
 buidings, is \$4,450, the number of volumes, of libraries
 the students have access, is about 3,000. The total val
 College library and philosophical and chemical apparatus i
 ted at \$4,036.

description and

and mortgage

00. The

rested per

D SURGEONS IN THE UAL REPORT.

State of New-York:

s are

dowments, \$5,0

Surgeons in the city

he Regents of the

Collegiate year,

16. Debt.

ing a just and

t of debts is \$5,700 for real est

tion of said

G. W. Seminary.

he several

17. Income and expenditures.

come as above stated,..... \$5,000

ses have been as follows :

ts, &c., \$4,800

pparatus, 500

18. Price of tuition, &c.

charged for tuition to those who do not attend on
s \$25 per annum.

20. Close of Report.

ing report from Genesee College was submitted to the
d College, at a meeting legally held by them on the 9th
1851,* and having been read and approved, it was duly
d meeting as the report of said College, and ordered
ted to the Regents of the University, pursuant to the
their ordinance in such case made and provided.

AUGUSTUS P. HASCALL, *President, pro. tem.*

EDGAR C. DIBBLE, *Secretary.*

D. C. HOUGHTON, *Treasurer.*

g Trustees were present at said meeting, to wit:

gustus P. Hascall,

Luther Kelly,

gar C. Dibble,

E. K. Blyth,

niel C. Houghton,

Denton G. Shuart,

omas Carlton,

Moses Crow,

rshall Smead,

Hiram Welch,

an D. Hill,

A. N. Fillmore,

a Abell,

Wm. Hosmer.

Remarks.

Though our collegiate year regularly commences on Wednesday of September, the College opened on the first of September, 1850; and we have accordingly included the entire year in this report. We had only two classes up to September last, viz. Freshman and Sophomore. We have given the studies of the year as far as they have been pursued. Accompanying this report we forward a synopsis of the entire course for the four years.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,—ANNUAL REPORT.

to the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, in compliance with a requisition of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, submit the following report for the last Collegiate year, ending on the 31st day of December, 1850, containing a just and accurate statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said College during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

Professorships during said year in said College, were the following:

1. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

2. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

3. Diseases of women and children.

4. Jurisprudence Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

5. Zoology and Botany.

6. Physiology.

7. Pathology and Pathology.

8. Medical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

Members of said College, including all persons charged with giving public instruction therein, during said year, consisted of the President, who is also Emeritus Professor of Surgery; one Professor of each of the eight professorships enumerated in the preceding list, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Other officers and servants of said College, charged with duties other than those of public instruction, during said year, were the Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Librarian, a Curator, and a Steward.

The names of the several persons holding offices or places in the College during said year, with the offices or places held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services allowed to each of them were as follows :

Names of Persons.	Professorships or other offices held.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D.,	President and Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
Prof. JOSEPH M. SMITH,	Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine,.....
" WILLARD PARKER,	Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,.
" JOHN TORREY,	Chemistry and Botany,.....
" CHANDLER R. GILMAN,	Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,.....
" JOHN B. BECK,	Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence,.....
" ROBERT WATTS,	Anatomy,.....
" ALONZO CLARK,	Physiology and Pathology,....
" VALENTINE MOTT,	Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery,.....
CHARLES E. ISAACS, M. D.,	Demonstrator of Anatomy,.....
THOMAS COCK, M. D.,	Vice-President.
FLOYD SMITH, Esq.,	Treasurer.
GURDON BUCK, jr., M. D.,	Registrar.
CHARLES E. ISAACS, M. D.,	Curator of the College Museum,.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, M. D.,	Acting Librarian.
JAMES KNOX,	Janitor,.....

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of matriculated students, undergraduates attending the regular course of instruction during said year, was 56. The number of graduates at the last annual commencement in 1891 was 49; at the fall commencement, 7. Total 56. The ages of the students attending during said year were over 18, and generally over 21 years. The ages of the graduates being required by law to be over 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age. The average age of the graduates at the last commencement was 24 years.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Students attending said College are not classified.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

There is only one term or session in each year in the said College sub-graduate course, which commenced the past year on the 1st of October, 1850, and will continue until the 12th day of October, 1851.

In addition to the regular course, a preliminary free course of lectures commenced on the 30th of September, and continued until the 1st of October, embracing the following subjects:

Anatomy, by Dr. SMITH.

Physiology of the Heart and large vessels, by Dr. WATTS.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, by Dr. PARKER.

Medical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Thorax, by Dr. CLARK.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

The mode of instruction in said college, is that of public lectures by several professors, on the subjects of their respective professions.

Several of the professors examine the members of their classes on the subject of the preceding lectures, which is designed rather as a means of instruction than as a test of the acquirements of the students.

In the latter description of examinations, candidates for degrees are required to submit to two, one before the professors, the other before the trustees, who thereupon decide respecting the qualifications of the candidate.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no established rules of discipline. General propriety of conduct is required.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Gratuitous students are not admitted by us of right, but students of theology and missionaries are allowed to attend all the lectures.

Indigent medical students are admitted under peculiar circumstances, on easy conditions.

The matriculation fee of five dollars, which is the property of the college, is required from all students, except such as have already paid for three matriculation tickets.

9. *Statutes and By-Laws of the College.*

The by-laws and regulations of the college, are those approved by your honorable body, on the 28th of February, 1814, a copy of which was transmitted with the annual report of 1847.

10. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

The College building situated in Crosby street, near Spring street, is seventy-five feet in width, by seventy-five feet in length, three stories high in front, and four in the rear, and contains all of the site accommodations for the different departments of instruction.

1. The building and ground pertaining thereto, may be valued at \$30,000.

2. The college library contains about 1,200 volumes, valued at \$1,500.

The College also possesses a valuable cabinet of materia medica, the gift of Professor John B. Beck, anatomical preparations and plaster models, drawings, &c., the value of which, with the rest of materia medica, is not less than \$3,500. Total amount of above values \$35,000.

11. *Description and Value of other College Property.*

The College possesses no other property or funds besides those enumerated in the last preceding article.

12. *Revenue.*

Grant from Legislature, in 1849,	\$1,000 00
ation fees collected,	1,090 00
on,	1,395 00
.....,	287 18
ry loan, payable in March next,	400 00
from last year,	862 49
	<hr/>
	\$5,034 67
	<hr/>

13. *Debts.*

l mortgage to Wm. W. Fox, Esq., (7 per ct.),	\$12,500 00
do Dr. Albert Smith, do	3,000 00
ry loan, payable in March next,	400 00

14. *Income and Expenditure.*

Income of the college, collected and collect-	
s stated in Article 12, and amounts to	\$4,172 18
With the balance on hand, at the commencement	
year, of	862 49
	<hr/>
Makes a total of	\$5,034 67
	<hr/>

Whole expenditure of the past year amounts to \$4,458.79, and
of the following items, viz:

on bond and mortgage to Dr. A.	
for \$5,000,	\$2,000 00
on mortgages and temporary loan, ..	1,149 73
, \$168; registrar, \$50; curator, \$50,	268 00
salary, \$250.00; collecting rents,	
10.27,	260 27
ance, \$67; gas lights, &c., \$175.-	
.....	242 66
librarian, \$5; postage, \$2.71; di-	
\$6.67,	14 18

Anatomical drawing and bottles for cabinet, .	9 50	
Advertising, \$118.12; annual circulars, &c., \$129.05,.....	247 17	
Repairs—carpenter's work, \$75.03; mason's work, \$16.12,.....	91 15	
Cleaning, &c., \$55 28; stoves, &c , \$26.14, .	81 42	
Painting and glazing, \$58.74; sundries, \$15.- 77,.....	74 51	
Glass case for anatomical museum,	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,458

Leaving a balance in favor of the college, at the date of the treasurer's report, January 28, 1851, of \$575.88.

15. *Price of Tuition.*

Matriculation fee,.....	\$5
Graduation,.....	25
Full course, by all the professors,	96

16. *Remarks.*

The trustees rejoice to state that the efforts made in this institution for many years past, to elevate the standard of medical education are as they believe truly appreciated by the profession. The number of students is, as the Regents will remark, not only larger than the past year, but larger than has ever before received instruction at the college. The general attention and orderly behavior of the class has been worthy of all commendation. The duties of the professors have been regularly and faithfully discharged by the several professors.

The return of Professor Mott to the institution, has been, as the trustees believe, eminently pleasing to the profession, by whom he is so much respected, and his instruction duly valued by the students.

17. *Close of Report.*

an annual report having been submitted at a special meeting of the trustees of the college, held January 29, 1851, by a committee appointed for the purpose, was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Regents, with the signatures of the president and registrar, and the seal of the college affixed to it.

s.]

ALEX. H. STEVENS, *President.*DON BUCK, JR., M. D., *Registrar.*

-York, Jan. 31, 1851.

10. ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 21, 1861.

The Trustees and Faculty of the Albany Medical College report as follows to the Regents:

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professorships in said college during said year, as established by the trustees, were as follows:

A Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

- do of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- do of Materia Medica.
- do of Obstetrics and Natural History.
- do of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
- do of Anatomy.
- do of Institutes of Medicine.
- do of Medical Jurisprudence.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

The Faculty of said college, including all persons charged with the duty of giving instruction therein during said year, were individuals holding the above eight professorships.

The names of the several individuals holding places in said college during said year, with the offices held by them respectively, and salaries or annual compensations for official services allowed to each of them, were as follows:

	Per Stu
ALDEN MARCH, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery,	\$1
JAMES MCNAUGHTON, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine,	1
T. ROMEYN BECK, Professor of Materia Medica,	8
EBENEZER EMMONS, Professor of Obstetrics and Natural History,	1
LEWIS C. BECK, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, ..	1
JAMES H. ARMSBY, Professor of Anatomy,	1
THOMAS HUN, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine,	5
AMOS DEAN, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	5

3. *Whole number of Students.*

Whole number of students attending lectures during said year,
For the names of said students, the trustees respectfully
accompanying printed catalogue.

Number of graduates at the close of the collegiate term, ending
1851, was 24.

Students were above 15 years, and the great majority
from 19 to 21 years of age.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students, further than that some are
in their first course, some their second, and some their third
or fourth course of lectures.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

Term or session for students in said college during said year,
began on the first Tuesday in October, 1850, and ended with
the first of January, 1851.

6. *Subjects or Courses of Study.*

2.

7. *Exercises.*

applicable.

8 and 9. *Examinations and courses of Instruction.*

Mode of examination is by lectures. The professors daily ex-
amine the students as desire it, on the subject of the lectures
preceding day.

Students for graduation are examined by each professor on the
subject which he has taught. They are also examined before the
Faculty and Curators.

10. *Discipline.*

Faculty exercise the power of expulsion for crimes or other
offences of any description. The students are also liable to ex-
pulsion on account of any improper conduct during attendance on

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Four students have recieved tickets on the recommendation of the Censors of the State Medical Society, in compliance with the wishes of the Legislature endowing this institution.

12. *Statutes and by-laws of the College.*

The trustees have enacted by-laws for the government of the institution. The regulations contained in the accompanying code relate to the admission of students.

13. *Description and value of college buildings.*

For a description of the college buildings the trustees refer to the reports of previous years. Their value is about \$30,000.

14. *Library.*

The library consists of 2,258 volumes, as appears by the catalogue appended to this and previous reports. Their value is estimated at \$6,200. The chemical apparatus has cost about \$2,775. The collection of the Materia Medica, in consequence of numerous additions, is estimated at \$350, the cost exceeding this.

The museum contains a large collection of specimens of healthy and morbid anatomy; a set of pathological anatomy, by Dr. Thomas and a number of models of healthy anatomy, by Dr. Auzoux. It contains also specimens of comparative anatomy and zoology, and a large collection of minerals. Its value is about \$20,000.

Value of Library,	\$
Chemical apparatus,	
Materia medica collection,	
Museum,	2

\$2

The trustees have also on hand a balance of State appropriations amounting to \$4,000, which has been appropriated but not expended.

15. *Revenue.*

The revenue is derived from the sale of tickets, and from matriculation and graduation fees.

the sale of tickets during the past year there has been	
lected and is still collectable, about,.....	\$4,200
ed for graduation fees,	480
ed for matriculation fees,..	405
	<hr/>
	\$5,085
	<hr/>

16. *Debts.*

17. *Expenditures.*

whole expenditure for fuel, lights and attendance as near as ascertained is \$900.

appropriation has been received from the Legislature during year, but the unexpended balance of previous years has been making additions.

IRA HARRIS,

President of the Board of Trustees.

EO. DEXTER, *Secretary.*

**CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY
THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING
YEAR 1850.**

- Number of volumes reported in the last annual report, . . .
1368. The Scalpel, vol. 1,
1369. Carriere La Climat de l' Italie,
1370. Annuaire de Chimie, 1848 and 1849,
1371. New-York Journal of Medicine, vols. 13, 14, 15,
1372. John and Charles Bell's Anatomy and Physiology,
1373. Works of Hippocrates, translated, vol. 2, Sydenham
Society,
1374. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. 32,
1375. North-Western Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 2, N. S.
1376. Gmelin's Hand Book of Chemistry, vol 3, Cavendish
Society,
1377. Churchill's Collect of Essays on Puerperal F., Sydenham
ham Society,
1378. Catalogue of the New-York State Library, 1850,
1379. Forbes' Medusæ, Ray Society,
1380. Transactions State Med. Soc., 1849 and 1850,
1381. Amer. Journal Med. Science, N. S., vols. 19, 20,
1382. Doc. History State of New-York, vols. 1, 2, 8vo,
1383. American Journal of Insanity, vol. 6,
1384. Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, vols. 41, 42,
1385. Buffalo Medical Journal, vol. 5,
1386. First, Second and Third Annual Reports, Regents
S. on State Cabinet,
1387. Dublin Quarterly Journal of Med. Science, vol. 9,
1388. American Journal of Pharmacy, vols. 21, 22,
1389. Western Journal of Med. and Surgery, vol. 21, 22, 23,
Third Ser., 5, 6,
1390. New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 6,
1391. The Scalpel, vol. 2,
1392. The British Amer. Journal of Med. Science, vol. 5,
1393. Pharmaceutical Journal, vol. 9,
1394. Culpepper's Herbal, printed probably in 1650. Presented by
Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D.,
1395. Iatrica seu Praxis Medendi, by Wm. Salmon, 1684. Presented
by do,

Heister's Institutions of Surgery, 1743. Presented by do	1
Dean's Principles of Med. Jurisprudence,.....	1
Beck's Elements of Med. Jurisprudence,.....	2
Christison's Dispensatory, 2d Edt., by Griffith,	1
British and Foreign Medico Chirurg. Review, 5, 6, ...	2
Bowman's Hand Book of Medical Chemistry,.....	1
Stewarts' Billard on Diseases of Infants, 3d Edit.,....	1
Northern Lancet, vol. 1.....	1
Bulletin de L'Acad, Nationale de Med., vol. 14,.....	1
Frick's Renal Affections,.....	1
Transactions Amer. Med. Association, vol. 3,.....	1
Feuner's Southern Medical Reports,	1
H. G. Clark on Ship Fever. Presented by Thomas H. Webb, M D.,	1
The Medical News, 1850, vol. 8,.....	1
Silliman's Journal, New Series, vols. 9, 10,.....	2
Lawrence's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,.....	1
Drake on Diseases of Interior Valley of N. America,.	1
Dr. Reece's New-York Med. Gazette, vol. 1,	1
Plumbe on Diseases of the Skin,.....	1
O'Callaghan's Doc. History of New-York, vol. 1, 4to	1
The Medical Examiner, vol. 13, new series, vol. 5, ...	1
B. B. Cooper's Surgical Essays,.....	1
o of vols,	<u>2274</u>
Total of volumes,	<u>2274</u>
These, deduct the publications of the Ray Society, sold to New-York State Library.....	16
Total number of volumes reported,.....	<u><u>2258</u></u>

11. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY BUFFALO.

The Council of the University of Buffalo in compliance with the requisition of the Regents of the University, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending the fourteenth day of 1850, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the Medical Department of said University, (being the only department yet organised,) during and at the close of said year, in respect of the several subject matters following, viz:

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professors in the Medical Department of said University, established by the Council, are the following :

1. Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.
2. Pathology and Materia Medica.
3. General and Special Anatomy.
4. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
5. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
6. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
7. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

2. *Faculty and other College Officers.*

The Faculty of the Medical Department of said University, during all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year, consisted of individuals holding the mentioned seven professorships, and the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The names of the several persons holding offices in the Medical Department of said University, with the offices held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services allowed to each of them, were as follows :

1. CHARLES BRODHEAD COVENTRY, M. D., Dean and Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, ticket,...
2. CHARLES ALFRED LEE, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, ticket.....
3. JAMES WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy,.....
4. JAMES P. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children, ticket.

W. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, ticket. . .	9 00
W. FLINT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, ticket. . .	9 00
W. GE. HADLEY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, ticket.	11 00
W. DON LA FORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, ticket	5 00

3. *Number of Students.*

Number of students attending the regular course of instruction each year, was one hundred and fifteen. For names, residence of said students, the Council respectfully refer to the accompanying printed catalogue.

Number of graduates at the close of the collegiate year, ending 14th, was twenty-seven.

Of the students were above the age of sixteen, and the great majority were from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

None was admitted to graduation before completing the twenty-first of his age. The average age of graduates was probably about twenty-three years.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students, except that some are first students, and others have attended one, two or three previous years. A few were practitioners of medicine and graduates.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

Terms or sessions for studies in the Medical Department of said University, during the said year, were the following :

1. Preliminary term, devoted to dissections and lectures on special anatomy, commenced on the 10th of October, and continued four weeks.

2. Regular lecture term commenced on the 7th of November, and continued sixteen weeks.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

Instruction is given by lectures, demonstrations, clinical illustrations and recitations in the Principles of Medicine and Surgery and the collateral sciences.

Public lectures are given in the various branches of medical instruction. The students are not required but recommended, generally to take notes, and examinations on the subjects of the previous lecture are usually had before commencing each lecture.

7. *Discipline.*

The Faculty consider themselves at liberty to exercise the power of expulsion for crimes or immoral conduct. No occasion for the exercise of this power has occurred. No discrimination of relative merit, as regards scholarship or conduct was made.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

No provision for gratuitous aid exists in this University.

9. *Statutes and By-Laws.*

The Regents are respectfully referred to the accompanying circular for the general regulations of the Medical Department of the University.

10. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

The building occupied by the Medical Department of the University is a stone edifice, situated on the corner of Main and Virginia streets, and is 54 feet in width by 100 in depth, four stories in height, and contains ample and convenient rooms for dissections, museums, lectures, and all the different departments of medical instruction.

About \$14,000 have been expended in the construction of the building. Of this sum, above \$10,000 was contributed by the citizens of Buffalo; \$2,000, in two annual appropriations, from the State, and \$1,050 by the Faculty.

11. *Description and value of other College Property.*

The Library contains a few hundred volumes. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, &c., is the property of the Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. The Anatomical and Pathological Museum is valued at about \$400. This does not include private property of the several Professors deposited in the College Museum.

12. *Revenue.*

Graduation fees,	\$480 00
Matriculation fees collected,	328 00
	<hr/>
	\$808 00

bove is exclusive of the amounts received by the Professors tickets.

13. *Debts.*

is due on the lot on which the building is erected, secured age, \$3,300.

14. *Income and Expenditures.*

Income, derived from the matriculation and graduation fees, ended in the payment of incidental expenses, as fuel, light,

15. *Price of Tuition.*

al amount of Professors' ticket fees,.....	\$65 00
riculation ticket,	3 00
pecting ticket,.....	5 00
duation fee,	20 00

16. *Remarks.*

Medical and Surgical Dispensary, previously established, was d during the session of 1850. Patients were prescribed for e class, and surgical operations performed ; medicines being to those unable to pay for such services and medicines.

Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity is situated a few rods College building. This institution is capable of receiving e hundred patients, and additions nearly completed will s ability to afford relief to the indigent sick. The Professors ine and Surgery are the attending medical officers of the hos- m the month of October to the month of April of each year. ege students are permitted to visit the hospital twice weekly, attending medical officers, on the payment of a fee of five r the benefit of the hospital. By this arrangement, ample dvantages are offered to students attending lectures in the Department of the University. About sixty students attend- spital during the session of 1849-50.

regoing is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, (in be- e Council of the University of Buffalo,) being a committee expressly for that purpose.

T. BURWELL,
JNO. D. SHEPARD,
O. H. MARSHALL.

Annual expenditure.

Salaries of professors and tutors,	\$41,733	21,677	15,818	9,408	23,044	8,484	.....	5,000
Interest on debts, loans repaid,								
Repairs, &c.,	16,506	10,509	9,575	1,863	10,641	7,148	.....	4,800
Incidental expenses,	21,108	8,874	145	640	10,497	59	.....
Library and apparatus,	2,152	716	.....	.....	.....	1,277	.....
Charity students,	1,607	2,275	4,352	331	1,906	.....	.....	500
Endowments,	130	33	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	3,402	.....	6,574	.....	.....	.....
	
	\$41,505	\$20,850	\$14,680	\$9,408	\$23,044	\$8,484	.....	\$5,300

* Not including Medical Professors.

13. TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the relative condition of the several Medical Colleges and Medical Departments of Literary Colleges, subject to the visitation of the Regents, taken from the preceding reports.

	College of Physicians & Surgeons, New-York.	Medical Institution of Geneva College.	Albany Medical College.	Medical Department University, city of New-York.	Medical Department University, Buffalo.
Number of professors,	8	6	8	6	7
Number of students, term, 1849-'50,	230	101	92	411	115
Value of college buildings and ground,	30,000	16,049	30,000	60,000	14,000
Value of library,	1,500	1,300	6,200	.....	Not stated.
Value of apparatus and museum,	3,500	4,208	23,125	.....	400
Total value of the above,	\$35,000	21,557	59,325	.....
Other college property,	None.	3,974	4,000	.....
Value of the whole,	\$35,000	\$25,531	\$63,325	.....
Debts,	\$15,900	400	None.	\$47,000	3,300
<i>Annual revenue.</i>					
Grants from the State,	1,000	None.	None.	None.	None.
Matriculation fees,	1,090	267	405	.....	328

Laboratory and museum, &c.,	29	200	see report.	.....
Interest,	1,150	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and incidentals,	1,279	757	900	.....
Debits paid,	2,000	381	.....	.....
	\$4,458	\$1,338	\$900	\$808

NUMBER GRADUATED.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, sessions of 1849-'50,	56
Geneva Medical Institute, year ending June, 1850,	32
Albany Medical College, session of 1850-'51,	24
University of the city of New-York, session of 1849-'50,	111
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, year ending June, 1850,	27

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Received March 27, 1851.

[Here inserted by direction of the Senate Committee on Literature]

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

The New-York Medical College, in compliance with a resolution of the Regents of the University submit the following report of the last collegiate year, ending February 28th, 1851, containing a full and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the said college during and at the close of said year, in respect to several subject matters following:

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

There are six Professorships, as established by the trustees of the college, defined as follows :

One of Theory and Practice of Medicine,

“ Surgery.

“ Anatomy and Physiology.

“ Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

“ Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.

“ Chemistry.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

The Faculty of said college consist of

HORACE GREEN, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ABRAM L. COX, M. D., “ Surgery.

J. H. WHITAKER, M. D., “ Anatomy and Physiology.

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., “ Midwifery and diseases of women and Children.

E. HAMILTON DAVIS, M. D., “ Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., “ Chemistry.

The officers of the Faculty are a President and Dean. Professor Green occupies the former and Professor Doremus fills the latter.

MOTT, M. D. is Prosecutor of Surgery.

MUNDIGE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

LAKE, Chemical assistant and instructor in Practical Chem-

AND TAGGART was Janitor.

WILSON superintended the business of the college and has elected Janitor at a salary of \$150 per annum.

were servants for cleansing the rooms, &c.

3. *Number of Students.*

Number of students attending the regular courses of instruction said year, was sixty, (60.)

Number of graduates at the commencement held February 1, was twelve, (12.)

ages of the students attending during said year were in no case less than 18 years.

ages of the graduates being required by law to be 21 years, and none had been admitted to the degree under that age, and the average age of the graduates at the last commencement was probably 25.

College Term or Session.

Term or session for study in said college, during said year, was one year and six months.

Mode of Instruction.

Mode of instruction adopted in said college was public lecturing, practical instruction and recitation.

There were six lectures delivered on three days of each week, of one hour each; on the several topics before mentioned, and five practical exercises on two days of each week.

There were two clinics held each week, one on surgery and one on the diseases of women and children. These are continued throughout the year.

Considerable advantages were offered for the study of practical ana-

In the Obstetrical Department, the second and third course were furnished with numerous opportunities of becoming acquainted with practical midwifery.

In the Chemical Department, the graduating class were allowed to attend the practical instruction on chemistry, gratuitously. The necessary conveniences for studying analysis, for making toxicological examinations and for investigating the fluids of the body were provided.

The graduating class were examined repeatedly, during the month of the session.

The students of said college were also permitted to attend the lectures in the Institution, before the college of Pharmacy, Chemistry, on Materia medica and Pharmacy, and on Botany.

Recitation toward the close of the hour, was adopted by the Professors.

The examinations were conducted in the presence of the trustees, medical practitioners, appointed by the trustees. Dr. Johnston, Wm. Power, and W. H. Dudley, on whose recommendation together with that of the professors, the trustees conferred the degree of doctor of medicine. (A copy of their certificate is herewith submitted.)

Discipline.

The students were gentlemen.

Gratuitous Aid.

"Five students from the Free Academy, who shall have a certificate of the Professors of that Institution of their having superior scholarship, and who are in restricted circumstances, admitted, without charge, to the lectures of this College, paying the fees of Matriculation." Copied from the charter.

Statutes or By-Laws of the College.

The By-Laws are yet under consideration.

The transactions of the year.

A charter was granted by the Legislature in the month of 1850.

tations for the several chairs were publicly called for. The occupants were elected.

of ground in East Thirteenth-street, between the 3d and 4th was purchased, 80 feet front by 103 feet in depth, at an expense of \$11,500.

for a modification of the circular brick building, occupying (formerly used as a reservoir) and for an entirely new edifice, designed.

ter was approved and adopted.

ground was cleared and the foundation for a structure, 50 feet by 30 in depth, was laid by the last of July. The ceremony of laying the "corner stone" was performed, and an address delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., August 30th,

College was completed by the 16th of October, at an expense of \$30,000.

edifice contains three large commodious Lecture Rooms; the first two are arranged with furnaces, a large "Sand Bath," and other conveniences for chemical lectures, together with suitable cases for apparatus.

A room adjoining is adapted with proper apparatus for instructional chemistry, such as the making of analyses, &c., &c.

A room for the reception of visitors, for Faculty meetings, and for the storage of chemical and philosophical apparatus, occupies the

third story is the room for the Materia Medica, a private room, a suitable room for a museum, rooms for dissection, occupying the whole of the third story, with every convenience of light, water, etc., and every convenient arrangement for raising the subject, removing it to the anatomical theatre, &c., &c.

The basement are sitting rooms for students, apartments for the professors, furnaces, &c.

A space of 30 feet by 103, lies on the west of the building (part of the lot purchased as before mentioned,) which, in connection with an adjoining piece of property belonging to the city, the Trustees desire to appropriate for the erection of an hospital.

Professor Cox, in consequence of illness, requested the Faculty to supply his place for the three closing weeks of the session ; in the sequence of which Dr. J. M. Carnochan was requested to terminate the surgical course.

The college is not in possession of a library at present, but through the generosity of the president of the faculty, a foundation for one has been laid—the income from his first course of lectures having been offered for this purpose.

The articles of the materia medica requisite for the illustrative lectures on this subject are in the possession of the college valued at \$500.

The chemical and philosophical apparatus, belonging to the professor in this department, consists of the most modern German and French chemical instruments.

Apparatus for illustrating the imponderable agents, pneumatic, such as large electrical machine, large air pump, &c., of American manufacture.

Estimate of the value, in the aggregate, between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Revenue.

The total amount of the revenue cannot be stated, as each student is disposed of his own ticket. The faculty were not aware within a few days, that such a statement was required.

Price of Tuition.

The tickets for the surgical, the anatomical, and the chemical lectures are \$20 dollars each ; for the lectures on theory and practical medicine, obstetrics, and materia medica, are \$15 each.

Fee for matriculation, \$5 ; fee for examination, \$30. Ticket for demonstrator of anatomy, (which is optional,) \$5.

No charge is made for room rent, light, or fuel.

Remarks.

The trustees and the faculty of this institution intend that instruction in each department be given as practically as possible ;

is taught in the dissecting room, *chemistry* in the laboratory, *anatomy* in the lying-in room, and *surgery*, in part, at the clinics, *the practice of medicine* may be thoroughly taught by the bedside, the treatment of the surgical cases witnessed, and the compounds of drugs studied in the pharmacy attached to the *hospital*. They are desirous of erecting (on the lots before mentioned as belonging to the college.)

A petition is now before the Legislature for assistance in its construction and maintenance.

Experienced instructors in medicine are aware that (in this country,) as the hospital is convenient to the college, students cannot, in the multiplicity of their duties, between six lectures per diem—practical anatomy and practical chemistry—make time to attend; and, as the college is and has been for years in need of more extensive convalescent cases for the sick and suffering, and as such an hospital would be especially useful, from its proximity to the college, in medical instruction, the Trustees and the Faculty of the New-York Medical College would feel obliged if the Regents of the University would sanction the furtherance of their plan.

The foregoing report was drawn up by a committee appointed by the Faculty.

The desire of the Regents, as expressed in their "Instructions," that it be made at a regular meeting of the trustees" or "by a committee appointed by that body," not having reached us in time to go through this formality and yet present our report as early as mentioned in the note of the Secretary to the College.

We want of information as to the requirements of the Regents. Further, many questions cannot be answered, the accounts not having been kept for this purpose.

All of which is

Very respectfully submitted,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

*Sec'y of the Board of Trustees, and Dean of
the Faculty of N. Y. Medical College.*

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,

*Committee appointed by the Faculty of the
New-York Medical College.*

the 25th, 1851.

State, No. 72.]

A copy of the Certificate of the Curators for 1850 and '51.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed Curators of the *New York Medical College*, have attended the examination of the following students,

(Names of candidates.)

and feel perfectly satisfied of their qualifications, and would recommend them to the Trustees for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

We further add, that they have done their professors much honor by the responses to the questions in the various departments.

(Signed.)

F. U. JOHNSTON, M. D.

WM. POWER, M. D.

W. H. DUDLEY, M. D.

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
1. Academy at Little Falls,	Rockton,	Herkimer,	Rev. Avery Briggs, A. M.
2. Addison Academy,	Addison,	Steuben,	John Stacy, A. B.
3. Albany Academy,	Albany,	Albany,	Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D.
4. Albany Female Academy,	Albany,	Albany,	L. Sprague Parsons, A. M.
5. Albany Female Seminary,	Albany,	Albany,	Emerson F. Carter.
6. Albion Academy,	Albion,	Orleans,	Peres Brown, A. M.
7. Alfred Academy,	Alfred,	Allegany,	William C. Kenyon, A. B.
8. Amenia Seminary,	Amenia,	Dutchess,	Gilbert Haven, A. M.
9. Ames Academy,	Ames,	Montgomery, ...	George W. Newcomb, A. B.
10. Amsterdam Female Seminary,	Amsterdam,	Montgomery, ...	M. P. Cavert, A. M.
11. Argyle Academy,	Argyle,	Washington, ...	Robert Cruikshank.
12. Auburn Academy,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	William Hopkins, A. M.
13. Augusta Academy,	Augusta,	Oneida,	Sophia E. Wilson.
14. Aurora Academy,	Aurora,	Erie,	C. Littlefield, A. B.
15. Ball Seminary,	Hoosick Falls,	Rensselaer,	Albert M. Pratt, A. B.
16. Bethany Academy,	Bethany,	Genesee,	Charles Ray, A. B.
17. Binghamton Academy,	Binghamton,	Broome,	Alonzo Phelps, A. B.
18. Brockport Collegiate Institute,	Brockport,	Monroe,	John G. K. Truair, A. M.

No. 1.--(CONTINUED.)

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
19. Brookfield Academy,.....	Brookfield,.....	Madison,.....	Myron M. Goodenough, A. B.
20. Brooklyn Female Academy,.....	Brooklyn,.....	Kings,.....	Alonzo Crittenden, A. M.
21. Cambridge Washington Academy,...	Cambridge,.....	Washington,...	Charles S. Robinson, A. B.
22. Canajoharie Academy,.....	Canajoharie,.....	Montgomery,...	Elias B. Glen, A. B.
23. Canandaigua Academy,.....	Cananahguu,.....	Ontario,.....	Marcus Willson, A. M.
24. Canton Academy,.....	Canton,.....	St. Lawrence,...	Franklin Wood, A. B.
25. Cary Collegiate Seminary,.....	Caryville,.....	Genesee,.....	Rev. Bela Fancher, A. B.
26. Cayuga Academy,.....	Aurora,.....	Cayuga,.....	Isaac Gray.
27. Champlain Academy,.....	Champlain,.....	Clinton,.....	Daniel D. Gorham, A. B.
28. Cherry Valley Academy,.....	Cherry Valley,.....	Ontario,.....	Charles G. Haseltine, A. M.
29. Chester Academy,.....	Chester,.....	Orange,.....	Rev. Phineas Robinson, A. M.
30. Clarkson Academy,.....	Clarkson,.....	Monroe,.....	Rev. Jeremiah Butler, A. B.
31. Claverack Academy,.....	Claverack,.....	Columbia,.....	Isaac Wortendyke, A. B.
32. Clinton Academy,.....	Easthampton,.....	Suffolk,.....	Charles S. Williams, A. B.
33. Clinton Grammar School,.....	Clinton,.....	Oneida,.....	Joseph W. Hubbard, A. B.
34. Clinton Liberal Institute,.....	Clinton,.....	Oneida,.....	Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D.
35. Cortland Academy,.....	Homer,.....	Cortland,.....	Samuel B. Woolworth, A. M.
36. Cortlandville Academy,.....	Cortlandville,.....	Cortland,.....	L. S. Pomeroy, A. M.
37. Coxsackie Academy,.....	Coxsackie,.....	Greene,.....	Avery J. Smith, A. B.
38. Deaf and Dumb Institution,.....	New-York,.....	New-York,.....	Harvey P. Peet, LL. D.
39. Delaware Academy,...	Delhi,.....	Delaware,.....	Merritt G. McKoon, A. M.

46. Fairfield Academy,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	Monroe Wood, A. M.
47. Fallcy Seminary,	Fulton,	Oswego,	Edmund E. Bragdon, A. M.
48. Farmer's Hall Academy,	Goshen,	Orange,	David L. Towle, A. M.
49. Fayetteville Academy,	Fayetteville,	Onondaga,	Arnon G. Williams, A. B.
50. Fort Covington Academy,	Fort Covington,	Franklin,	George A. Atwood.
51. Franklin Academy,	Malone,	Steuben,	Daniel D. Gorham, A. B.
52. Franklin Academy,	Prattsburgh,	Chautauque,	Seth B. Cole, A. M.
53. Fredonia Academy,	Fredonia,	Allegany,	Charles A. Seely, A. B.
54. Friendship Academy,	Friendship,	Livingston,	Jeremiah Hatch, Jr., A. M.
55. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	Lima,	Genesee,	James L. Alverson, A. M.
56. Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	Alexander,	Livingston,	Norman F. Wright, A. B.
57. Genesee Academy,	Geneseo,	Cayuga,	Franklin B. Francis.
58. Genesee Academy,	Genos,	Otsego,	Marvin M. Baldwin, A. B.
59. Gilbertsville Acad. and Co. Ins.,	Gilbertsville,	Warren,	Ivory Chamberlain, A. M.
60. Glens Falls Academy,	Glens Falls,	St. Lawrence,	William McLaren.
61. Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	Gouverneur,	New-York,	William W. Clark, A. B.
62. Grammar School of Columbia Col.,	New-York,	New-York,	Charles Anthon, L. L. D.
63. Grammar School, Univ. city of N. Y.,	New-York,	Washington,	E. A. Johnson.
64. Granville Academy,	North Granville,	Rensselaer,	Eli T. Mack.
65. Greenbush and Schoedack Academy,	Greenbush,	Greene,	Rev. William Waterbury.
66. Greenville Academy,	Greenville,	Tompkins,	John W. Round, A. M.
67. Groton Academy,	Groton,	Saratoga,	Mrs. D. E. Sackett.
68. Half-Moon Academy,	Half-Moon,	Madison,	E. W. Capron, A. B.
69. Hamilton Academy,	Hamilton,		Lucian Osborn, A. B.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
70. Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick,	Otsego,	Rev. George B. Miller, D. D.
71. Hobart Hall Institute,	Holland Patent,	Oneida,	Arnold Petrie, A. B.
72. Holley Academy,	Holley,	Orleans,	Chandler T. Ford, A. B.
73. Hubbardville Academy,	Hubbardville,	Madison,	Samuel Bush, A. M.
74. Hudson Academy,	Hudson,	Columbia,	P. A. Studdiford, A. B.
75. Ithaca Academy,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	S. D. Carr, A. B.
76. Jamestown Academy,	Jamestown,	Chautauque,	Edward A. Dickinson, A. B.
77. Jefferson County Institute,	Watertown,	Jefferson,	D. M. Linsley, A. M.
78. Johnstown Academy,	Johnstown,	Fulton,	William G. Lloyd.
79. Jonesville Academy,	Jonesville,	Saratoga,	Hiram A. Wilson, A. M.
80. Jordan Academy,	Jordan,	Onondaga,	Hugh B. Jolly, A. M.
81. Keeseville Academy,	Keeseville,	Clinton,	I. N. Gregory, A. M.
82. Kinderhook Academy,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	Alexander Watson, A. M.
83. Kingsboro' Academy,	Kingsboro',	Fulton,	Horace Sprague, A. M.
84. Kingston Academy,	Kingston,	Ulster,	William McGeorge, A. M.
85. Lansingburgh Academy,	Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	Rev. Cyrus Bolster, A. B.
86. Le Roy Female Seminary,	Le Roy,	Genesee,	Mrs. E. E. Ingham Stanton.
87. Liberty Normal Institute,	Liberty,	Sullivan,	John F. Stoddard.
88. Lockport Union School,	Lockport,	Niagara,	Frederick R. Lord, A. B.
89. Lowville Academy,	Lowville,	Lewis,	Daniel P. Mayhew, A. M.
90. Macedon Academy,	Macedon,	Wayne,	Rev. Samuel Center, A. M.
91. Manlius Academy,	Manlius,	Onondaga,	Ira W. Allen, A. B.

97. Montgomery Academy,	Montgomery,	Orange,	S. S. Harman, A. B.
98. Moravia Institute,	Moravia,	Cayuga,	William Paret, A. B.
99. Mount Pleasant Academy,	Ossining,	Westchester	C. F. Maurice, A. M.
100. Munro Academy,	Elbridge,	Onondaga,	John H. Wilson, A. M.
101. New Berlin Academy,	New Berlin,	Chenango,	Samuel Wright, A. B.
102. Newburgh Academy,	Newburgh,	Orange,	Rev. Baynard R. Hall, D. D.
103. New Paltz Academy,	New Paltz,	Ulster,	Rev. Calvin Butler, A. M.
104. New-York Free Academy,	New-York,	New-York,	Horace Webster, LL. D.
105. North Salem Academy,	North Salem,	Westchester	John F. Jenkins, A. M.
106. Norwich Academy,	Norwich,	Chenango,	William K. Paddock, A. M.
107. Nunda Literary Institute,	Nunda,	Livingston,	H. G. Winslow, A. B.
108. Ogdensburgh Academy,	Ogdensburgh,	St. Lawrence,	Roswell G. Petibone, A. B.
109. Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia,	Madison,	Rev. Henry Bannister, D. D.
110. Onondaga Academy,	Onondaga Valley,	Onondaga,	James M. Burt, A. M.
111. Ontario Female Seminary,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	E. G. Tyler, A. M.
112. Ovid Academy,	Ovid,	Seneca,	George W. Franklin, A. M.
113. Owego Academy,	Owego,	Tioga,	William Smyth, A. M.
114. Oxford Academy,	Oxford,	Chenango,	John Abbott, A. B.
115. Peekskill Academy,	Peekskill,	Westchester	Albert Wells, A. B.
116. Phipps Union Seminary,	Albion,	Orleans,	Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles.
117. Plattsburgh Academy,	Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	John S. D. Taylor, A. M.
118. Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,	Jacob C. Tooker, A. M.
119. Prattville Academy,	Prattville,	Greene,	Henry Gallup, A. M.
120. Randolph Academy Association,	Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	Samuel G. Love, A. M.

No. 1.—(CONTINUED.)

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
121. Red Creek Union Academy,	Red Creek,	Wayne,	Rev. John B. Van Petten, A. B.
122. Rensselaer Institute,	Troy,	Rensselaer,	B. Franklin Green.
123. Rensselaerville Academy,	Rensselaerville,	Albany,	William W. Allen, A. B.
124. Rhinebeck Academy,	Rhinebeck,	Dutchess,	William R. Harper, A. M.
125. Richburgh Academy,	Richburgh,	Allegany,	Herman Perry, A. B.
126. Riga Academy,	Riga,	Monroe,	John B. Taylor, A. B.
127. Rochester Collegiate Institute,	Rochester,	Monroe,	N. W. Benedict, A. M.
128. Rochester Female Academy,	Rochester,	Monroe,	Miss Araminta D. Doolittle.
129. Rome Academy,	Rome,	Oneida,	Rev. S. R. Brown, A. B.
130. Rutgers Female Institute,	New-York,	New-York,	Charles E. West, A. M.
131. Sag Harbor Institute,	Sag Harbor,	Suffolk,	George W. Gootale, A. B.
132. St. Lawrence Academy,	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	William F. Bascom, A. M.
133. Sandlake Academy,	Sand Lake,	Rensselaer,	William H. Soram, A. M.
134. Sauquoit Academy,	Sauquoit,	Oneida,	M. Earl Dunham, A. M.
135. Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	Schenectady,	Schenectady,	William H. Cook.
136. Schoharie Academy,	Schoharie,	Schoharie,	George W. Briggs, A. B.
137. Schuylerville Academy,	Schuylerville,	Saratoga,	W. T. Goodnough, A. B.
138. Seneca Falls Academy,	Seneca Falls,	Seneca,	Charles A. Avery, A. B.
139. Seward Female Seminary,	Rochester,	Monroe,	Miss Lucilia Tracy.
140. Sherburne Union Academy,	Sherburne,	Chenango,	James A. Robinson, A. B.

148. Union Hall Academy,.....	Jamaica,.....	Queens,.....	John N. Brinkerhoff, A. M.
149. Union Literary Society,.....	Bellville,.....	Jefferson,.....	John P. Houghton, A. B.
150. Union Village Academy,.....	Union Village,.....	Washington,...	William W. Paddock, A. B.
151. Utica Female Academy,.....	Utica,.....	Oneida,.....	Miss Jane E. Kelly.
152. Vernon Academy,.....	Vernon,.....	Oneida,.....	S. S. Norton, A. M.
153. Wallkill Academy,.....	Wallkill,.....	Orange,.....	Henry Freeman.
154. Walworth Academy,.....	Walworth,.....	Wayne,.....	James A. Smith.
155. Washington Academy,.....	Salem,.....	Washington,...	James S. Dobbin, A. B.
156. Westfield Academy,.....	Westfield,.....	Chautauque,....	J. E. Pillsbury, A. B.
157. Whitehall Academy,.....	Whitehall,.....	Washington,...	Worden Reynolds, A. M.
158. Whitestown Seminary,.....	Whitestown,....	Oneida,.....	Samuel Farnham, A. B.
159. Wilson Collegiate Institute,.....	Wilson,.....	Niagara,.....	Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., A. M.
160. Windsor Academy,.....	Windsor,.....	Broome,.....	Rev. Henry Osborn, A. M.
161. Yates Academy,.....	Yates,.....	Orleans,.....	William B. Bunnell, A. M.
162. Clover Street Seminary,.....	Brighton,.....	Monroe,.....	Mrs. Celestia A. Brewster.
163. Jefferson Academy,.....	Jefferson,.....	Schoharie,.....	Cornelius S. Ward.
164. Pompey Academy,.....	Pompey,.....	Onondaga,.....	Trueman K. Wright, A. B.
165. Prospect Academy,.....	Prospect,.....	Oneida,.....	John B. Sackett.
166. Utica Academy,.....	Utica,.....	Oneida,.....	Ellis H. Roberts, A. B.

SCHEDULE No. 2,

Containing abstracts of the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting the number of students taught in the several academies from which such reports have been received, and the sex of those who are claimed to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of \$40,000, out of the income of the Literature Fund for said year.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.		Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.		No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportion- ed from the income of the Literature Fund.
						Males.	Females.			
Academy at Little Falls,.....	70	191	140	64	76	140	16	\$312 64		
Addison Academy,.....	80	131	44	17	27	44	14	98 26		
Albany Academy,.....	173	297	128	128	....	128	15	285 84	
Albany Female Academy,.....	236	372	257	....	257	257	15	573 92	
Albany Female Seminary,.....	81	132	66	....	66	66	13	147 39	
Albion Academy,.....	91	220	147	122	25	147	15	328 28		
Alfred Academy,.....	249	490	321	185	136	319	18	712 32		
Amenia Seminary,.....	103	283	204	138	66	204	17	455 57		
Ames Academy,.....	26	81	52	18	34	52	17	116 13		
Amsterdam Female Seminary,.....	55	144	93	47	46	93	16	207 69		

Ball Seminary,	39	96	30	18	12	30	16	67 00
Bethany Academy,	49	85	26	14	12	26	16	58 06
Binghamton Academy,	147	269	181	114	67	181	16	404 20
Brockport Collegiate Institute,	100	231	184	85	99	182	16	406 43
Brookfield Academy,	26	162	124	60	64	124	17	276 91
Brooklyn Female Academy,	571	804	347	....	347	332	15	741 35
Cambridge Washington Academy,	122	188	126	55	71	125	16	279 14
Canajoharie Academy,	25	48	17	5	12	17	14	37 97
Canandaigua Academy,	100	206	90	90	....	90	16	200 99
Canton Academy,	63	135	70	18	52	70	15	156 32
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	99	243	110	37	73	110	17	245 64
Cayuga Academy,	76	149	117	71	46	117	17	251 28
Champlain Academy,	40	85	19	9	10	19	15	42 43
Cherry Valley Academy,	77	157	86	38	48	85	16	189 82
Chester Academy,	40	93	33	18	15	33	15	73 70
Clarkson Academy,	44	47	15	6	9	15	14	33 50
Claverack Academy,	25	48	18	13	5	18	14	40 20
Clinton Academy,	35	44	16	11	5	13	15	29 03
Clinton Grammar School,	56	104	67	40	27	67	16	149 62
Clinton Liberal Institute,	121	251	208	108	100	208	16	464 49
Cortland Academy,	263	494	251	145	106	251	17	560 51
Cortlandville Academy,	98	226	141	54	87	141	15	314 87
Coxsackie Academy,	40	67	28	11	17	28	n. ad	62 53
Deaf and Dumb Institution, New-York,	227	267	227	128	99	227	....	506 92

No. 2.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS
OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of this report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportion- ed from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Delaware Academy,.....	90	191	110	51	59	110	16	\$245 65
Delaware Literary Institute,	165	314	271	145	126	269	16	600 72
De Ruyter Institute,.....	40	167	117	46	71	104	17	232 25
Dutchess County Academy, ..	73	118	72	72	....	72	13	160 79
East Bloomfield Academy,	49	155	111	53	58	111	16	247 88
Elmira Academy,.....	150	315	148	88	60	148	15	330 80
Erasmus Hall Academy,	83	118	52	36	16	52	14	116 13
Fairfield Academy,.....	115	222	191	110	81	183	17	408 67
Falley Seminary,	210	450	242	105	137	242	17	540 42
Farmer's Hall Academy,.....	113	191	120	72	48	120	15	267 98
Fayetteville Academy,.....	62	131	83	36	47	83	14	185 35
Fort Covington Academy,	27	104	16	10	6	16	18	35 73
Franklin Academy, (Malone,)	129	190	.66	21	45	63	16	140 69
Franklin Academy, (Prattsburgh,)	66	155	122	54	68	122	16	272 44

No. 2.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apporportioned from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Kinderhook Academy,.....	102	190	136	78	58	136	15	\$303 71
Kingsboro' Academy,	50	158	34	17	17	34	16	75 93
Kings' on Academy,	148	285	204	120	84	203	13	453 33
Lansingburgh Academy,	55	148	63	31	32	63	15	140 69
Le Roy Female Seminary,.....	143	271	211	....	211	211	17	471 19
Liberty Normal Institute,	69	115	78	46	32	78	16	174 19
Lockport Union School,.....	240	565	256	121	135	255	16	569 46
Lowville Academy,	40	101	73	40	33	73	17	163 02
Macedon Academy,	69	169	124	62	62	124	....	276 91
Manlius Academy,	38	91	51	21	30	51	15	113 90
Mayville Academy,	65	90	60	33	27	60	17	133 99
Mexico Academy,	110	202	156	83	73	156	16	348 37
Middlebury Academy,	96	210	88	36	52	88	15	196 52
Millville Academy,	67	172	146	95	51	146	16	326 04

New Berlin Academy,	41	107	269	45	31	76	15	41	16	91	86
Newburgh Academy,	58	80	64	76	114	114	16	58	14	129	52
New Paltz Academy,	107	285	269	114	100	100	15	63	16	140	69
New-York Free Academy,	68	107	269	109	109	109	14	269	...	600	70
North Salem Academy, .....	...	...	...	337	190	147	17	76	15	169	72
Norwich Academy,	57	124	76	114	46	68	16	114	16	254	58
Nunda Literary Institute,	115	228	114	100	37	63	15	100	15	223	32
Ogdensburg Academy,	145	230	100	109	64	55	14	109	14	243	42
Oneida Conference Seminary,	115	211	109	337	190	147	17	337	17	752	52
Onondaga Academy,	190	441	337	115	63	52	15	115	15	256	81
Ontario Female Seminary,	43	218	115	223	...	223	15	223	15	497	99
Ovid Academy,	126	240	223	45	24	21	15	45	15	100	50
Owego Academy,	34	95	45	113	60	53	16	113	16	252	34
Oxford Academy,	174	457	113	176	96	80	16	176	16	393	03
Peekskill Academy,	98	237	176	55	53	2	15	55	15	122	83
Phipps Union Seminary,	65	105	55	252	...	252	15	251	15	560	52
Plattsburgh Academy,	204	354	252	179	82	97	15	179	15	399	73
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	233	340	179	99	...	99	15	99	15	221	09
Prattsville Academy,	107	135	99	39	...	39	14	39	14	87	10
Randolph Academy Association,	54	114	39	76	21	18	17	75	17	167	49
Red Creek Union Academy,	122	184	76	138	35	40	17	138	17	308	18
Rensselaer Institute,	121	280	138	65	63	75	17	65	n. ad	145	15
Rensselaerville Academy,	46	75	65	53	...	...	15	53	15	118	36
Rhinebeck Academy,	60	113	53	57	35	18	14	57	14	127	29
	77	120	57		29	28					

No. 2.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportion- ed from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Richburgh Academy,.....	57	86	25	13	22	35	18	78 16
Riga Academy,.....	68	164	101	36	65	101	17	225 55
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	140	332	148	110	38	148	16	330 50
Rochester Female Academy, ..	66	136	43	....	43	43	16	96 03
Rome Academy,.....	120	334	117	60	57	117	16	261 28
Rutgers Female Institute,.....	437	663	288	....	288	288	15	643 10
Sag Harbor Institute,.....	59	91	30	6	25	30	15	67 00
St. Lawrence Academy,	157	220	125	74	51	125	17	279 14
Sand Lake Academy,.....	41	83	48	33	15	48	16	107 20
Sauquoit Academy,	42	100	80	41	39	80	16	178 65
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	162	323	178	33	145	178	14	397 50
Schoharie Academy,.....	116	372	178	112	66	178	16	397 50
Schuyler Academy,.....	65	145	102	57	45	101	16	225 55
Schenectady Academy,.....	101	189	87	26	51	87	15	104 80

Starkey Seminary,	84	159	83	42	41	83	19	185 35
Stillwater Seminary,	24	100	60	28	32	60	17	133 99
Troy Academy,	36	68	41	41	....	41	14	91 56
Troy Female Seminary,	247	437	264	....	264	264	17	589 55
Union Hall Academy,	133	231	164	77	87	164	15	366 23
Union Literary Society,	40	89	76	45	31	76	....	169 72
Union Village Academy,	65	150	96	51	45	96	16	214 39
Utica Female Academy,	185	292	156	....	156	156	15	348 37
Vernon Academy,	102	123	41	18	23	41	15	91 56
Wallkill Academy,	50	109	69	45	24	69	15	154 09
Walworth Academy,	41	104	59	29	30	58	16	129 52
Washington Academy,	51	91	50	24	26	50	16	111 66
Westfield Academy,	175	251	155	73	82	155	15	346 13
Whitehall Academy,	71	157	63	32	31	63	15	140 69
Whitestown Seminary,	106	263	97	57	40	97	18	216 62
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	93	253	162	100	62	162	17	361 77
Windsor Academy,	48	98	42	20	22	42	16	93 80
Yates Academy,	115	239	173	90	83	173	17	386 33
Clover Street Seminary, .....	....	146	77	48	29	77	15	171 95
Pompey Academy,	58	93	52	26	26	52	16	116 13
Prospect Academy,	81	84	69	36	33	69	15	154 09
Utica Academy,	39	80	42	42	....	42	14	93 80
Jefferson Academy,	40	94	15	12	3	....	16	
	15,477	31,580	17,993	8,685	9,308	17,912		\$40,000 00

SCHEDULE No. 3,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the permanent endowments and other property belonging to the several Academies from which reports were received, with the amount of debts due from them respectively.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Total value of lot, build- ings, libra- ry, and ap- paratus.	Other ac- ade- mic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by acade- my.
	Value of acade- my lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.					
Academy at Little Falls,	\$12,000	\$330	\$417		\$12,747	\$77	\$12,824	\$693
Addison Academy,	3,300	158	150		3,608	none.	3,608	none.
Albany "	90,000	1,660	1,947		93,607	5,500	99,107	none.
Albany Female Academy,	33,347	963	1,966		36,276	2,500	38,776	none.
Albany Female Seminary,	7,000	900	914		8,814	500	9,314	2,452
Albion Academy,	7,100	411	461		7,972	173	8,145	838
Alfred "	13,705	416	1,245		15,366	6,771	22,137	13,287
Amenia Seminary,	18,200	1,720	930		20,850	12,525	33,375	12,320
Ames Academy,	2,440	280	191		2,911	316	3,227	110
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	8,000	399	500		8,899	180	9,079	400
Argyle Academy,	3,100	214	153		3,467	150	3,617	214
Auburn "	8,314	232	714		9,260	none.	9,260	1,214
Augusta "	2,276	310	274		2,860	30	2,890	none.
Aurora "	3,100	566	357		4,023	300	4,323	100
Ball Seminary,	3,810	163	460		4,433	none.	4,433	none.
Bethany Academy,	4,100	120	155		4,375	20	4,395	1,075

Canandaigua "	12,000	425	1,050	13,476	15,367	28,842	none.
Canton "	3,150	186	181	3,517	2,550	6,067	none.
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	6,350	382	441	7,173	none.	7,173	400
Cayuga Academy,	5,025	401	579	6,005	7,390	13,395	none.
Champlain "	5,504	272	515	6,291	265	6,556	925
Cherry Valley "	3,500	212	642	4,354	none.	4,354	none.
Chester "	2,945	218	290	3,453	none.	3,453	148
Clarkson "	2,000	250	500	2,760	none.	2,760	none.
Claverack "	2,700	221	216	3,137	none.	3,137	none.
Clinton "	2,500	232	168	2,900	536	3,436	none.
Clinton Grammar School,	2,500	250	221	2,971	none.	2,971	60
Clinton Liberal Institute,	21,100	1,000	674	22,774	9,732	32,506	11,477
Cortland Academy,	4,500	1,100	827	6,427	5,977	12,401	none.
Cortlandville "	2,800	492	350	3,642	none.	3,642	none.
Coxsackie "	3,600	150	150	3,900	none.	3,900	626
Delaware "	3,000	1,082	650	4,732	5,114	9,846	80
Delaware Literary Institute,	6,600	558	650	7,808	170	7,978	none.
De Ruyter Institute,	9,300	339	653	10,292	547	10,839	4,468
Dutchess County Academy,	11,000	195	176	11,371	300	11,671	262
East Bloomfield "	5,000	360	408	5,768	1,090	6,858	969
Elmira "	3,000	317	287	3,604	255	3,859	300
Erasmus Hall "	9,500	2,221	497	12,218	5,372	17,590	530
Fairfield "	8,700	426	838	9,964	1,819	11,783	777

No. 3.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other accounts demands property.	Total value of the whole.	Debits due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.	Value of				
Falley Seminary,	\$15,500	298	258		\$16,056	\$1,200	\$17,256	\$4,500
Farmer's Hall Academy,	3,350	246	202		3,798	336	4,134	none.
Fayetteville "	3,100	212	286		3,598	none.	3,598	400
Fort Covington "	2,700	200	160		3,060	800	3,860	25
Franklin " (Malone,)	5,500	237	121		5,858	4,373	10,231	794
Franklin " (Prattsburgh,) ..	3,200	1,190	469		4,859	2,985	7,844	840
Frederick " ..	4,500	2,363	477		7,340	882	8,222	none.
Friendship " ..	3,007	184	168		3,359	none.	3,359	530
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	36,250	1,976	1,460		39,686	9,325	49,011	none.
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	6,665	693	757		8,115	3,677	11,792	152
Genesee Academy,	9,600	668	300		10,568	3,000	13,568	2,500
Genoa " ..	3,185	178	202		3,565	none.	3,565	none.
Gilbertsville Academy and Coll. Inst., ..	4,500	413	400		5,313	none.	5,313	96
Glen's Falls Academy,	4,000	263	253		4,516	none.	4,516	25
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	6,500	384	400		7,284	475	7,759	6,000
Grammar School of Columbia College, ..	13,000	387	400		13,787	none.	13,787	none.
Granville Academy,	2,800	216	270		3,285	40	3,325	11
Greenbush and Schodack Academy,	3,200	175	157		3,532	none.	3,532	600

Hobart Hall Institute,	469	222	4,351	none.	4,351	600
Holley Academy,	161	154	3,021	none.	3,021	none.
Hubbardsville Academy,	155	176	2,666	none.	2,666	221
Hudson	173	249	3,622	650	4,272	186
Ithaca	434	1,159	14,093	7,108	21,201	4,870
Jamestown	206	269	4,474	250	4,724	102
Jefferson County Institute,	623	1,669	12,292	304	12,596	200
Johnstown Academy,	189	180	3,669	860	4,529	5
Jonesville	233	214	6,447	none.	6,447	none.
Jordan	300	280	3,855	none.	3,855	none.
Keeseville	281	300	4,181	75	4,256	none.
Kinderhook	600	350	4,950	250	5,200	none.
Kingsboro'	214	536	4,450	none.	4,450	86
Kingston	504	593	9,097	608	9,705	832
Lansingburgh	570	304	4,574	4,400	8,974	none.
Le Roy Female Seminary,	572	162	12,934	1,328	14,262	none.
Liberty Normal Institute,	175	165	1,590	1,300	2,890	none.
Lockport Union School,	2,000	931	15,431	950	16,381	none.
Lowville Academy,	272	512	7,184	1,897	9,081	1,663
Macedon	157	177	2,744	160	2,904	244
Manlius	284	193	3,477	973	4,450	170
Mayville	160	186	3,846	none.	3,846	300
Mexico	630	450	4,880	none.	4,880	250
Middlebury	737	484	6,721	3,615	10,336	23

No. 3.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.					
Millville Academy,	\$3,450	\$150	\$300		\$3,900	none.	\$3,900	\$150
Monroe "	5,693	153	184		6,030	\$745	6,775	1,630
Montgomery "	5,500	150	300		5,950	none.	5,950	none.
Moravia Institute,	2,070	409	372		2,851	none.	2,851	none.
Mount Pleasant Academy,	16,000	1,031	416		17,447	3,200	20,647	6,490
Munro Academy,	4,300	308	174		4,782	24,384	29,166	82
New Berlin "	3,300	176	174		3,650	none.	3,650	200
Newburgh "	11,000	370	260		11,630	150	11,780	3,250
New Paltz "	6,900	282	525		7,707	400	8,107	none.
New-York Free Academy,	86,697	491	4,183		91,371	not stated	91,371	none.
North Salem "	2,950	528	252		3,730	none.	3,730	none.
Norwich "	5,939	455	374		6,768	1,375	8,143	none.
Nunda Literary Institute,	2,700	192	137		3,029	none.	3,029	none.
Ogdensburgh Academy,	7,500	393	392		8,285	none.	8,285	none.
Oneida Conference Seminary,	16,000	1,338	2,250		19,588	6,050	25,638	2,000
Onondaga Academy,	5,600	465	177		6,242	5,974	12,216	532
Ontario Female Seminary, ..	12,000	478	848		13,326	none.	13,326	10,000

Roughneck Female Academy,	151	186	16,300	300	16,600	none.
Prattville Academy,	152	152	3,554	none.	3,554	none.
Randolph Academy Association,	195	165	6,360	none.	6,360	300
Red Creek Union Academy,	232	306	4,538	none.	4,538	450
Rensselaer Institute,	1,190	1,084	10,274	7,630	17,904	4,300
Rensselaerville Academy,	176	152	2,888	80	2,968	none.
Rhinebeck "	292	360	4,722	190	4,912	1,888
Richburgh "	166	150	3,316	none.	3,316	560
Riga "	226	298	5,834	none.	5,834	513
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	332	2,222	11,554	none.	11,554	836
Rochester Female Academy,	183	160	7,118	871	7,989	none.
Rome Academy,	468	360	9,828	350	10,178	1,811
Rutgers Female Institute,	2,241	2,660	36,401	6,955	43,356	1,000
Sag Harbor Institute,	170	162	2,632	20	2,652	35
St. Lawrence Academy,	423	641	10,264	980	11,244	1,967
Sand Lake Academy,	224	212	4,436	235	4,671	1,206
Sauquoit "	171	196	2,867	none.	2,867	181
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	690	219	3,909	45	3,954	5
Schoharie Academy,	270	171	4,441	none.	4,441	1,050
Schuylerville "	173	268	2,641	10	2,651	none.
Seneca Falls, "	454	672	4,126	4,000	8,126	none.
Seward Female Seminary,	401	203	8,604	925	9,529	none.
Sherburne Union Academy,	521	241	3,262	none.	3,262	1,039
Spencertown "	159	155	3,164	55	3,219	108
Springville "	181	465	3,846	100	3,946	408

No. 3—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.					
S. S. Seward Institute,	\$4,500	\$150	\$150		\$4,800	\$20,000	\$24,800	none.
Starkey Seminary,	7,200	730	486		8,416	80	8,496	\$350
Stillwater Seminary,	4,250	530	481		5,261	none.	5,261	2,065
Troy Academy,	7,600	280	400		8,280	102	8,382	none.
Troy Female Seminary,	12,100	1,378	1,732		15,210	none.	15,210	2,377
Union Hall Academy,	15,400	634	369		16,403	80	16,483	4,000
Union Literary Society,	5,000	520	309		5,829	423	6,252	472
Union Village Academy,	4,315	346	440		5,101	391	5,492	none.
Utica Female Academy,	23,000	170	257		23,427	none.	23,427	none.
Vernon Academy,	3,900	330	400		4,630	none.	4,630	none.
Wallkill "	6,500	330	200		7,030	171	7,201	2,075
Walworth "	4,300	178	153		4,631	57	4,688	50
Washington "	5,050	325	625		6,000	none.	6,000	361
Westfield "	3,592	523	300		4,415	none.	4,415	255
Whitehall "	3,556	231	166		3,953	none.	3,953	440
Whitestown Seminary,	11,500	880	600		12,980	3,000	15,980	4,780
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	2,685	627	460		3,772	none.	3,772	none.
Windsor Academy,	3,425	161	162		3,748	none.	3,748	813
Yates "	3,037	468	658		4,163	none.	4,163	25
Yates "	5,000	155	155		5,310	none.	5,310	500

DESCRIPTION	0,000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	000
.....	\$1,265,286	\$76,522	\$77,233	\$1,418,041	\$276,619	\$1,694,660	\$169,718				

SCHEDULE No. 4,

Containing abstracts of Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditures of the several academies from which reports were received.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year, on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Academy at Little Falls,	\$1,252	\$48	\$312	\$1,612	\$1,404	\$26	\$10	\$175	\$1,615	
Addison Academy,	601	none.	153	754	725	none.	not stated	not stated	725	
Albany Academy,	4,614	357	455	5,426	4,827	none.	not stated	543	5,370	
Albany Female Academy, . .	6,554	109	756	7,419	4,717	none.	538	940	6,195	
Albany Female Seminary, . . .	1,809	none.	153	1,962	1,300	196	20	96	1,612	
Albion Academy,	1,076	233	363	1,672	1,159	35	70	77	1,341	
Alfred Academy,	3,172	7,867	620	11,659	2,156	869	104	5,582	8,711	
Armenia Seminary,	2,702	1,600	499	4,801	2,618	800	300	450	4,168	
Armenia Seminary,	277	none.	133	410	404	none.	2	29	435	
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	970	900	160	1,330	1,100	34	none.	50	1,184	
Argyle Academy,	615	none.	201	816	755	none.	none.	62	817	

Brockport Collegiate Ins.,...	1,757	none.	453	2,210	1,808	none.	65	357	2,230
Brookfield Academy,.....	533	none.	223	756	750	none.	10	45	805
Brooklyn Female Academy,...	17,843	738	768	19,349	10,695	520	not stated	2,570	13,785
Cambridge Washington Acad.	1,530	58	339	1,927	1,530	29	31	120	1,710
Canajoharie Academy,.....	225	none.	133	358	358	70	none.	60	488
Canandaigua Academy,....	1,380	1,074	201	2,655	1,863	none.	138	295	2,296
Canton Academy,.....	690	178	133	1,001	917	none.	25	35	977
Carly Collegiate Seminary,...	1,378	none.	177	1,555	1,420	not stated	10	112	1,542
Cayuga Academy,.....	705	300	283	1,288	988	none.	10	110	1,108
Champlain Academy,.....	301	29	102	432	363	50	287	78	778
Cherry Valley Academy,....	775	18	223	1,016	944	none.	18	54	1,016
Chester Academy,.....	635	127	85	847	720	10	18	42	790
Clarkson Academy,.....	243	none.	none.	243	243	none.	not stated	not stated	243
Claverack Academy,.....	340	none.	34	374	440	none.	9	15	464
Clinton Academy,.....	280	47	36	363	345	none.	28	3	376
Clinton Grammar School,...	715	none.	297	952	922	not stated	not stated	30	952
Clinton Liberal Institute,...	1,876	121	370	2,367	2,314	240	150	143	2,847
Cortland Academy,.....	2,837	369	576	3,782	2,724	none.	215	242	3,181
Cortlandville Academy,...	1,215	none.	249	1,464	1,309	none.	not stated	85	1,394
Coxsackie Academy,.....	540	none.	58	598	540	42	none.	33	615
Delaware Academy,.....	770	298	211	1,279	1,450	none.	150	none.	1,600
Delaware Literary Institute,...	1,258	102	664	2,024	1,593	none.	172	183	1,948
De Ryser Institute,.....	842	161	278	1,281	1,322	10	44	78	1,454
Dutchess County Academy,...	1,343	none.	143	1,486	1,235	150	160	65	1,610
East Bloomfield Academy,...	1,177	none.	186	1,363	1,373	none.	21	263	1,657

No. 4.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income from property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from legacies on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other real estate property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Elmira Academy,	\$1,000	none.	\$501	\$1,501	\$1,167	\$80	\$46	\$173	\$1,466	
Erasmus Hall Academy,	1,385	\$582	128	2,095	1,510	none.	500	207	2,217	
Fairfield Academy,	1,310	464	501	2,275	1,450	not stated	143	530	2,123	
Folley Seminary,	2,156	none.	375	2,531	1,650	333	none.	395	2,378	
Farmer's Hall Academy,	2,200	173	346	2,719	2,546	none.	48	33	2,627	
Fayetteville Academy,	627	none.	111	738	738	28	- 215	82	1,063	
Fort Covington Academy,	284	56	48	388	307	not stated	not stated	19	326	
Franklin Academy, (Malone)	805	311	298	1,414	990	54	557	128	1,729	
Franklin Academy, (Prattsburg)	523	200	366	1,089	1,025	not stated	not stated	not stated	1,025	
Frederonia Academy,	954	108	438	1,500	1,250	none.	2,000	150	3,400	
Friendship Academy,	707	none.	70	777	879	34	none.	148	1,061	
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	2,038	500	959	3,497	3,513	none.	1,500	1,250	6,263	
Genesee & Wyoming Seminary,	913	286	315	1,514	1,346	none.	none.	209	1,555	
Genesee Academy,	2,002	none.	213	2,215	1,945	84	918	127	3,074	
Genoa Academy,	268	none.	220	488	302	none.	68	36	406	
Gilbertsville Acad. & Co. Ins.	867	41	237	1,145	1,096	not stated	not stated	49	1,145	

City	6,195	none.	261	6,456	4,656	none.	not stated	1,552	6,208
of New-York,	474	none.	123	597	555	none.	none.	42	597
Granville Academy,	300	none.	46	346	346	not stated	30	not stated	376
Greenbush & Schodack Acad.,	161	6	48	215	210	none.	38	7	265
Greenville Academy,	203	none.	235	438	406	none.	not stated	32	438
Groton Academy, .....	.....	.....	none.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half-Moon Academy,	1,287	none.	283	1,570	1,380	98	10	82	1,570
Hamilton Academy,	273	1,100	106	1,479	1,190	none.	50	170	1,410
Hartwick Seminary,	405	none.	247	652	550	42	not stated	20	612
Hobart Hall Institute,	563	none.	none.	563	532	none.	not stated	31	563
Holley Academy,	398	none.	34	432	530	none.	35	7	572
Hubbardville Academy,	489	51	237	777	712	not stated	163	31	906
Hudson Academy,	1,759	523	484	2,766	1,872	321	150	423	2,766
Ithaca Academy,	608	none.	274	882	775	not stated	12	45	832
Jamestown Academy,	2,239	37	266	2,542	1,841	none.	500	173	2,514
Jefferson County Institute, ..	400	55	114	569	614	none.	24	30	568
Johnstown Academy,	1,086	none.	none.	1,086	1,241	none.	125	53	1,419
Jordan Academy,	677	50	278	1,005	906	none.	50	50	1,006
Keeseville Academy,	1,351	none.	143	1,494	1,244	none.	not stated	175	1,419
Kinderhook Academy,	2,650	none.	261	2,911	2,700	none.	11	200	2,911
Kingsboro' Academy,	848	none.	121	969	969	6	none.	none.	975
Kingston Academy,	2,386	none.	487	2,873	2,233	56	42	233	2,564
Lansingburgh Academy,	1,074	427	143	1,644	1,110	none.	45	211	1,366
Le Roy Female Seminary, ..	2,600	none.	501	3,101	2,147	none.	400	170	2,717

No. 4.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received from Regents on their annual report.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year, on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other accidents or property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Liberty Normal Institute, . . .	\$1,550.	\$87	\$131	\$1,768	\$1,477	none.	not stated	227	\$240	\$1,717
Lockport Union School, . . .	2,036	none.	none.	2,036	2,712	none.	7	191	497	3,436
Lowville Academy, . . .	727	170	184	1,081	1,050	7	7	36	85	1,333
Macedon Academy, . . .	1,323	81	247	1,651	1,410	7	7	53	158	1,611
Manlius Academy, . . .	371	50	126	547	500	none.	14	5	13	566
Mayville Academy, . . .	344	6	136	485	388	17	none.	112	19	426
Mexico Academy, . . .	1,034	63	363	1,460	1,350	10	22	2	33	1,479
Middlebury Academy, . . .	604	242	247	1,093	990	1	not stated	43	70	1,024
Millville Academy, . . .	595	none.	196	791	750	10	22	2	43	825
Monroe Academy, . . .	449	72	87	608	536	none.	5	5	63	608
Montgomery Academy, . . .	804	8	225	1,037	951	none.	4	4	15	1,019
Moravia Institute, . . .	520	none.	87	607	590	none.	391	510	48	609
Mount Pleasant Academy, . .	3,339	1,001	102	4,442	1,802	none.	14	15	141	2,751
Munro Academy, . . .	515	1,677	324	2,516	1,264	none.	14	15	35	1,569
New Berlin Academy, . . .	411	none.	252	663	539	14	15	15	35	603

Nunda Literary Institute, ...	913	none.	165	1,078	985	none.	19	51	1,055
Ogdensburgh Academy,	1,200	250	109	1,559	1,355	none.	50	154	1,559
Oneida Conference Seminary,	2,480	401	634	3,515	2,560	180	262	315	3,317
Onondaga Academy,	867	334	232	1,433	985	30	115	46	1,176
Ontario Female Seminary, ..	5,270	none.	448	5,718	3,500	700	530	480	5,210
Ovid Academy,	407	227	131	765	674	none.	14	54	742
Owego Academy,	1,500	178	167	1,845	1,667	none.	65	50	1,782
Oxford Academy,	865	174	346	1,385	1,400	not stated	75	148	1,623
Peekskill Academy,	1,830	363	111	2,304	1,941	15	99	21	2,076
Phipps Union Seminary,	3,824	none.	450	4,274	1,788	105	not stated	422	2,315
Plattsburgh Academy,	2,020	9	366	2,395	2,155	none.	1,613	175	3,943
Poughkeepsie Female Acad.,	2,630	132	208	2,970	2,519	none.	121	41	2,681
Prattville Academy,	663	none.	29	692	657	none.	not stated	35	692
Randolph Academy Associa.,	548	44	none.	592	514	not stated	not stated	78	592
Red Creek Union Academy,	1,150	75	290	1,515	1,041	36	50	388	1,515
Rensselaer Institute,	2,370	455	97	2,922	1,890	68	31	180	2,169
Rensselaerville Academy, ...	684	none.	92	776	759	none.	19	17	795
Rhinebeck Academy,	893	none.	206	1,099	1,000	124	none.	53	1,177
Richburgh Academy,	388	none.	none.	388	477	not stated	54	28	559
Riga Academy,	703	145	220	1,068	907	39	52	80	1,078
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	2,352	none.	288	2,640	2,403	none.	9	192	2,604
Rochester Female Academy,	1,725	none.	104	1,829	1,393	none.	78	164	1,635
Rome Academy,	1,879	36	249	2,164	2,451	47	117	277	2,892
Rutgers Female Institute, ...	16,658	1,161	654	18,473	10,856	none.	403	7,075	18,334

No. 4.—(CONTINUED.)

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NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditures.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other real estate property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Sag Harbor Institute,	\$979	none.	\$26	\$1,005	\$873	not stated	\$54	not stated	\$927	
St. Lawrence Academy,	1,455	77	290	1,822	1,631	134	57	151	1,973	
Sandlake Academy,	846	300	114	1,260	960	79	30	66	1,135	
Sauquoit Academy,	506	none.	138	644	823	none.	6	51	880	
Schenectady Lyceum & Acad.	2,338	none.	518	2,856	2,591	none.	18	133	2,742	
Schoharie Academy,	1,416	none.	412	1,828	1,730	not stated	not stated	97	1,827	
Schuylerville Academy,	500	none.	252	752	641	none.	27	84	762	
Seneca Falls Academy,	1,127	280	206	1,613	1,209	none.	179	96	1,484	
Seward Female Seminary, ..	1,326	none.	191	1,517	1,475	none.	18	32	1,525	
Sherburne Union Academy, ..	150	none.	159	300	247	84	none.	15	346	
Spencertown Academy,	372	none.	31	403	372	7	9	20	408	
Springville Academy,	919	none.	220	1,139	733	21	not stated	86	840	
S. S. Seward Institute,	730	332	121	1,183	960	none.	4	100	1,064	

Vernon Academy,	400	none.	138	538	485	none.	50	40	575
Wallkill Academy,	1,055	180	174	1,409	1,112	140	107	50	1,409
Walworth Academy,	525	50	125	701	596	not stated	85	20	701
Washington Academy,	480	67	58	605	538	24	64	25	651
Westfield Academy,	1,062	17	315	1,394	1,450	not stated	112	98	1,660
Whitehall Academy,	1,117	none.	169	1,286	1,016	63	169	60	1,308
Whitestown Seminary,	905	229	472	1,606	1,161	315	50	350	1,876
Wilson Collegiate Institute, ..	1,367	none.	320	1,687	1,530	none.	22	97	1,649
Windsor Academy,	360	16	84	460	376	44	34	2	456
Yates Academy,	1,020	none.	295	1,315	1,109	14	350	84	1,557
Clover Street Seminary,	888	none.	191	1,079	953	131	50	100	1,234
Pompey Academy,	427	370	126	923	681	32	11	104	828
Prospect Academy,	197	none.	none.	197	150	not stated	not stated	20	170
Utica Academy,	761	42	97	900	785	none.	65	73	923
Jefferson Academy,	212	117	none.	329	212	45	12	10	279
	\$240,966	\$30,985	\$38,972	\$310,923	\$247,321	\$8,116	\$18,917	\$42,293	\$316,647

SCHEDULE No. 5,

Containing a statement of all moneys appropriated to Academies the Literature Fund, by the Regents of the University, for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus for the use of academies, pursuant to the act of the Legislature relative to the distribution and application of the revenue of said fund, passed in 1834; such appropriation having been made to such Academies as had themselves raised by contribution, from sources of their own corporate property, funds equal to the amount appropriated, to be expended in the same manner.

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am
July	1, 1835,	Lowville,	
	1,	St. Lawrence,	
	1,	Ovid,	
	1,	Albany Female Seminary,	
	1,	Clarkson,	
	1,	Fredonia,	
	1,	Jefferson,	
	1,	Rensselaer Oswego,	
	1,	Utica,	
Jan.	19, 1836,	Albany Female Academy,	
Feb.	26,	Springville,	
April	29,	Jefferson,	
May	10,	Cortland,	
	10,	Gaines,	
Feb.	28, 1837,	Albany Female Academy,	
	28,	Cortland,	
	28,	Fredonia,	
	28,	Ithaca,	
	28,	Ontario Female Seminary,	
	28,	Rochester High School,	
March	31,	Albany Female Seminary,	
	31,	Albany Academy,	
May	15,	Amenia Seminary,	
September,		Washington,	
March	6, 1838,	Auburn,	
	6,	Clinton Liberal Institute,	
	6,	Oneida Institute,	
	6,	Cortland,	
	6,	Albany Female Seminary,	
		Carried forward,	\$6

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
	Brought forward,.....	\$6,270 00
1838,	Rochester High School,.....	250 00
	Albany Female Academy,.....	250 00
	De Ruyter Institute,.....	250 00
	Gouverneur High School,.....	100 00
	Hamilton,.....	250 00
	Troy Female Seminary,.....	250 00
1839,	Plattsburgh,.....	250 00
	Ithaca,.....	250 00
	Canajoharie,.....	63 00
	Amenia,.....	149 90
1839,	Hamilton.....	200 00
	Groton,.....	250 00
	Mount Pleasant,.....	250 00
	Fayetteville,.....	250 00
	Kingston,.....	110 00
	Ontario Female Seminary;.....	20 00
	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,....	250 00
	Galway,.....	250 00
	Stillwater,.....	250 00
	Whitesboro',.....	50 00
	Waterford,.....	100 00
	Fulton Female Seminary,.....	100 00
	Manlius,.....	134 00
	Syracuse,.....	250 00
	Schoharie,.....	78 00
	Munro,.....	75 00
	Black River L. and R. Institute,..	250 00
	Peekskill,.....	125 00
	Batavia Female Academy,.....	94 25
	Vernon,.....	250 00
1840,	Poughkeepsie Female Academy, .	62 64
	Claverack,.....	59 00
	Schenectady L. and A.,.....	50 00
	Canton,.....	85 00
	Fort Covington,.....	118 00
	Johnstown,.....	100 00
	Clinton Grammar School,.....	218 00
	Fulton Female Seminary,.....	65 00
	Hobart Hall Institute,.....	65 00
	Whitesboro'.....	50 00
	Auburn Female Seminary,.....	250 00
	Carried forward,.....	\$12,791 79

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am't gr
		Brought forward,.....	\$12,79
Feb.	29, 1840,	Seneca Falls,	12
	29,	Gaines,	5
	29,	Mendon,	15
	29,	Munro,	7
	29,	Phipps Union Seminary,	6
	29,	Westfield,	20
	29,	Farmers' Hall,	4
	29,	Troy Female Seminary,	25
	29,	Lansingburgh,	12
	29,	Canajoharie,	10
	29,	Cambridge Washington,	12
	29,	Clermont,	5
	29,	Stillwater,	15
	29,	Ames,	3
	29,	Mount Pleasant,	25
	29,	Redhook,	5
	29,	Amenia Seminary,	14
	29,	East Bloomfield,	25
March	31,	Delaware Literary Institute,	25
May	18, 1841,	Rutgers Female Institute,	25
	18,	Fairfield,	25
	18,	Hudson,	15
	18,	Moravia Institute,	9
	18,	Rensselaer Oswego,	25
	18,	Elmira,	10
	18,	Millville,	25
	18,	Herkimer,	15
	18,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	25
	18,	Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, .	10
	18,	Cambridge Washington,	5
	18,	Utica Female Academy,	5
	18,	Rhinebeck,	15
	18,	Greenbush and Schodack,	15
	18,	Albion,	15
	18,	Mount Pleasant,	25
	18,	Troy Female Seminary,	25
	18,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	25
	18,	Argyle,	15
	18,	Stillwater,	12
	18,	Hobart Hall Institute,	15
		Carried forward,	\$18,83

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
1841,	Brought forward,.....	\$18,836 29
	Kingboro',	92 00
	Aurora,	250 00
	Troy,	250 00
	Buffalo Lit. & Scientific Academy,	100 00
	Le Roy Female Seminary,	75 00
1842,	Stillwater,	101 00
	Gilbertsville Acad'y & Col. Inst.,	250 00
	Essex County Academy,	50 00
	Livingston County High School,	105 00
	Union Lit. Society of Ellisburgh,	75 00
	Glen's Falls Academy,	250 00
	Coxsackie Academy,	25 00
	Knoxville Academy,	118 00
	Amsterdam Female Seminary,	250 00
	Delaware Academy,	250 00
	Cayuga Academy,	22 00
	Augusta Academy,	250 00
	Brockport Collegiate Institute,	250 00
	Syracuse Academy,	206 00
	Lowville Academy,	50 00
	Vernon Academy,	100 00
	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	Black River Lit. and Rel. Inst.,	171 00
	Ontario Female Seminary,	30 00
	Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	100 00
	Amenia Seminary,	220 00
	Troy Female Seminary,	250 00
1843,	Waterloo Academy,	250 00
	Yates do	175 50
	Cortlandville, do	150 00
	Alfred do	200 00
	Clinton Seminary,	68 41
	Greenville Academy,	50 00
	Binghamton do	164 97
	Champlain do	247 00
	De Lancey Institute,	150 00
1844,	Schoharie Academy,	115 00
	Livingston County High School,	250 00
	Phipps Union Seminary,	108 00
	Moravia Institute,	80 00
	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	Black River Lit. & Rel. Inst.,	150 00
	Carried forward, ..	\$25,385 17

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't gr
	Brought forward,.....	\$25, 38
March 12, 1844,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,....	12
12,	Norwich Academy,	25
12,	Walworth do	21
12,	Avon do	15
12,	Astoria Institute	25
12,	Ovid Academy,	12
12,	Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	6
12,	Lansingburgh Academy,	10
12,	Cortlandville do	10
12,	Clinton Seminary,	10
12,	Binghamton Academy,	8
12,	East Bloomfield do	10
12,	Washington do	16
12,	Farmers' Hall do	7
12,	Claverack do	3
12,	Rochester Collegiate Institute, ...	25
12,	Troy Female Seminary,.....	25
12,	Amenia Seminary,	4
Feb. 28, 1845,	Peekskill Academy,	1
28,	Ball Seminary,.....	21
28,	Rensselaerville Academy,	6
28,	Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	3
28,	Academy at Little Falls,.....	25
28,	Fairfield Academy,	5
28,	Ogdensburgh Academy,	25
28,	Elmira do	6
28,	Jordan do	25
28,	Macedon do	10
28,	Albion do	25
28,	Le Roy Female Seminary,	7
28,	Rochester Collegiate Institute, ...	25
March 7, 1846,	Schuylerville Academy,.....	2
7,	Walkill do	6
7,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,.....	25
7,	Red Creek Union Academy, ...	15
7,	Cary Collegiate Institute,	25
7,	Fonda Academy,	16
7,	Whitestown Seminary,	25
7,	Sandlake Academy,.....	15
7,	Riga do	15
7,	Kingston do	25
	... Carried forward,	\$31, 42

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
	Brought forward,	\$31,421 20
1846,	Seneca Falls Academy,	110 00
	Clarkson do	80 00
	Alfred do	200 00
	Yates do	20 00
	Ithaca do	151 00
	Washington do	100 00
	Binghamton do	225 00
	Cortland do	120 00
1847,	Union Village do	45 00
	Chester do	12 00
	North Salem do	50 00
	Middlebury, do	100 00
	Oxford do	250 00
	Brooklyn Female Academy,	250 00
	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	115 00
	Genoa Academy,	150 00
	Onondaga Academy,	60 00
	Ball Seminary,	60 00
	Red Creek Union Seminary,	25 00
	Amsterdam Female Seminary, ...	47 75
	Kingsboro' Academy,	50 00
	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	126 33
	Phipps Union Seminary,	100 00
	Canajoharie Academy,	55 00
	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	250 00
	Amenia Seminary,	250 00
	Delaware Literary Institute,	200 00
	Spencertown Academy,	156 30
1848,	Brookfield Academy,	32 00
	Sag Harbor Institute,	75 00
	Starkey Seminary,	250 00
	New Paltz Academy,	15 00
	New Berlin Academy,	62 00
	Seward Female Seminary,	100 00
	Sand Lake Academy,	25 00
	Academy at Little Falls,	103 00
	De Ruyter Institute,	54 00
	Whitestown Seminary,	250 00
	St. Lawrence Academy,	140 00
	Brooklyn Female do	250 00
..	Carried forward,	\$36,383 08

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
	Brought forward,	\$36,383
March 1, 1848,	Wallkill Academy,	20
1,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	100
1,	Kingsboro' Academy,	43
1,	Ball Seminary,	50
1,	Alfred Academy,	250
1,	Rochester Collegiate Institute,	250
1,	Jefferson County Institute,	30
1,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250
24,	Union Village Academy,	75
24,	Stillwater Seminary,	100
24,	Yates Academy,	250
July 27,	Nunda Literary Institute,	120
Feb. 28, 1849,	Albany Academy,	180
28,	Albany Female Seminary,	150
28,	Brookfield Academy,	13
28,	Canajoharie Academy,	21
28,	Claverack Academy,	25
28,	Clinton Grammar School,	25
28,	De Ruyter Institute,	245
28,	Fairfield Academy,	28
28,	Genoa do	10
28,	Greenbush & Schodack Academy,	15
28,	Jordan Academy,	47
28,	Kingsboro' Academy,	132
28,	Le Roy Female Seminary,	100
28,	Onondaga Academy,	60
28,	Ontario Female Seminary,	250
28,	Schuylerville Academy,	8
28,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	65
April 6,	Owego Academy,	60
12,	Rhinebeck do	100
Feb. 28, 1850,	Brockport Collegiate Institute,	210
28,	Brookfield Academy,	27
28,	Cherry Valley Academy,	250
28,	Clinton Liberal Institute,	250
28,	Delaware Academy,	250
28,	East Bloomfield Academy,	50
28,	Elmira Academy,	56
28,	Falley Seminary,	50
28,	Greenville Academy,	7
28,	Kingsboro' Academy,	12
	Carried forward,	40,624

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

a granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
3, 1850, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2;	Brought forward,.....	
	Lowville Academy,	100 00
	Manlius do	25 00
	Red Creek Union Academy,.....	45 00
	Rensselaer Institute,.....	250 00
	Rome Academy,	250 00
	Springville Academy,	128 00
	Stillwater Seminary,	100 00
	Union Literary Society,.....	250 00
	Yates Academy,	75 00
	Sag Harbor Institute,	50 00
	Westfield Academy,	22 00
	Auburn do	250 00
	Delaware Literary Institute,	183 00
	Fayetteville Academy,	53 50
	Albany Academy,.....	35 00
		\$42,441 40

SUMMARY.

YEARS.	Amount of moneys raised by Academies.	Am't of money granted by the Regents.	Total.
In the year 1835,	\$1,852 00	\$1,852 00	\$3,704
" 1836,	1,183 00	1,183 00	2,366
" 1837,	2,110 00	2,110 00	4,220
" 1838,	2,475 00	2,475 00	4,950
" 1839,	4,049 15	4,049 15	8,098
" 1840,	3,597 14	3,597 14	7,194
" 1841,	4,337 00	4,337 00	8,674
" 1842,	3,373 00	3,373 00	6,746
" 1843,	1,455 88	1,455 88	2,911
" 1844,	3,423 03	3,423 03	6,846
" 1845,	1,861 00	1,861 00	3,722
" 1846,	2,708 50	2,708.50	5,417
" 1847,	2,602 38	2,602 38	5,204
" 1848,	2,900 27	2,900 27	5,800
" 1849,	1,534 60	1,534 60	3,069
" 1850,	2,979 45	2,979 45	5,978
	\$42,441 40	\$42,441 40	\$84,882

Legents are in possession of testimony, duly authenticated,
that the whole of the foregoing amount has been devoted to
purchase of books and apparatus, with the following exceptions:

the moneys raised and granted

near 1835, there is unaccounted for, none.

1836,	"	"	.....	\$217 16
1837,	"	"	.....	none.
1838,	"	"	.....	none.
1839,	"	"	.....	none.
1840,	"	"	.....	133 56
1841,	"	"	.....	none.
1842,	"	"	.....	11 00
1843,	"	"	.....	none.
1844,	"	"	.....	100 00
1845,	"	"	.....	none.
1846,	"	"	.....	none.
1847,	"	"	.....	none.
1848,	"	"	.....	2 70
1849,	"	"	.....	none.
1850,	"	"	.....	244 34

\$708 76

SCHEDULE No. 6,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, showing the number of departments and teachers; the number of terms into which the academic year is divided, and the number of weeks of vacation in each year with the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation, and the number of students instructed gratuitously in the several academies from which such reports have been received.

1.	No. of Depart-ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks va-cation in the year.	How often exercised in composi-tion and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra-tuitously.
Academy at Little Falls,.....	3	5	5	3	10	once in 14 days.	none.
Addison Academy.....	3	2	2	3	10	do	2
Albany Academy,.....	7	8	7	4	8	do	7
Albany Female Academy,.....	8	14	8	4	8	do	none.
Albany Female Seminary,.....	3	4	3	3	7	twice a week.	4
Albion Academy,.....	4	3	2	3	7	once in 18 days.	none.
Alfred Academy,.....	2	11	11	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	once in 28 days.	15
Amenia Seminary,.....	7	7	3	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Ames Academy,.....	2	1	1	3	10	do	none.
Amsterdam Female Seminary,.....	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Argyle Academy,.....	2	2	1	3	10	do	5
Auburn Academy,.....	3	4	3	3	8	do	2
Augusta Academy,.....	3	1	none.	3	10	do	none.
Aurora Academy,.....	2	2	2	3	7	do	2

No. 6.—(CONTINUED.)

[NAMES OF ACADEMIES.]	No. of Depart- ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academe- terms during the year.	No. of weeks va- cation in the year.	How often exercised in composi- tion and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra- tuitously.
Erasmus Hall Academy,	2	4	4	2	6	once in 14 days.	none.
Fairfield Academy,	2	4	4	3	11	once in 17 days.	none.
Falley Seminary,	3	6	6	3	10	o. in 14 days or o. in 28 ds.	1
Farmer's Hall Academy,	2	6	4	2	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Fayetteville Academy,	4	3	3	3	10	do	none.
Fort Covington Academy,	2	1	0	3	7	do	none.
Franklin Academy, (Malone,)	2	3	2	3	7	do	1
Franklin Academy, (Prattsburgh,)	2	3	3	3	7	do	none.
Fredonia Academy,	2	3	0	3	7	do	none.
Friendship Academy,	4	4	4	3	10	do	none.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	8	10	7	3	10	do	none.
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	3	4	4	3	7	do	none.
Genesee Academy,	4	5	3	3	10	do	none.
Genoa Academy,	2	3	2	3	9	do	none.
Gilbertsville Academy, and Col. Inst.	2	4	4	3	10	do	none.

No. 6.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart- ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks va- cation in the year.	How often exercises in composi- tion and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed vrs. usually.
Macedon Academy,	2	4	3	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Manlius Academy,	2	2	1	3	6	do	none.
Mayville Academy,	1	1	0	3	7	do	none.
Mexico Academy,	7	3	3	3	10	do	none.
Middlebury Academy,	2	4	4	3	7	do	1
Millville Academy,	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Monroe Academy,	2	2	1	3	7	do	none.
Montgomery Academy,	2	4	0	2	8	do	6
Moravia Institute,	2	2	1	3	7	do	none.
Mount Pleasant Academy,	3	5	2	2	9	c. ev. 7 ds., dec. once a mth.	4
Munro Academy,	2	4	4	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
New Berlin Academy,	4	3	1	3	10	do	none.
Newburgh Academy,	2	5	not stated	4	8	o. a wk in c. o. in 10 ds. in d.	none.
New Paltz Academy,	3	4	3	3	7	once in 14 days.	1
New-York Free Academy, .....	....	14	....	....	....	....	285
North Salem Academy,	2	3	1	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Norwich Academy,	3	3	3	3	10	do	none.
Nunda Literary Institute,	6	4	2	3	10	do	none.

Owego Academy,.....	3	3	3	8	do	none.
Oxford Academy,.....	2	4	3	10	do	none.
Peekskill Academy,.....	2	4	2	8	do	none.
Phipps Union Seminary,.....	5	9	3	10	once in 8 days.	7
Plattsburgh Academy,.....	4	6	4	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,.....	4	8	4	8	do	none.
Prattsville Academy,.....	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Randolph Academy Association,.....	3	8	3	7	do	2
Red Creek Union Academy,.....	5	5	3	8	do	6
Rensselaer Institute,.....	2	7	2	10	Ext'mporane'us lectur's daily.	none.
Rensselaerville Academy,.....	2	2	2	8	once in 14 days.	1
Rhinebeck Academy,.....	2	3	3	9	do	none.
Richburgh Academy,.....	2	5	3	10	do	none.
Riga Academy,.....	2	3	3	7	do	1
Rochester Collegiate Institute,.....	5	5	3	7	do	none.
Rochester Female Academy,.....	3	4	4	8	once in 10 days.	none.
Rome Academy,.....	3	5	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Rutgers Female Institute,.....	11	22	4	8	do	13
Sag Harbor Institute,.....	1	2	4	8	once in 21 days.	not stated
St. Lawrence Academy,.....	4	6	3	8	once in 14 days.	1
Sand Lake Academy,.....	3	3	3	7	do	3
Sauquoit Academy,.....	2	2	3	7	do	none.
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy, ..	2	9	3	8	do	6
Schoharie Academy,.....	4	6	3	7	do	4

No. 6.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart- ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks va- cation in the year.	How often exercised in compo- sition and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra- duately.
Schuylerville Academy,.....	3	4	2	3	7	once in 4 weeks.	4
Seneca Falls Academy,.....	2	3	3	4	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Seward Female Seminary,.....	1	5	5	3	10	once in 3 days.	8
Sherburne Union Academy,.....	1	2	0	2	12	once in 14 days.	none.
Spencertown Academy,.....	2	2	0	4	4	once in 7 days.	none.
Springville Academy,.....	2	2	2	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
S. S. Seward Institute,.....	3	5	3	2	8	do	1
Starkey Seminary,.....	3	5	3	3	7	do	26
Stillwater Seminary,.....	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Troy Academy,.....	2	2	1	2	8	do	none.
Troy Female Seminary,.....	2	28	17	2	8	do	5
Union Hall Academy,.....	3	6	6	2	8	do	none.
Union Literary Society,.....	1	1	1	3	10	do	none.
Union Village Academy,.....	2	5	3	3	8	do	none.
Utica Female Academy,.....	5	10	10	4	8	once in 8 days.	8
Vernon Academy,.....	2	3	0	3	7	once in 14 days.	3

Windsor Academy,	2	2	none.	3	10	do	none.
Yates Academy,	1	4	4	3	7	do	none.
Clover Street Seminary,	3	4	3	2	8	once in 28 days.	4
Pompey Academy,	1	1	1	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Prospect Academy,	2	2	2	3	10	do	none.
Utica Academy,	3	2	none.	3	8	do	none.
Jefferson Academy,	1	2	2	3	.....	once in 7 days.	none.
		739	508				547

SCHEDULE No. 7,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the various prices charged for tuition in the several Academies, on the leading branches of study taught in said Academies; and also a statement of the average price of board in each Academy and its vicinity; and also the number of volumes in each Academic library.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	No. of Academies.	
						in the State.	in the Union.
Academy at Little Falls,	\$3 50	\$5 50	\$5 50	\$2 00	385	no	*
Addison Academy,	3 50	4 00	5 00	1 75	182	*	no
Albany "	5 00	10 00	10 00	2 75	806	*	*
Albany Female Academy,	5 00	8 00	10 00	3 50	1,071	*	*
Albany Female Seminary,	7 00	9 50	12 00	2 50	709	*	*
Albion Academy,	4 00	5 00	5 00	1 50	365	*	*
Alfred "	3 50	4 25	5 00	1 25	469	*	*
Amenia Seminary,	4 00	5 50	7 00	2 00	1,854	*	*
Ames Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	272	no	*
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	4 00	6 00	7 00	1 50	399	*	*
Argyle Academy,	3 25	4 25	5 25	1 50	146	*	*
Auburn "	2 50	3 50	5 50	2 00	228	*	*
Augusta "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	153	*	*
Aurora "	4 00	5 33	6 00	1 25	615	no	*
Ball Seminary,	3 50	5 00	6 50	1 75	132	*	*
Bethany Academy,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 50	180	no	*
Binghamton "	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	687	no	*

Cambridge Washington Academy,	3 00	5 00	2 00	1,012	no
Canajoharie Academy,	2 00	5 00	1 62	314	*
Canandaigua "	2 50	4 00	1 62	162	*
Canton "	4 50	5 12	1 50	552	*
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	4 00	5 00	1 50	125	no
Cayuga Academy,	3 00	4 00	1 50	313	no
Chaumplain "	3 00	4 00	1 50	325	*
Cherry Valley "	3 00	4 00	1 75	236	no
Chester "	6 00	8 00	1 87	129	*
Clarkson "	3 00	4 00	1 50	165	*
Claverack "	3 00	4 00	1 50	268	*
Clinton "	3 00	4 00	1 50	346	no
Clinton Grammar School,	4 00	5 00	1 75	345	*
Clinton Liberal Institute,	4 50	6 00	1 63	340	no
Cortland Academy,	3 75	5 00	2 00	1,200	*
Cortlandville "	2 50	3 75	1 75	1,088	*
Coxsackie "	3 00	4 50	1 87	474	*
Delaware "	3 50	4 00	1 62	313	no
Delaware Literary Institute,	3 75	4 50	1 37	794	*
De Ruyter Institute,	3 00	4 00	1 37	759	*
Dutchess County Academy,	4 50	7 00	2 75	241	*
East Bloomfield "	3 00	4 00	1 50	280	no
Elmira "	3 00	4 00	2 00	376	*
Erasmus Hall "	4 00	5 00	2 50	348	*
Fairfield "	3 00	4 00	1 38	2,121	*
				401	*

No. 7.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	Remarks.
Falley Seminary,.....	\$3 50	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$1 75	244	•
Farmer's Hall Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	6 00	2 00	389	•
Fayetteville ".....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	361	no
Fort Covington ".....	4 00	5 00	5 00	1 50	100	n. st.
Franklin " (Malone,).....	3 00	6 00	5 00	1 50	135	•
Franklin " (Prattsburgh,).....	4 00	4 50	5 00	1 50	1,188	•
Fredonia ".....	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1,481	•
Friendship ".....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 37	137	•
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,.....	5 35	6 70	6 70	1 75	1,679	•
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 37	417	•
Geneseo Academy,.....	30 cts. a week	40 cts. a week	50 cts. a week	1 75	896	•
Genoa ".....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	133	•
Gilbertville Academy and Coll. Inst., ..	3 75	4 50	5 50	1 25	301	•
Glen's Falls Academy,.....	4 00	5 50	7 00	1 75	258	no
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,.....	3 00	5 00	5 00	1 50	276	no
Grammar School of Columbia College, ..	6 00	10 00	12 50	very various.	893	no
Grammar School of Univ. city of N. York, ..	.....	10 00	15 00	very various.	.....	no
Granville Academy,.....	4 00	5 34	5 34	1 50	183	•
Greenbush and Schockack Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	2 00	93	no
Greenville Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	165	no
Groton ".....	4 00	5 00	5 00	1 75	326	•
Half Moon ".....	3 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	200	•

Holy Academy	162
Hubbardville Academy	125
Hudson	136
Ithaca	444
Jamestown	257
Jefferson County Institute	975
Johnstown Academy	188
Jonesville	194
Jordan	204
Keeseville	218
Kinderhook	540
Kingsboro'	155
Kingston	538
Lansingburgh	441
Le Roy Female Seminary	581
Liberty Normal Institute	135
Lockport Union School	2,610
Lowville Academy	397
Macedon	130
Manlius	368
Mayville	177
Mexico	480
Middlebury	745
Millville	193
Monroe	137

No. 7.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	At. His. in Lib. No. to Nat. Hist.
Montgomery Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	385	•
Moravia Institute,.....	3 75	5 00	5 00	1 37	425	•
Mount Pleasant Academy,.....	.....	10 00	10 00	2 50	1,318	no
Munro Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	314	•
New Berlin ".....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	201	•
Newburgh ".....	3 00	5 to 7 00	7 00	2 50	414	•
New Paltz ".....	3 00	4 00	4 00	2 00	241	•
North Salem ".....	3 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	257	•
Norwich ".....	3 75	4 50	5 50	1 50	558	no
Nunda Literary Institute,.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	191	•
Ogdensburgh Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	4 50	2 00	318	•
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	4 00	7 00	7 00	1 87	1,385	•
Onondaga Academy,.....	3 75	5 00	7 00	1 50	513	•
Ontario Female Seminary,.....	6 00	6 00	5 00	2 50	559	•
Ovid Academy,.....	3 33	5 00	5 00	1 75	428	no
Owego ".....	3 50	4 50	5 00	1 75	221	•
Oxford ".....	3 75	4 50	5 50	1 50	1,940	•

Prattville Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 62	201	*
Randolph Academy Association,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 25	195	no
Red Creek Union Academy,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 25	209	no
Rensselaer Institute, .....	.....	22 00	per session	2 75	444	*
Rensselaerville Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	203	*
Rhinebeck "	4 00	5 50	7 00	2 00	420	*
Richburgh "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 25	116	no
Riga "	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	143	*
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 00	287	*
Rochester Female Academy,	3 00	6 00	7 00	2 00	170	*
Rome Academy,	5 00	6 00	8 00	1 75	510	*
Rutgers Female Institute,	4 00	8 00	12 00	3 00	2,372	*
Sag Harbor Institute,	4 00	5 00	6 00	2 50	178	*
St. Lawrence Academy,	3 00	5 00	5 00	1 37	653	*
Sand Lake Academy,	5 33	6 66	8 00	2 00	261	*
Sauquoit "	4 00	6 00	6 00	1 50	83	no
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	3 00	5 00	5 00	1 75	326	*
Schoharie Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	221	no
Schuylerville "	4 00	5 50	6 00	1 75	160	no
Seneca Falls, "	2 50	3 50	4 50	1 75	254	*
Seward Female Seminary,	4 00	5 00	8 00	2 00	358	*
Sherburne Union Academy,	2 00	2 50	2 50	1 25	514	*
Spencertown "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	203	*
Springville "	4 00	5 00	5 75	1 50	128	*

No. 7. (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	No. of pupils.
S. S. Seward Institute,	3 00	5 00	7 50	1 50	82	•
Starkey Seminary,	3 00	3 50	4 00	1 50	1,013	•
Stillwater Seminary,	4 00	6 00	6 00	1 75	394	•
Troy Academy,	6 00	9 00	9 00	2 50	233	no
Troy Female Seminary,	10 00	14 00	.....	3 50	908	•
Union Hall Academy,	7 00	10 00	14 00	1 75	464	•
Union Literary Society,	3 50	4 00	4 50	1 25	332	no
Union Village Academy,	3 00	3 00	5 00	1 75	446	•
Utica Female Academy,	5 00	6 00	8 00	3 00	97	•
Vernon Academy,	3 33	4 00	5 33	1 50	393	•
Wallkill "	4 00	5 00	8 00	2 00	318	•
Walworth "	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	119	•
Washington "	3 75	5 00	6 25	1 50	369	•
Westfield "	2 50	4 00	4 00	1 50	459	•
Whitehall "	3 50	4 25	5 00	1 75	199	•
Whitestown Seminary,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 50	821	no
Willson Collegiate Institute,	4 00	5 50	6 00	1 50	671	•
Windsor Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 38	122	•
Yates "	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 31	498	no

Algebra,	In all,	163
Astronomy,	In all, except Argyle, Bethany, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Claverack, Gouverneur, G. S. U. C. New-York, Greenbush, Hudson, Lansingburgh, Monroe, Jefferson, (12,)	151
Acoustics,	Fairfield,	1
Calculus,	Albany, Fredonia, Norwich, Onondaga, Rutgers, Seneca Falls,	6
Calculus Integral,	Alfred, Cortland, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Owego, Oxford, St. Lawrence,	7
Calculus Differential,	Alfred, Cortland, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Oxford, St. Lawrence, Albany, Alfred, Amenia, Aurora, Cayuga, Cortland, Delaware L. I., De- Ruyter, Fredonia, Hamilton, Jordan, Lowville, North Salem, Norwich, Owego, Oxford, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Springville, Union Village, Little Falls, Addison, Albany F. S., Albion, Amenia, Ames, Amsterdam, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, East Bloomfield, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, New Paltz, North Salem, Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, Riga, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall, Whitestown,	20
Electricity,	Albany, Aurora, Canandaigua, Gouverneur, Jefferson C. I., Owego, Oxford, Rhinebeck, St. Lawrence, Seneca Falls,	38
Engineering, (Civil,)		10

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the subjects are taught.
Geometry, (Plane,).....	In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Chester, Clarkson, Greenbush, Groton, Half Moon, Union L. S., Clover Street S., Prospect, (11)	152
Geometry, (Analytical,)	Albany, Aurora, Cayuga, Clinton L. I., Cortland, Genesee Wesleyan, Jordan, Oxford, Red Creek, St. Lawrence, Seneca Falls,	11
Geometry, (Descriptive,).....	Albany, Cortland, East Bloomfield, Franklin, (Malone,) Grammar S. U. C. New-York, Oxford, St. Lawrence,	7
Hydraulics,	Fairfield,	1
Hydrostatics, &c.,	Addison, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Amos, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, East Bloomfield, Fairfield, Falley, Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, North Salem, Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall, Whites-town,	32
Levelling,	Amenia, Aurora, Brookfield, Cortland, Falley, North Salem, Onondaga, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, St. Lawrence, Springville, Union Village, Whitestown,	14
Locarithmetic,	Alfred, Amenia, Aurora, Cary, Cortland, Delaware, Falley, Hamilton, Kin-	

31

32

41

158

21

Mechanics,

Mensuration,

Natural Philosophy,

Navigation,

Optics,

Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall, Whitestown,

Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Cortland, Delaware, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, North Salem, Owego, Oxford, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Whitehall, Whitestown, Pompey,

Albany, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Aurora, Binghamton, Brookfield, Cary, Cortland, Delaware, Elmira, Elmira, Fairfield, Farmer's Hall, Franklin, (Malone,) Genesee Wesleyan, G. S. U. city New-York, Hamilton, Holley, Kinderhook, Lockport, Mexico, Middlebury, North Salem, Norwich, Onondaga, Owego, Oxford, Peekskill, Rensselaerville, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Sauquoit, Sherburne, Springville, Union Village, Wallkill, Whitestown, Pompey,

In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Brookfield, Dutchess, G. S. U. city New-York, Seward F. S., (5,)

Amenia, Aurora, Ball, Brookfield, Delaware L. I., Fayetteville, Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, G. S. U. C. New-York, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, North Salem, Owego, Oxford, Peekskill, Red Creek, St. Lawrence, Sauquoit, Springville, Union Hall, Whitestown,

Little Falls, Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Cortland, Delaware, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, North Salem, Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck,

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various studies are taught
Perspective,	Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall,	26
Surveying,	Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, New Paltz, Oxford, St. Lawrence, Westfield,	6
Technology,	In all male Academies, except Addison, Alfred, Amsterdam, Argyle, Augusta, Bethany, Binghamton, Brockport, Canajoharie, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Clinton G. S., Coxsackie, Elmira, Erasmus Hall, Fort Covington, Friendship, Gouverneur, G. S. Columbia Col., Greenbush, Greenville, Groton, Holley, Hudson, Ithaca, Keeseville, Mayville, Millville, Monroe, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, Newburgh, Ogdensburgh, Prattsville, Randolph, Riga, Sandlake, Sherburne, Spencertown, Starkey, Troy, Union L. S., Wallkill, Washington, Whitestown, Clover Street S., Jefferson, (47),	103
Trigonometry,	Albany, Aurora, Clarkson, Phipps, Poughkeepsie F. S., Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Utica F. A.,	11
	Addison, Albany, Albany F. A., Albion, Alfred, Amenia, Amsterdam, Argyle, Auburn, Aurora, Ball, Brockport, Brookfield, Cambridge, Canandaigua, Canton, Cary, Cayuga, Claverack, Clinton G. S., Cortland, Delaware, Delaware L. I., De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee and Wyoming, Genesee	

3. *Ancient Languages.*

Greek Language,

Grecian Antiquities,

12 Hebrew Language,

Latin Language,

Roman Antiquities,

Mythology,

83

152

19 4

161

18

10

Rhinebeck, Riga, Rochester C. I., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Sauquoit, Schenectady, Seneca Falls, Seward F. S., Sherburne, Springville, Troy F. S., Union Village, Utica F. A., Wallkill, Washington, Westfield, Clover Street, Pompey,

In all male academies, except Academy at Little Falls, Ames, Augusta, Greenville, Groton, Half Moon, Hobart Hall, Millville, Monroe, New Berlin, New Paltz, Sauquoit, Vernon, (13,) and in Ontario F. S., Troy F. S., (2,)

Amenia, Clinton L. I., Delaware, Falley, Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Johnstown, Jonesville, Owego, Oxford, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Seneca Falls, Stillwater, Utica, Whitehall,

Alfred, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Hartwick,

In all male academies, except Groton, (1,) and in Albany Female Academy, Albany F. S., Brooklyn, Le Roy, Ontario F. S., Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester F. A., Rutgers F. I., Seward F. S., S. S. Seward Institute, Troy F. S., (12,)

Claverack, Clinton L. I., Delaware, Falley, Farmers' Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Jonesville, North Salem, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Utica, Utica F. A., Wilson,

Amenia, Amsterdam, Farmers' Hall, Johnstown, Jonesville, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, S. S. Seward I., Stillwater,

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various studies are taught.
4. <i>Modern Languages.</i> French Language,	In all, except Amsterdam, Claverack, Clinton, Clinton G. S., Franklin, (Malone,) Granville, Greenbush, Holley, Hudson, Kingston, Liberty, Lowville, Spencertown, Troy, Westfield, (15,) Little Falls, Albion, Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Auburn, Brockport, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Cary, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Dutchess, Falley, Fayetteville, Genesee and Wyoming, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Grammar S. Col. C., Hartwick, Kenesville, Macedon, Manlius, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario, F. S., Oxford, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Red Creek, Sauquoit, Seneca Falls, S. S. Seward I., Troy F. S., Yates, Alfred, Brooklyn, Gouverneur, Keeseville, Manlius, Oxford, Troy F. S., Vernon, Yates, Clinton L. I., Falley, Grammar S. Col. C., Grammar S. U. C. New-York, Manlius, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rochester F. A., Troy F. S., Yates,	148
German Language,		
Italian Language,		36
Spanish Language,		9
6. <i>Natural Sciences.</i> Anatomy,	Little Falls, Addison, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Amsterdam, Auburn, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Canandaigua, Canton, Cary, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Clinton L. I., Cortland, Delaware, East Bloomfield, Elmira, Fairfield, Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee Wesleyan,	10

Botany ,	Springville, S. S. Seward L., Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Hall, Whitehall, Whitestown,	50
Chemistry ,	In all, except Addison, Albion, Ames, Auburn, Augusta, Binghamton, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Claverack, Delaware, Dutchess, Erasmus Hall, Fort Covington, Genoa, Glen's Falls, G. S. Col. Col., G. S. U. C. N. Y., Granville, Greenville, Half-Moon, Hartwick, Hudson, Johnstown, Manlius, Mayville, Millville, Monroe, Mount Pleasant, Ovid, Owego, Peekskill, Randolph, Red Creek, Rensselaerville, Richburgh, Sauquoit, Schoharie, Spencertown, Troy, Union Hall, Utica, Vernon, Wallkill, Walworth, Whitehall, Jefferson, (47,)	116
Chemistry, (Agricultural,)	In all, except Addison, Bethany, Cayuga, Clarkson, Dutchess, Erasmus Hall, Gouverneur, Grammar S. U. C. N. Y., Granville, Half-Moon, Hobart Hall, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Kinderhook, Monroe, Ovid, Troy, Whitehall, (18,) De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Greenville, Jefferson C. I., Manlius, Middlebury, Oneida C., Onondaga, Owego, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, St. Lawrence, Sand Lake,	145
Conchology ,	Sand Lake,	14
Geology ,	Little Falls, Alfred, America, Amsterdam, Aurora, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Canton, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Cortland, Cortlandville, Delaware L. I., De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Elmira, Falley, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee and Wyoming, Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Genesee, Genoa, Hamilton, Ithaca, Jamestown, Jordan, Le Roy, Millville, Munro, North Salem, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Richburgh, Riga, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Schuylerville, Spencertown, Springville, Starkey, Utica F. A., Whitestown, Yates,	1
		61

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various studies are taught.
Hygiene,	Little Falls, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cherry Valley, Hamilton, Nunda, Oneida C., Owego, Red Creek, St. Lawrence, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Hall, Whitehall,	16
Meteorology,	Aurora, Geneseo, Mount Pleasant, Sauquoit,	4
Mineralogy,	Amenia, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Fredonia, Genesee and Wyoming, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Oneida C., Oxford, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Starkey,	16
Natural History,	Albany, Albany F. A., Brooklyn, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Cary, Cherry Valley, Cortland, Cortlandville, De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Erasmus Hall, Falley, Fayetteville, Geneseo, Greenville, Jamestown, Kinderhook, Kingsboro', Le Roy, Middlebury, Munro, New Paltz, North Salem, Norwich, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaerville, Rutgers, Sauquoit, Schenectady, Schuylerville, Seneca Falls, Seward F. S., S. S. Seward I., Union Hall, Wallkill, Westfield,	41
Physiology,	In all, except Augusta, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Canajoharie, Cayuga, Champlain, Chester, Claverack, Erasmus Hall, Farmers' Hall, Fayetteville, Gilbertsville, Glen's Falls, Gouverneur, G. S. U. C. N. Y., Granville, Greenbush, Greenville, Half-Moon, Hartwick, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Johnstown, Le Roy, Mayville, Newburgh, New Paltz, North Sa-	

Little Falls, Albany, Albany F. A., Alfred, Brooklyn, Clinton L. I., Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Genesee, Ithaca, Jamestown, Le Roy, Middlebury, North Salem, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Seward F. S., Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Utica F. A., Wilson, Clover Street,

Albany, Albany F. A., Albion, Alfred, Amenia, Bethany, Brooklyn, Cary, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Genesee Wesleyan, Hartwick, Lansingburgh, Le Roy, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester F. A., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Union Hall, Wilson, Clover Street,

Aurora, Hartwick,

In all, except Amsterdam, Auburn, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brookfield, Canajoharie, Cayuga, Champlain, Cherry Valley, Chester, Coxsackie, De Ruyter, Fairfield, Fayetteville, Fort Covington, Franklin, (Malone,) Genoa, Gilbertsville, Granville, Greenbush, Greenville, Half-Moon, Hartwick, Hobart Hall, Holley, Hudson, Jordan, Lansingburgh, Lowville, Macedon, Manlius, Mayville, Middlebury, Millville, Munro, Moravia, New Berlin, Newburgh, Norwich, Nunda, Oneida C., Prattsville, Randolph, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Richburgh, Riga, Sandlake, Schoharie, Sherburne, Union L. S., Union Village, Utica, Whitehall, Whites town, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect, (59,)

In all, except Little Falls, Addison, Albion, Alfred, Amsterdam, Argyle, Auburn, Augusta, Ball, Binghamton, Brockport, Brookfield, Canton, Cary,

No. 8.—(Continued.)

No. of Academies in which the various subjects are taught.

ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.

Cherry Valley, Chester, Clarkson, Claverack, Clinton, Clinton L. I., Cocksackie, Delaware L. I., De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Fairfield, Fayetteville, Fort Covington, Franklin, (Malone,) Genesee and Wyoming, Genesee Wesleyan, Genoa, Gilbertsville, Gouverneur, Greenbush, Greenville, Groton, Hamilton, Hartwick, Hobart Hall, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Jonesville, Jordan, Kingsboro', Lockport, Lowville, Macedon, Manlius, Middlebury, Millville, Munro, Moravia, New Berlin, Newburgh, Norwich, Nunda, Oneida C., Randolph, Rhinebeck, Richburgh, Rome, Sauquoit, Schoharie, Schuylerville, Seneca Falls, Sherburne, Troy, Union L. S., Union Village, Utica, Wallkill, Windsor, Yates, Jefferson, Pompey, Prospect, (77,).....

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SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

Law, (Constitutional,) and Government,.....

Logic,.....

Albany, Ames, Aurora, Bethany, Brookfield, Canandaigua, Cary, Dutchess, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Fredonia, Friendship, Genesee Wesleyan, Holley, Hubbardsville, Jamestown, Kinderhook, Lowville, Munro, Oxford, Poughkeepsie, Red Creek, Rome, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Seward F. S., Union Hall, Utica F. A., Westfield, Wilson, Prospect,.....
Albany F. A., Alfred, Amenia, Aurora, Cary, Clinton L. I., Cocksackie, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Malone,) Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Half

30

L. S., Ouca F. A., Whitestown, Wilson,

Albany F. A., Alfred, Azenia, Brooklyn, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Gouverneur, New-Paltz, Oneida C., Onondaga, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Seward F. S., S. S. Seward I., Troy F. S., Westfield, Clover Street, Pompey,

In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Addison, Albany, Albany F. S., Ames, Amsterdam, Auburn, Augusta, Aurora, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brookfield, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Chester, Claverack, Coxsackie, Dutchess, Fairfield, Fort Covington, Friendship, Genoa, G. S., Columbia C., G. S. U. C. New-York, Greenbush, Greenville, Groton, Hobart Hall, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Jefferson C. I., Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingston, Liberty, Lockport, Lowville, Monroe, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, Munro, Nunda, Ogdensburg, Ovid, Peekskill, Plattsburgh, Prattsville, Randolph, Richburgh, Sand Lake, Schoharie, Seneca Falls, Starkey, Troy, Union Hall, Utica, Vernon, Walworth, Whitehall, Whitestown, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect, (64,)

In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Addison, Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Augusta, Aurora, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brockport, Brookfield, Canajohatie, Canandaigua, Champlain, Cherry Valley, Claverack, Clinton, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Dutchess, Fort Covington, Friendship, Genoa, Gilbertsville, Glen's Falls, Grammar School Col. College, G. S. U. C. New-York, Granville, Greenville, Hobart Hall, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Johnstown, Jonesville, Jordan, Keeseville, Kinderhook, Kingsboro', Kingston, Lansingburgh, Liberty, Lockport, Lowville, Macedon, Mayville, Mexico, Millville, Montgomery, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, Munro, New-

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various subjects are taught.
<p>Political Economy,.....</p> <p>Psychology,.....</p> <p>Rhetoric,</p>	<p>Berlin, Newburgh, Nunda, Ogdensburgh, Ovid, Peekskill, Prattsville, Randolph, Red Creek, Rensselaerville, Rome, Sand Lake, Schoharie, Spencer-town, Stakely, Troy, Union Hall, Union L. S., Utica, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Whitehall, Whitestown, Windsor, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect (81),.....</p> <p>Albany, Albion, Amenia, Aurora, Canandaigua, Clinton L. I., Cortland, De-ruyter, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Valone,) Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Holley, Kinderhook, Oxford, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Rochester C. I., Rome, Seward F. S., Utica F. A., Wilson,.....</p> <p>St. Lawrence,.....</p> <p>In all, except Addison, Albion, Alfred, Amsterdam, Auburn, Augusta, Bing-hamton, Brockport, Canajoharie, Canandaigua, Canton, Cayuga, Cham-plain, Clarkson, Clinton, Coxsackie, Delaware L. I., De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Elmira, Erasmus Hall, Fairfield, Farmers' Hall, Fort Coving-ton, Friendship, Genoa, Glen's Falls, Gouverneur, G. S. U. C. New-York, Granville, Greenbush, Greenville, Hamilton, Hobart Hall, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Johnstown, Keeseville, Le Roy, Lowville, Mayville, Millville, Monroe, Montgomery, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, New-Berlin, Ogdensburgh, Ovid, Peekskill, Rhinebeck, Richburgh, Riga, Rochester C. I., Rome, Sand Lake, Sherburne, Troy, Union L. S., Union Village, Utica, Wal-</p>	<p>82</p> <p>22</p> <p>1</p>

SCHEDULE No. 9,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or other books used during said year in the academies from which such reports were received, in the different subjects of study taught in the academies.

1. ORDINARY ELEMENTARY STUDIES.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academies.
Arithmetic,	Adams,	
	Baldwin,	
	Bazeley,	
	Clark,	
	Colburn,	
	Cruttenden,	
	Daboll,	
	Davies,	
	Day,	
	Emerson,	
	Greenleaf,	
	Marsh,	
	Mitchell,	
	Morey,	
	Parley,	
	Perkins,	
	Ray,	
	Ring,	
	Smith,	
	Stoddard,	
	Thomson,	
Book-keeping,	Wanzer,	
	Willett,	
	Willson,	
	Adams,	
	Bennet,	
	Colt,	
	Cruttenden,	
	Day,	
	Duff,	
	Eastman and Fulton,	
	Foster,	
	Fuller,	
	Harris,	
	Jones,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
ing,.....	McGregor,	3
	Marsh,	9
	National Accountant,.....	2
	Northend,.....	1
	Preston,	61
	Shea,	1
	Winchester,	10
on,.....	Blair,	1
	Boyd,	8
	Newman,	2
	Parker,	57
	Preston,	1
	Bronson,	3
	Caldwell,.....	5
	Clagget,.....	1
	Comstock,.....	9
	Dwyer,.....	1
	Frost,	3
	Howe,	3
	Kirkham,	1
	Lovell,	17
	McGuffie,	1
	Maglathlin,	9
	Mandeville,	22
	Murdock and Russell,.....	2
	Parker,	1
	Porter,	20
	Russell,.....	6
	Sanders,	5
	Sweet,.....	13
	Town,	3
	Vanderhoof,	1
	White,.....	1
grammar,	Bazeley,	1
	Brown,	72
	Bullions,.....	50
	Clagget,.....	1
	Clark,	7
	Comley,	1
	Cruttenden,	1
	Frazer,	1
	Green,	6
	Greenleaf,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No Acad
English Grammar,	Hazen,	
	Kenyon,	
	Kirkham,	
	Miller,	
	Murray,	
	Saunders,	
	Smith,	
	Spencer,	
	Weld,	
	Wells,	
English Language, Dictionary.	Gallaudet,	
	Johnson,	
	Reid,	
	Smith,	
	Walker,	
	Walker & Webster,	
	Webster,	1
	Worcester,	
Geography,	Bazeley,	
	Bliss,	
	Book of Commerce,	
	Goodrich,	
	Mitchell,	1
	Morse,	
	Olney,	
	Parker,	
	Parley,	
	Smith,	
	Willard,	
	Woodbridge,	
Orthography,	Woodbridge & Willard,	
	Worcester,	
	Clagget,	
	Clark,	
	Cobb,	
	Fowle,	
	Gallaudet and Hooker,	
	Galpin,	
	Hazen,	
	Kenyon,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
graphy,.....	Lynd,	1
	McEllegat,.....	9
	Mandeville,.....	2
	Page,	5
	Sanders,.....	19
	Scholar's Companion,.....	3
	Swan,	2
	Town, ...	48
	Walker,	1
	Webster,.....	37
	Wells,.....	1
	Wilson,	1
	Worcester,	3
	Wright,.....	30
ciation Standard,...	Reid,.....	1
	Walker,.....	5
	Walker and Webster,.....	3
	Webster,	82
	Worcester,	5
g Books,	The Bible,.....	20
	American Expositor,.....	1
	American First Class Book,.	3
	American Reader,	2
	Angell's Series,.....	4
	Barber's History,	1
	Bentley's Series,.....	1
	Book of Commerce,.....	1
	Bronson's Elocution,	1
	Campbell's Poems,.....	1
	Child's Guide,.....	1
	Clagget's Elocution,	1
	Cleveland's Eng. Literature,	1
	Cobb's Series, ...	3
	Comstock's Elocution,.....	3
	Cowper,	1
	D'Aubigne,.....	1
	Girl's Book,	1
	Goodrich's History,	4
	Guernsey's History,	2
	Hale's History,.....	2
	Hall's Reader,	1
	Hazen,.....	2
	Hemans,.....	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academy
Reading Books,	How's Shakspeare Reader, ..	
	Leavitt,	
	Lord's Modern History,	
	Lovell's Series,	
	Maglathlin,	
	McGuffie's Series,	
	Mandeville's Series,	
	Milton,	
	Mount Vernon Reader,	
	Murray's English Reader, ..	
	National Speaker,	
	North American Reader,	
	Parker's Exercises,	
	Parley's History,	
	Paulding's Washington,	
	Pierpont's Reader,	
	Pinnock's England,	
	Pollock,	
	Popular Lessons,	
	Porter's Rhetorical Reader, ..	
	Reader's Guide,	
	Robbins' History,	
	Russel's Reader,	
	Russell and Goldsbury,	
	Saunders' Series,	
	Scripture Reader,	
	Scott's Poems,	
	Shakspeare,	
	Spectator,	
	Student,	
	Sweet's Elocution,	
	Thomson's Poems,	
	Town's Reading Books,	
	Townsend and Bailey,	
	Village Reader,	
	Wilson's Amer. Class Reader, ..	
	Wilson's Hist. United States, ..	
	Worcester's Books,	
	Young Ladies' Class Book, ..	
	Young Ladies' Reader,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND THEIR APPLICATIONS.

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
	Bailey,	2
	Bonnycastle,	5
	Bourdon,	10
	Bridges,	1
	Clark,	3
	Colburn,	5
	Davies,	65
	Davies' Bourdon,	37
	Day and Thomson's Day, ..	91
	Gummere,	1
	Hackley,	1
	Hirsch,	1
	Loomis,	5
	Perkins,	18
	Ray,	1
	Robinson,	32
	Ryan,	1
	Thomson,	4
	Tower,	8
ny,	Burritt,	89
	Comstock,	1
	Guy,	4
	Herschel,	1
	Keith,	4
	Kendall,	2
	Mattison,	59
	Mitchell,	2
	Olmsted,	25
	Parker,	2
	Robinson,	12
	Smith,	19
	Davies,	6
Integral,	Davies, ..	7
	Pierce,	1
	Whitlock,	1
Differential,	Davies,	6
	Pierce,	1
	Whitlock,	1
ctions,	Coffin,	3
	Davies,	4
	Hutton,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED,	No. Acad.
Conic Sections,.....	Jackson,	
	Loomis,	
	Robinson,	
Electricity,	Comstock,	
	Draper,	
	Gray,	
	Johnston,	
	Olmsted,	
	Parker,	
	Reid & Bain,	
	Robinson,	
	Silliman,	
Engineering, (Civil,)	Davies,	
	Gillespie,	
	Mahan,	
Geometry,	Davies & Davies' Legendre,	
	Hackley,	
	Johnson,	
	Loomis,	
	Perkins,	
	Robinson,	
	Thomson's Legendre,	
	Euclid, (Playfair's &c.),	
	Whitlock,	
Geometry, (Analytical,)	Coffin,	
	Davies,	
	Pierce,	
	Young,	
Geometry, (Descriptive,)	Davies,	
Hydrostatics,	Comstock,	
	Draper,	
	Enfield,	
	Johnston,	
	Lardner,	
	Olmsted,	
	Parker,	
	Robinson,	
Levelling,	Davies,	
	Flint,	
	Gummere,	
Logarithms,	Clark,	
	Davies,	
	Day,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

TS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
.....	Flint,	2
	Gummere,	1
	Robinson,	2
	Stanley,	1
.....	Comstock,	9
	Draper,	7
	Johnston,	3
	Olmsted,	11
	Parker,	6
	Robinson,	1
	Silliman,	2
.....	Boucharlat,	1
	Comstock,	10
	Johnston,	1
	Olmsted,	13
	Parker,	7
	Robinson,	1
	Smith,	1
,	Davies,	28
	Davies' Legendre,	5
	Day,	5
	Ostrander,	1
	Scribner,	1
	Whitlock,	1
osophy,	Arnott,	1
	Blake,	2
	Comstock,	71
	Draper,	4
	Enfield,	1
	Gale,	1
	Gray,	3
	Johnston,	3
	Olmsted,	62
	Parker,	31
	Phelps,	2
	Renwick,	1
	Robinson,	3
	Swift,	7
.....	Bowditch,	3
	Davies,	14
	Day,	5
	Pierce,	1
.....	Comstock,	7

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	N Acad
Optics,	Draper, Enfield, Johnston, Olmsted, Parker, Robinson,	
Perspective,	Armstrong, Chapman, Coe, Davies,	
Surveying,	Davies, Flint, Gummere, Thomson, Whitlock,	
Technology,	Bigelow, Hazen, Potter,	
Trigonometry,	Davies & Davies' Legendre, Day, Flint, Gummere, Robinson, Thomson, Whitlock, Young,	

3. ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Greek Language, Grammar, .	Anthon, Arnold, Bullions, Buttman, Crosby, Fiske, Goodrich, Kendrick, Kuhner, M'Clintock, Sophocles, Valpy,
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No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academics.
Antiquities,	Anthon,	14.
	Bojazen,	1
	Eschenberg,	1
	Cleveland,	1
	Potter,	2
Language, Grammar, ..	Smith,	2
	Gesenius,	1
	Nordheimer,	1
	Roediger,	1
	Adam, (including the various editions,)	10
Language, Grammar, ..	Arnold,	6
	Anthon,	6
	Andrews & Stoddard,	82
	Bullions,	75
	Goodrich,	2
	Kuhner,	1
	M'Clintock,	11
	Zumpt,	1
	Adam,	6
	Anthon,	6
Antiquities,	Bojazen,	2
	Dillaway,	2
	Eschenberg,	1
	Salkeld,	1
	Smith,	1
	Anthon,	3
	Dwight,	1
	Keightley,	2
	Lempriere,	2
	Tooke,	3

4. MODERN LANGUAGES.

Language, Grammar, ..	Fowle,	1
	Levizac,	50
	Manesca,	3
	Noel & Chapsal,	7
	Ollendorf,	88
	Perrin,	3
	Pinney,	16
	Roux,	1
	Sparks,	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Acad.
German Language, Grammar,	Adler,.....	
	Follen,.....	
	Nochden,.....	
	Ollendorf,.....	
	Woodbury,.....	
Italian Language, Grammar, .	Foresti,.....	
	Graglia,.....	
	Ollendorf,.....	
Spanish Language, Grammar,.	Cubi,.....	
	Jose,.....	
	Ollendorf,.....	
	Rabaden,.....	
	Sale,.....	
	Salkeld,.....	

5. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Anatomy,.....	Cutter,.....	
	Smith,.....	
Botany,.....	Beck,.....	
	Comstock,.....	
	Eaton,.....	
	Gray,.....	
	Lincoln,.....	
	Phelps,.....	
	Ruschenberger,.....	
	Wood,.....	
Chemistry,.....	Beck,.....	
	Chambers,.....	
	Comstock,.....	
	Davies,.....	
	Draper,.....	
	Eaton,.....	
	Fownes,.....	
	Fresenius,.....	
	Gray,.....	
	Johnston,.....	
	Jones,.....	
	Kane,.....	
	Phelps,.....	
	Reid & Bain,.....	
	Renwick,.....	
	Silliman,.....	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
stry,	Turner,	3
	Wood,	1
stry, Agricultural,....	Chaptal, ..	1
	Eaton,	2
	Hamilton,	1
	Johnston,	5
	Norton,	6
ology,	Scram,	1
phy, Physical,	Somerville,	1
gy,	Agassiz,	1
	Bakewell,	1
	Chambers,	1
	Comstock,	4
	Hitchcock,	42
	Lyell,	2
	Mather,	1
	Page,	2
	Ruschenberger,	5
ce,	Cutter,	16
	Lambert,	2
ology,	Brocklesby,	3
	Regents' Reports,	1
logy,	Cleveland,	1
	Comstock,	6
	Dana,	4
	Hitchcock,	3
l History,	Ackerman,	12
	Bigland,	1
	Chambers, ..	1
	Comstock,	3
	Frost's Class Book,	5
	Goldsmith,	1
	Good's Book of Nature, ..	1
	Goodrich,	1
	Parley,	2
	Smellie,	22
logy,	Chambers,	1
	Coates,	5
	Combe,	3
	Comstock,	5
	Cutler,	109
	Griscom,	4
	Lambert,	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academy
Physiology ,.....	Lee,	
	Magendie,	
	Ray,	
	Miss Taylor,.....	
Zoology ,.....	Agassiz,	
	Chambers,	
	Jaeger,.....	

6. MORAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Criticism ,	Alison,	
	Kames,	3
	Schlegel,	
Christianity, Evidences of ,...	Alexander,	
	Butler,	
	Flatt,	
	Horne,	
	Keith,	
	Paley,	1
	Storr,	
History, Ecclesiastical ,.....	Goodrich,	
	Mosheim,	
History ,	Bloss,	
	Goodrich,	
	Grimshaw,	
	Guizot,	
	Lyman,	
	Magnall,	
	Markham,	
	Parker,	
	Parley,	1
	Pinnock,	
	Robbins,	3
	Rollin,	
	Russell,	
	Taylor,	
	Tyson,	
	Tytler,	
	Whelpley,	
	Willard,	2
	Wilson,	
	Winchester,	
	Worcester,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
of the United States,	Bazeley,.....	1
	Child's United States,	1
	Frost,	1
	Goodrich,	21
	Guernsey,	5
	Hale,	18
	Olney,	2
	Parley,	6
	Snowden,	1
	Willard,	25
	Wilson,	25
Constitutional, and Government,.....	Bayard,	1
	Hale,	1
	Shurtleff,	2
	Story,	2
	Tocqueville,	1
	Wedgewood,	1
	Wilson,	3
	Young,	17
	Hedge,	18
	Tappan,	5
	Watts,	1
	Whately,	17
Theology,	Butler,	6
	Paley,	18
Philosophy, Intellectual,....	Abercombie,	50
	Beecher,	1
	Brown,	1
	Cousin,	1
	Mahan,	2
	Marsh,	1
	Stewart,	1
	Tappan,	1
	Upham,	39
	Watts,	31
Philosophy, Moral,	Abercombie,	5
	Boyd,	2
	Hall,	1
	Mahan,	2
	Paley,	3
	Watts,	4
	Wayland,	62
	Whewell,	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Acade
Political Economy,.....	Say, Wayland, Whately, Wilson,	
Psychology,	Cousin, Marsh,	
Rhetoric,.....	Blair, Boyd, Campbell, Jamieson, Mills, Newman, Parker, Whately,	
Teaching, Principles of,	Abbot, Hall, Page,	
Theology,.....	Finney,.....	
Photography,.....	Andrews & Boyle,.....	
Mnemonotechny,	Miles,	
Domestic Economy,.....	Beecher,	
Gymnastics,	Jahn,	
Drawing,.....	Abbot, Chapman, Clark, Coe, Follett,.....	

SCHEDULE No. 10,

giving extracts from the remarks submitted by the trustees or members of Academies, in their reports to the Regent of the University, for the year 1850, on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them, and on other special matters relative to education.

F AND DUMB INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK.—*Extract from the Report.*—The number of pupils under instruction on the first January, 1851, as appears by the foregoing returns, is two hundred and twenty-seven, of whom forty-five were admitted at the beginning of the present term. The number who have left since the first of January, 1850, is forty ; making the whole number under instruction during the year two hundred and sixty-seven.

With the exception of a few extraordinary cases, the dismissals took place at the close of the academic year, in July, and the admissions at the beginning of the vacation, in September.

The number whose names are now returned, one hundred and eighty-eight are males, and ninety-nine are females.

The general health of the pupils has been good. We have not experienced, during the past year, with any seasons of prevailing disease, and there have been but few cases of serious illness. Only one death has occurred in the household during the year, the case of a pupil of debilitated constitution, and long a sufferer by a succession of infirmities. Another death by consumption took place some months after the patient had returned home to her

Comparing to former reports, we find that the number of deaths by disease among our pupils, during the last six years, has been ten, and by casualty one. (Another death by accident, which occurred during the vacation, at the distance of several hundred miles from the

Institution; is not included in this statement.) During the same period the number of pupils has varied from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five, the average being two hundred and seventy. The annual mortality, therefore, on the average of these six years has been only one in one hundred and eighteen. This is a favorable result, especially when we reflect that a large portion of deaf and dumb are of constitutions originally delicate, or made so by injudicious parental tenderness. There is reason to believe, that the proportion of deaths among the pupils of the Institution is considerably less than it would be among the same number of deaf and dumb children kept at home. We have dwelt more particularly on this point because health is a very important condition of intellectual improvement, and because the general health of a community (of children and youth especially,) is the best proof of the enjoyment of general happiness.

The great majority of our pupils are between the ages of twelve and twenty. Deaf mutes are eligible as State pupils in New-York from the age of twelve to that of twenty-five, and in New Jersey from twelve to twenty; but it is very desirable that they should be sent to the Institution between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Those whose friends are able to continue them under instruction for more than the usual term, may in some cases, be advantageously admitted at an earlier age. But in the case of those whose term of instruction is limited to five, six, or seven years, the greatest amount of benefit for this term, will be realized, by making it include that period of life in which the thirst for knowledge is strongest, the motive of diligence and good conduct most influential, the impressions on memory most durable, and habits of intellectual application most easily formed. The period between twelve or fourteen and eighteen or twenty, has been found by experience much the best time of life for the most rapid and durable attainments in a study so difficult as the written language for the deaf and dumb. At an earlier age, the power of attention and of continued study is too small, and impressions on the memory too effaceable; at a later age, the mind has passed the period of development, and the memory left so long uncultivated, is hardly capable of receiving a new class of impressions. The years between twelve and twenty are also the golden time for imparting mechanical skill, for forming habits of industry, good manners, and good morals that will have the best chance to become permanent.

and for preparing the heart to receive the great truths of religion. All the ends we propose when we undertake to give a com- intellectual, mechanical, and moral education to our pupils, are promoted by receiving them at such an age that the course of on shall include the golden years of youth, and not much n the age of eighteen or twenty.

There is only one consideration that leads some European schools to their pupils at a much earlier age than we find desirable, namely thing of articulation which can be undertaken with any hopes of only while the organs of speech which in a few years be- rigid and unmanageable by disease, yet possess the pliancy of in- And those teachers who for the sake of teaching articulation their pupils at the age of six or eight, admit that for all other s, this period is much too early ; that it is unfavorable to the ob- of the best intellectual results ; that it makes the teaching of almost impossible, and that pupils received thus early complete otted term at an age too tender to struggle with unfavorable cir- ces or to preserve good habits amidst corrupting influences.

May add, that the facts just cited are by no means the only ob- to the teaching of articulation as a general branch of instruc- the schools for the deaf and dumb. A great deal of time is ily wasted in the mere mechanical repetition of letters, syl- words, to which the pupil can attach no ideas, or only very and incorrect ones. The consequence of this loss of time, as e expected, is that the pupils of articulating schools, other being equal, are found much less intelligent, much less ly grounded in the ordinary branches of a good education own pupils, after an equal term of instruction. And after sacrifices are made for the sake of teaching articulation, the s proved by the evidence of the most competent observers is, majority of cases, of no practical value. The statements es put forth by teachers as to the facility in speaking and on the lips acquired by the pupils of some German schools, e understood as applying only to the best cases, which are lways those of persons who became deaf after learning to istinctly, or whose deafness is only partial. Of these two there are always enough in every large school for the pur- display; and in our own institution there are several who

retain the ability to speak quite intelligibly, and, in some cases, read a few simple sentences on the lips. When we find the pupil already possesses some ability to speak, we consider it to give such special attention to the case as may prevent this from being lost by disease. Farther than this, we regard the teaching of articulation as inexpedient, because to operate any considerable improvement in the enunciation of those who speak very imperfectly would demand a degree of time and of labor, on the part of the teacher, that would very seriously prejudice the improvement of the rest of the class, in the more important studies in which the whole class share. And in the case of those who come to us unable to speak, the attempt to teach articulation, as we know by experiments actually made in our institution, as well as by the more costly experience of many foreign institutions, would prove a useless waste of time and of labor. The names of the instructors are as follows :

President of the Institution—HARVEY PRINDLE PEET, M. A.

Professors and Teachers—David Ely Bartlett, M. A., Josiah C. Cary, M. A., Oran Wilkinson Morris, M. A., Jacob Van Vorst, M. A., Thomas Gallaudet, M. A., Isaac Lewis Peet, M. A., Jeremiah Wood Conklin, Gilbert C. W. Gamage, Fisher Spofford, Isaac Hoyt Benedict, Edward Peet, B. A.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HARVEY P. PEET, *President*.

G. S. ROBBINS, *Secretary*.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—REPORT.—The Board of Education of the city and county of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of an act authorizing the said board to establish a Free Academy in said city, passed May 7th 1847, respectfully present to the Common Council of the city of New-York, and to the Board of Regents of the University of the State, this their second annual report of the operation and condition of the Free Academy now established in said city.

It is matter of public congratulation and grateful acknowledgment that the operations of the Free Academy, during the past year, have been uninterrupted by any epidemic disease, or any other disturbing cause whatever. On the contrary, the Institution, in the midst of that general health and public tranquillity, which has

ly blessed the whole community, has been permitted to pursue of activity and usefulness, in that undisturbed peace and quietness so essential to the success of every educational institution, and especially so to one of a somewhat novel and comparative character.

The Free Academy has profited by this concurrence of favorable circumstances, in the uninterrupted exercise of all its appropriate means, the testing by actual experiment of its peculiar excellencies, and the gradual establishment of its character. As the number of its students has increased, and its several classes have advanced in their regular course of studies, the character and capacities of the Institution have been correspondingly developed, and by the results, the Institution has fully verified the intelligent foresight, and vindicated the wisdom of its founders.

It would doubtless be as hard to pretend, or it would be unreasonable to expect, that a young institution, like the Free Academy, so recently organized, with its organization and objects, so great a departure from established ideas, and so much in opposition not only to prevailing notions but to opinions long settled and which age had rendered inviolable as they were unyielding, had come into existence perfect in its plan and its details.

Through the whole range of actual and ideal existences, the past presents a single instance of one springing into being fully grown and fully armed. But the Free Academy, like all other actual causes and consequences of an advancing civilization, is doubtless subject to the universal law of progress, and can, therefore, only receive its perfection from time and experience.

As, as is believed, its fundamental principle be sound, and its features correct, by the judicious adoption, from time to time, of such modifications and additions as experience may suggest, it shall adapt the Institution more fully to the educational wants of the community, and the exigencies of the times, it is confidently expected that the original object of the Free Academy will be effectually accomplished, and the sanguine expectation of its friends fully

The outline and course of instruction in the Free Academy are preberative and liberal. When this outline shall be fully filled, its apparatus enlarged and its library rendered what in such an institution it is indispensable it should be, it is confidently believed with a corps of teachers as able, and an administration as wise, and as efficient as those which the Free Academy fortunately enjoys in its present Principal and Faculty, its means of instruction gratuitously offered to all, will be fully equal to those of any educational institution in the country, of whatever grade, or however liberally endowed; and will be, as it now is, every way worthy of the favorable regard and support of the public.

The Free Academy affords gratuitously the means of a sound, practical, and classical education to many, who otherwise would be wholly deprived of them. It is in reality what it has been well called "*The People's College*." This peculiar and distinctive feature of the new Institution, should commend it to every philanthropist and to every lover of popular education.

But it is not merely in the good the Free Academy directly accomplishes, that it is worthy of encouragement: drawing as it does its pupils exclusively from the common schools of the city, it reflects back upon those schools a benign and salutary influence. This influence is already apparent, and will, it is believed, in the future, be still more operative and manifest. Whether, therefore, regard be had to the good which the Free Academy, by its direct agency, accomplishes, or the favorable influence which indirectly it does already exert, and is destined hereafter still more largely to exert, in every age, this young and novel Institution is invested with peculiar importance and deserves peculiar encouragement.

The Board of Education cannot close their preliminary remarks without alluding again to the present condition of the library and apparatus of the Free Academy, and not merely to the importance, but the indispensable necessity of an immediate and liberal increase of both, and especially of the former. It is believed that no educational institution of the character and objects of the Free Academy ever attained to high reputation and usefulness, without these indispensable means of instruction.

The Board, therefore, would respectfully but earnestly present this important subject to the notice and consideration of the com-

cil, in the confident hope that they may be pleased to make such provision in respect to it as a due regard to other important interests permit, and as to their wisdom and justice may seem right and proper.

The Board of Education, on the 17th of July, 1850, adopted, among others, the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Free Academy :

V. There shall be two several examinations in each year, of all pupils, in all the studies pursued by them since the last examination.

The first shall commence on the first Monday after the first of January, and shall continue two weeks. The second shall commence on the Monday before the last Wednesday in June, and shall continue two weeks.

VI. There shall be three vacations in each academic year : from the fourth Wednesday in July, six weeks : from the 25th day of December to the first day of January inclusive ; from the last day of April inclusive, one week.

VII. The examinations of candidates for admission shall take place immediately after the general examinations in January and June.

VIII. No pupil shall be admitted to the Academy under twelve years of age.

IX. No pupil shall be admitted unless he shall have been a pupil in one or more of the common schools of the city of New-York for at least the usual school period of one year.

X. No pupil shall be admitted unless he shall have passed a good examination in

Spelling,
Reading,
Writing,
English Grammar,
Geography,
Arithmetic,
History of the U. S.

XI. Every pupil admitted to the Academy shall receive a certificate thereof, stating the studies in which he shall have been examined.

ined, and stating also that on leaving the Academy with a good character, he shall receive another certificate, stating the period he been in the Academy, the studies there pursued by him, and reason of his leaving the institution.

XVI. The academic year shall end on the fourth Wednesday July in each year ; on which day the anniversary of the institut shall be held at the Academy, when the results of the examination shall be publicly announced, the certificates shall be distributed to the pupils, and the medals shall be delivered. A meeting of the Board of Education shall be called to attend the anniversary."

Since the last report to the common council of the city of New York, and the Regents of the University of the State, two examinations for admission and two for advancement have been held at the Free Academy.

At the examination for advancement held from January 21st to January 31st, 1850, class A. consisted of 67 pupils, of whom 32 were advanced and 25 were turned back. Class B. consisted of 55 pupils, of whom 55 were advanced, and 41 were turned back.

At the examination for admission from February 12th, 1850, 119 candidates were presented; of whom there were admitted, 60 and rejected, 59.

(II.)

At the examination for advancement from June 24th to July 6th, 1850, from Class A. were advanced,
do do turned back,
do B. were advanced,
do do turned back,
do C. were advanced,
do do turned back,

At the examination for admission from July 8th to July 16th, 1850, there were presented 119 candidates, of whom there were admitted,
and rejected,

(III.)

Names and compensation of Professors and Instructors.

	Per annum.
Webster, LL. D., Principal,.....	\$2,500
C. Ross, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	1,500
B. Docharty, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathe- matics and Natural Philosophy,	1,000
Irving, A. M., Professor of History and Belles Lettres,	1,500
C. Marshall, A. M., Assistant in the Department of History and Belles Lettres,.....	700
W. Huntsman, Assistant in the Department of His- tory and Belles Lettres,.....	700
Owen, D. D., Professor of the Latin and the Greek Languages and Literature,.....	1,500
A. Beach, A. B., Assistant in the Department of Ancient Languages and Literature,.....	500
McCott Gibbs, M. D., Professor of Chemistry,.....	1,000
Boemer, Professor of French Language and Literature, (compensation \$1.00 per hour.)	
Jose Morales, Professor of Spanish Language and Literature, (compensation \$1.25 per hour.)	
Glaukenslee, Professor of German Language and Literature.	
P. Duggan, Professor of Drawing and the Arts of De- sign,	700
H. Palmer, Assistant and Instructor in Book-keeping,	500
Seeber, Janitor,.....	500

ESSELAER INSTITUTE.—*Subjects of study and Text Books.*—The
following summary of the course of lectures, etc., indicates the
subjects of study: Analysis, practical geometry, practical trigo-
nometry, elementary mechanics, elementary chemistry, structural and
descriptive botany, mineralogy and geology, theoretical mechanics.
Theoretical mechanics,—equilibrium of structures, machines, hydraulic
and steam engines. Experimental physics, descriptive geometry,
and geodesy, practical astronomy, technical chemistry and phys-
ics. [State, No. 72.]

ies, engineering field-work, materials used in construction, and use of instruments, topographical drawing, mechanical drawing.

Instruction is given, largely, by lectures and practical drilling, with references to a variety of standard authorities in general and technical science, which it would be, doubtless, unnecessary to particularize in this place.

RATE OF DISTRIBUTION FOR THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.—Prior to 1847, the amounts granted were distributed according to the number of students allowed in each Senatorial District (and \$5,000 to each district.) The rate mentioned below is what would have been allowed if the apportionment had been made for the whole State.

	Number of Students.	Money granted.	Rate
1839	7,070	\$40,000	\$5 60
1840	8,842	40,000	4 52
1841	10,186	40,000	3 92
1842	10,560	40,000	3 78
1843	11,277	40,000	3 54
1844	11,699	40,000	3 41
1845	12,257	40,000	3 26
1846	13,481	40,000	2 96
1847	13,998	40,000	2 85
1848	14,262	40,000	2 80
1849	15,043	40,000	2 65
1850	16,514	40,000	2 41
1851	17,912	40,000	2 23

OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, RELATIVE
THE INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ACADEMIES,
AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGENTS CONSEQUENT THEREON.

The Legislature, by an act passed March 30, 1849, (Chap. 174,) of its sections, ordained as follows :

Section 2. The Treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Fund, not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of one or more academies, as the Regents of the University shall designate in each county in this State, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per year, for the years 1850 and 1851; provided such academy or academies shall have instructed in the science of common school teaching, for at least four months during each of said years, at least twenty individuals, but no such one county shall receive a larger sum than two hundred and fifty dollars.

Under the provisions of this law, the Regents held a special meeting on the 9th of April, 1849, appointed a committee to designate and report the academies that should be selected for the above purpose, and also to report the forms of proceeding to be required from academies to entitle them to the appropriation.

The Regents agreed to meet early in the autumn to receive the report and to make a selection of academies accordingly. While public notice was given in the State paper of the above list of academies already applying, and of the intention and time of the future meeting.

On the 20th of September, 1849, the Regents accordingly met, at which meeting the following were present.

The Chancellor,	Mr. McLean,
The Governor,	Mr. Hawley,
The Lieut. Governor,	Mr. Buel,
The Secretary of State,	Mr. Pruyn,
Mr. Lansing,	Mr. Hammond,
Mr. Paige,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Corning,	Mr. Rankin,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Van Rensselaer.

The Secretary of State, from the above committee, made the following report:

The committee appointed by the Regents in April last to receive and report on the applications that might be made by academies, have been appointed to instruct Common School Teachers, in conformity with the provisions of the act passed March 30, 1849, and to designate the academies to be selected,

Report, that they have received application from 57 academies in 38 counties. (The list is omitted.)

On receiving the above list of applicants, the earliest subject for consideration and decision appeared to be whether the appropriation should be limited to a single academy in each county. There were many reasons why, in the view of the committee, this course should be preferred. If the number of students to be educated, equal to the amount of money to be granted, be subdivided, there is much reason to apprehend that the object to be attained will be altogether considered as a secondary one. Indeed it is highly questionable, whether academies the best qualified in their course of instruction and other appliances of every kind, would be willing to undertake the instruction of ten or less students, and for the small salary which this arrangement would necessarily restrict them. The committee are therefore unanimously of opinion, that the selection should be confined to one academy in each county that has applied.

In proceeding to designate the academies for this purpose, the committee have been guided by the best information within their reach, as to the ability of the applicant to perform the required duties. They submit the following list as in their opinion the preferable, only remarking, that in a few instances, where claims have been presented of nearly equal strength, they have usually inclined in favor of such institutions as were deprived of their expected appropriation in 1844, in consequence of the change of the views of the Legislature relative to the instruction of Common School Teachers, and the establishment of the present Normal School.

With these explanations, the committee recommend that the following academies be designated for the purposes mentioned in the act above referred to, and for the years 1850 and 1851, respectively.

evoked for the last named year by the Regents, on sufficient

list of academies, with those subsequently added, will be the end of this report.)

committee are also, by the above resolution, directed to reforms to be required from said academies, to entitle them to appropriation.

In this matter it is not necessary to be too specific. The law requires that the students shall be instructed in the science of common teaching, for at least four months in each year. It is to be understood that every academy applying is familiar with what is here required. The pupils are certainly to be instructed in all the important elementary branches, they should also attend to as many of the advanced studies as are compatible with their advancement on the subject, and the time they could spare, and above all they must be instructed in the science of common school teaching. But whether this be by lectures, by witnessing the progress of a well ordered school during the above period, or by being placed for a portion of the time in authority over a certain number of younger scholars and in governing them, must in the opinion of the committee be left to the great measure left to the judgment and discretion of the trustees and principals of the respective academies.

The committee however unite in advising that certain conditions should be required either from the academies, or the pupils thus received. They should be instructed free of charge for the four months in the Normal School. While it is understood that they may be received from any part of the State, it is at the same time only a proper return for the aid of the State, that they should on entering, sign a pledge, that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching in district schools, and to make the obligation the more reliable, the conditions should be specified by the board previous to which they should not be allowed to enter. In the Normal School the females are required to be on admission of the age of sixteen, and the males, possibly this might be somewhat reduced in these county academies, and the committee therefore recommend that the limit of ages be 14 years, and for males 16 years.

The secretary should be instructed to prepare under the direction of a committee, the form of an annual report by each academy completing its tour of duty,—of the name and age of each student claimed—the studies pursued by him and for what length of time—a schedule indeed resembling that now required in the annual report. The time of the coming in of this report should also be fixed by the Regents. Probably the most convenient will be on or before the first of January in each of the years 1851 and 1852.

It has also been asked by several academies, whether the law requires templates or the Regents will expect that additional teachers be employed for the scholars in question, and whether they are to be taught separately from the other pupils. Even as to this it is not advisable to adopt positive rules. Most of the academies promise that if selected they will obtain an additional teacher. Others may already have a sufficient academical staff. Let the subject be a matter for a specific answer in the annual return and the Regents can then determine whether justice has been done. As to rigid separation into different classes, the committee can imagine no advantage to result from it unless there be great discrepancy in age and advancement between them and the other pupils. The same reasons which in an unregulated institution justify the union of certain individuals in one class or more, ought in this case to be the governing rule.

Again it has been inquired whether the instruction should be for four continuous months. Certainly this would be the most desirable but in many academies the terms do not commence with the year again it may not always be convenient for the pupil to remain full time in question at once. The law specifies four months of instruction during the year, and if this be complied with, the Regents cannot withhold the appropriation. Still it should be required that in the annual return, whether any and if so what division of the year has occurred.

The committee are of opinion, that with a distinct expression of the views of the Regents on the matters now noticed, there can be no difficulty in organizing and in carrying out the intention of the legislature, in enacting the law now to be acted upon.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN
HAMILTON FISH,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

Regents unanimously agreed to the report of the committee, designated the academies named by them for the purposes proposed by law. A few appointments in counties not previously considered have subsequently been made, but the following is a complete list for the year 1850.

Allegany County,
 Broome County,
 Cayuga County,
 Chautauque County,
 Chemung County,
 Chenango County,
 Clinton County,
 Columbia County,
 Cortland County,
 Delaware County,
 Dutchess County,
 Erie County,
 Franklin County,
 Hamilton County,
 Herkese County,
 Herkese County,
 Herkimer County,
 Jefferson County,
 Lewis County,
 Madison County,
 Monroe County,
 Niagara County,
 Oneida County,
 Onondaga County,
 Otsego County,
 Yates County,
 Seneca County,
 Sullivan County,
 Ulster County,
 Warren County,
 Washington County,
 Westchester County,
 Yates County,
 Schoharie County,

Friendship Academy.
 Binghamton Academy.
 Cayuga Academy.
 Westfield Academy.
 Elmira Academy.
 Oxford Academy.
 Plattsburgh Academy.
 Kinderhook Academy.
 Cortland Academy.
 Delaware Academy.
 Amenia Seminary.
 Aurora Academy.
 Franklin (Malone) Academy.
 Kingsborough Academy.
 Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.
 Coxsackie Academy.
 Fairfield Academy.
 Jefferson County Institute.
 Brooklyn Female Academy.
 Lowville Academy.
 Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.
 Oneida Conference Seminary.
 Brockport Collegiate Institute.
 Wilson Collegiate Institute.
 Rome Academy.
 Munro Academy.
 East Bloomfield Academy.
 Yates Academy.
 Mexico Academy.
 Cherry Valley Academy.
 Sand Lake Academy.
 St. Lawrence Academy.
 Stillwater Academy.
 Schoharie Academy.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 35. Seneca County, | Seneca Falls Academy. |
| 36. Suffolk County, | Sag Harbor Institute. |
| 37. Steuben County, | Franklin (Prattsburgh) Academy. |
| 38. Sullivan County, | Liberty Normal Institute. |
| 39. Tioga County, | Owego Academy. |
| 40. Tompkins County, | Ithaca Academy. |
| 41. Ulster County, | Kingston Academy. |
| 42. Warren County, | Glens Falls Academy. |
| 43. Washington County, | Washington Academy. |
| 44. Wayne County, | Red Creek Union Academy. |
| 45. Wyoming County, | Middlebury Academy. |

The following additional appointments have been made for

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 46. Cattaraugus County, | Randolph Academy Association. |
| 47. Montgomery County, | Canajoharie Academy. |

Form of the Annual Report or Return.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, by authority of an act of the Legislature passed March 1849, designated

Academy

to instruct scholars in the science of common school teaching, and the trustees and principal of said Academy do hereby certify and report to the Regents, that during the year 1851, they have accordingly so instructed, free of charge, students, of whom _____ were males, and _____ females. The names, ages and studies pursued by said students, will be in the following schedule.

Names.	Ages.	Studies pursued during at least four months of the year 1851, from _____ to _____
1		
2		
3		
4		

The undersigned further report, that all the students above enumerated, have been instructed in the science of common school teaching by _____

at all have signed a pledge to the effect that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching district schools ;
 at the ages of the students so taught were respectively at the time of admission, when females, 14 years or upwards, and when males, 16 years or upwards ;
 at the time an additional teacher was employed for the purpose of giving such instruction ;
 at the time the pupils were taught with the other pupils in the Academy ;
 at the time the instruction was as appears by the above schedule, given during four continuous months. (If this cannot be sworn to, then the time actually employed to make up the four months.)

Form of Affidavit.

I, _____, Principal, or principal teacher in _____ Academy, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the contents of the above report are in all and every part, true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

I, _____, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President, (chairman or presiding officer) of the trustees of _____ Academy, at a legal meeting of which the following named trustees being present, viz :

_____ above report was presented and approved of by them, and ordered to be forwarded to the Regents of the University ; and that said _____, by a resolution entered on their minutes, declared that the contents of said report were true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

Memoranda.

The above reports should be engrossed on foolscap paper, with sufficient margin to enable them to be bound and in letter form (in the form of law papers.)

They must be transmitted on or before the 1st of January.

REPORTS OF THE ACADEMIES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE
FOR 1850, AS DETAILED IN THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE
REGENTS.

To the Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH,

President of the Senate.

Sir—The Legislature of 1849, were pleased to impose certain duties on the Regents of the University, by virtue of an act passed March 30, 1849, chap. 174, sec. 2. The reports consequent on this enactment have been under the consideration of a special committee consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State, and I have now to communicate their views on the same, and which have been unanimously approved by the Regents.

It is earnestly desired that the Legislature will sanction the recommendations here expressed, with their early and favorable approval, in the form of an act for the relief of the respective academies here designated.

By order of the Regents of the University.

G. Y. LANSING, *Chancellor.*

January 27, 1851.

Extracts from the minutes of the Regents.

The committee to which were referred the reports of the academies selected by the Regents to instruct in "the science of common school teaching," pursuant to the provisions of an act passed March 30, 1849,

REPORT:

That the law above referred to is in the following words. (Session Laws of 1849, chap. 174, sec. 2.)

"The Treasurer shall pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Fund, or otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of one or more academies designated by the Regents of the University may designate, in each county in this State, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per year for the years 1850 and 1851, provided such academy or academies shall have been instructed in the science of common school teaching for at least six months during each of said years at least twenty individuals; but

ne county shall receive a larger sum than two hundred and
ollars."

ompliance with the direction thus given, the Regents, acting
y as the administrators of the law, appointed the Secretary of
the Governor, and Mr. Pruyn, to consider and report on any
ations that might be made to them for the above purpose, and
to meet early in the autumn to make the contemplated ap-
ements. Public notice of the above was given in the State paper.

Regents accordingly convened on the 20th of September,
sixteen members being present. The committee reported that
ad received applications from 57 academies, (subsequently in-
d to 64) that they were of opinion, that no more than one
ny should be selected in a county, and after canvassing the
of contending applications, they reported in favor of the
on of 38 academies, subsequently increased to 45.

making this choice, it was, in a measure, morally impossible to
it universally acceptable, but the selection was a necessary
uence from the terms of the law, and if even two had been
d in one county, still a number would necessarily have been
by.

Secretary of the Board was required to prepare a form of an
report, based on the law and the propositions of the commit-
A circular was issued and distributed to each academy that had
selected. The report was required to contain the names and
f pupils instructed, and if males they were required to be six-
ears of age and upwards, and if females, fourteen years and
ds. The academies, through their trustees and principals, were
cify the exact period during which instruction was afforded ;
er that instruction was given free of charge, whether the pupils
nstructed had signed a pledge that they would devote them-
for a reasonable time, to the business of common school teach-
whether any additional teachers had been employed for this
se, and whether the pupils had been taught with or separately
he other pupils in the academy, and finally whether the instruc-
ad been given during a continuous term of time, or during dis-
ntervals.

The committee have received returns for the year 1850, from out of the 45 academies so selected; while from three nothing has been as yet heard. According to these reports instruction has been afforded, in the 42 academies so reporting, to 367 males, and 6 females, being a total of 949, and an average of about 22 to each academy. The average ages of the males differ from 16 to 21 years, and that of females from 15 to 23, as will be seen by the accompanying schedule. All have signed the required pledge, except in one academy, where the principal through inadvertence, neglected to take it.* The pupils are, however, certified by him to be at the present time either engaged in common school teaching, or pursuing study under him.

Out of the whole number (42) it is stated that an additional teacher was engaged in 16 of the academies. It appears, however, that in nearly all, the principal devoted extra time in instructing the science of this particular class.

One academy does not specify whether the instruction was given during a continuous term, or during distinct periods of time. Of the remainder it appears that the instruction was continuous with 6 academies and otherwise with 289.

Difficulties now, however, arise in the construction of portions of the law, by various academies. The letter of it requires that instruction should be during "*four months*." No sooner had the selection of the academies been made, than inquiries were presented as to the construction of this phrase. The Regents desire it to be understood, that at a now distant period, the academies out of the cities, generally changed their terms from the ancient and established four quarters in the year, to three terms, and the necessary result of this, owing to the occurrence of vacations, was, that the time actually devoted to instruction was 14 or 15 weeks. A representation of this fact from so great a number, led to a relaxation of the requisition contained in the law, distributing the income of the Literature and United States Deposit Funds, and in which "*four months*" instruction was also specified. Accordingly it was so stated in the "instructions" issued by the Regents from time to time, that a term of fourteen weeks of continuous instruction would be considered

* There is one academy in which the pledge was oral.

g within the purview of the law. The subject has been intimated to the Legislature in one or other of the annual reports of the Regents, and their acquiescence may be considered as in a measure, sanction of the course adopted.

Also with the law passed April 23, 1834, and continued by successive enactments to the present year, directing certain sums, under certain conditions, to the purchase of "*new text books*, maps, globes, philosophical or chemical apparatus," the Regents soon came to the conclusion that the term "*new text books*," should, for the benefit of the academies, be construed to mean all works fit and proper for an academic library. They expressed their intention of so doing, unless the Legislature should direct otherwise. No such direction has been given, and the result has been favorable to the formation of many valuable collections of books of general utility.

Under this system of construction assumes a different shape, when, in the present case, the Regents act merely as the administrators of the law. It should be understood, without any reference to them, of its feasibility, and at a time when its success seemed to be intimately connected with that of the general law giving the annual stipend to academies. The institutions selected also, asked for their assent, with a knowledge of the requirements of the law, and it would certainly seem strange, were it not so natural to construe the law in our own favor, that they should in so many instances, as are presently seen, have disregarded its provisions.

It appears, by the correspondence of the Secretary, duly reported to the Legislature, that some difficulty might occur, in the consideration of the law, the Regents not long since issued a circular to the academies, stating that they would, under all the circumstances, consider *seven weeks* as equivalent to the four months named in the law. They entertained the hope, that this would meet all the doubtful points. But they have been seriously disappointed.

The following abstract from the returns will present the facts on the subject :

Of 42 academies reporting, 17 appear to have instructed during the months in the year 1850, twenty or more pupils in common law teaching and would seem to have complied with all the requirements of the law.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Binghamton Academy, | 10. Liberty Normal Institute, |
| 2. Brockport Collegiate Inst. | 11. Lowville Academy, |
| 3. Brooklyn Female Academy, | 12. Oxford Academy, |
| 4. Coxsackie Academy, | 13. Plattsburgh Academy, |
| 5. East Bloomfield Academy, | 14. Schoharie Academy, |
| 6. Franklin (Malone) Academy, | 15. Washington Academy, |
| 7. Genesee & Wyoming Sem. | 16. Wilson Collegiate Institut |
| 8. Jef. Co. Institute, | 17. Yates Academy. |
| 9. Kinderhook Academy, | |

Again, the following have taught twenty or more pupils during the year 1850, for fifteen weeks, that being the least term of any of the pupils reported, although there are quite a number also reported for six weeks and upwards :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Amenia Seminary, | 8. Oswego Academy, |
| 2. Aurora Academy, | 9. Red Creek Union Academy, |
| 3. Cayuga Academy, | 10. Rome Academy, |
| 4. Delaware Academy, | 11. Sandlake Academy, |
| 5. Franklin(Prattsburgh)Ac'my, | 12. Seneca Falls Academy, |
| 6. Glen's Falls Academy, | 13. Westfield Academy, |
| 7. Ithaca Academy, | |

Under the circumstances above stated, the committee recommend that the Chancellor and Secretary be directed to notify the Comptroller, that the above academies are respectively entitled to the appropriation by law.

The remaining academies are thus circumstanced :

1. Fairfield Academy has instructed twenty-three students during fourteen weeks, being a full term of instruction.
2. Cortland Academy has instructed twenty-four students during fourteen weeks, being a full term of instruction.
3. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary has instructed twenty-nine students, and of these eighteen during fifteen weeks and eleven during fourteen weeks.
4. St. Lawrence Academy has instructed twenty students during fourteen weeks.

Friendship Academy has instructed twenty students, a part fifteen weeks and the remainder during fourteen weeks.

The first four of those enumerated are among our oldest and best tested academies, and they have no doubt acted in good faith, under the idea that one of their terms fully devoted to instruction was sufficient to the requirements of the law.

Oneida Conference Seminary. This institution has instructed the same number of pupils in common school teaching; but the twenty students by it have been instructed from Dec. 19, 1849, to March 1, 1850, being fifteen weeks in all, but only thirteen weeks in

Munro Academy. The whole number claimed (20) were instructed from Nov. 26, 1849, to March 16, 1850, (about 11 weeks and 10 days.)

Mexico Academy. Of twenty-four reported, eight were taught during fourteen weeks, eight during twenty-two weeks, and eight during the remainder of the year. The trustees represent that they understood the meaning of the term "year 1850" in the form of the report, to mean the academic year.

The following do not report the required number of pupils:

Middlebury Academy, had a class of twenty-five students free of charge, but of these only seventeen have been instructed for the required time. These seventeen, indeed, are claimed for a period of four months' study.

Stillwater Seminary. Twelve were taught during four months, during fourteen weeks, one eight weeks and one four weeks.

Kingsborough Academy has instructed only seventeen pupils during fourteen weeks, but others have been taught free of expense during the same period.

Kingston Academy has instructed only seventeen pupils during fourteen weeks and upwards, but a large number of others have been taught, free of charge, for a less period.

The committee are of opinion that if there be any academies eminently entitled to relief, it is these last. It appears by the correspondence on file, that every effort was made to raise the respective classes to the required number, but that in some cases through fulness, and in others through sickness, there was an unavoidable diminution.

On a view of the collective reports, the committee are of opinion that measures should be taken for the relief of all concerned. They are of opinion that the full amount offered should be granted to those who have instructed fourteen weeks, whether in 1850, or in 1849 or 1850; and also that a *pro rata* distribution be made to those who have instructed a less number than twenty.

The total result is, at all events a satisfactory one. *Nearly three thousand persons have been instructed in common school teaching during the year 1850.*

The committee, however, entertain serious doubts whether the Regents can certify to the Comptroller that the last twelve academies fully complied with the requisitions of the law, and they therefore conclude with offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present report, with its accompanying schedule (and all papers and correspondence relating to the same, if required) be forwarded to the Legislature, attested as usual; with a respectful request that they will give the subject their most favorable consideration.

(Signed,)

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
WASHINGTON HUNT,
S. E. CHURCH.

Whereupon the Regents unanimously agreed to said report and recommendations contained in the same, and it was directed to be forwarded to the Legislature.

A true extract from the minutes of the Regents.

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Secretary*

SCHEDULE

*Accompanying the Report of the Regents of the University, on instruction of common school teachers by academies.**

NAMES OF ACADEMIES SELECTED.	COUNTIES.	No. of pupils instructed free of charge.			Average ages of pupils.		Whether an additional teacher was employed.	Whether the pupils were taught with the other pupils of the academy.	Whether there was separate instruction in common school teaching.	Whether the instruction was continuous or not.		Actual period of time employed in the instruction of the said pupils.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				Continuous.	Not continuous.	
1. Amentia Seminary,.....	Dutchess,...	12	8	20	19	18no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	19	1	Fifteen weeks.
2. Aurora Academy,.....	Erie,.....	4	29	33	17	16no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	not specified	1	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
3. Binghamton Academy,.....	Broome,.....	16	11	27	21	19yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	27	27	Seventeen weeks.
4. Brookport Collegiate Institute,.....	Monroe,.....	7	17	24	20	17yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	22	2	Four months.
5. Brooklyn Female Academy,.....	Kings,.....	20	20	40	16no.	16no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	20	24	Four months.
6. Cayuga Academy,.....	Cayuga,.....	15	9	24	19	18yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	26	24	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
7. Cherry Valley Academy,.....	Otsego,.....	11	15	26	21	17yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	26	24	Fourteen weeks.
8. Cortland Academy,.....	Cortland,.....	13	11	24	19	19no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	19	24	Fourteen weeks.
9. Coxsackie Academy,.....	Greene,.....	2	18	20	20	16not stated	in part,	in part,	yes,	19	1	Four months.
10. Delaware Academy,.....	Delaware,.....	10	23	33	19	17yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	18	33	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
11. East Bloomfield Academy,.....	Ontario,.....	4	16	20	18	20yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	22	2	Four months.
12. Elmira Academy,.....	Chemung,.....	10	12	22	18	21no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	22	2	Fourteen weeks.
13. Fairfield Academy,.....	Herkimer,.....	18	5	23	20	20yes,	yes,	yes,	yes,	23	2	Fourteen weeks.
14. Franklin (Malone) Academy,.....	Franklin,.....	5	16	21	19	16no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	21	2	Four months.
15. Franklin (Pittsburgh) Academy,.....	Steuben,.....	7	13	20	19	20no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	20	2	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
16. Friendship Academy,.....	Allegany,.....	6	14	20	19	21no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	16	4	Fourteen and fifteen weeks.
17. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,.....	Livingston,.....	25	4	29	19	23no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	29	29	Fourteen weeks and upwards.
18. Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,.....	Livingston,.....	1	19	20	16	16no.	yes,	yes,	yes,	20	20	Four months.

28. Middlebury Academy,.....	13	11	24	18	18no,.....	yes,.....	8	16	Fourteen weeks.
29. Munro Academy,.....	5	12	17	19	18not stated,.....	yes,.....	17	.....	Eight months.
30. Onondaga,.....	6	14	20	19	18yes,.....	yes,.....	20	.....	Fifteen weeks.
31. Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	13	8	21	18	19no,.....	in part, yes,.....	21	.....	Fourteen weeks.
32. Oswego Academy,.....	9	13	22	19	18no,.....	yes,.....	12	10	Fifteen weeks.
33. Oxford Academy,.....	30	34	64	20	18yes,.....	in part, yes,.....	.....	64	Four months.
34. Plattsburgh Academy,.....	7	14	21	19	17yes,.....	yes,.....	.....	21	Four months.
35. Red Creek Union Academy,.....	5	15	20	19	18yes,.....	yes,.....	.....	20	Fifteen weeks.
36. Rome Academy,.....	9	11	20	19	18no,.....	yes,.....	20	.....	Fifteen weeks.
37. Sag Harbor Institute,.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38. St. Lawrence Academy,.....	15	5	20	17yes,.....	yes,.....	yes,.....	20	.....	Fourteen weeks.
39. Sandlake Academy,.....	6	14	20	19	17no,.....	yes,.....	18	2	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
40. Schoharie Academy,.....	5	15	20	18	17no,.....	yes,.....	.....	20	Four months.
41. Seneca Falls Academy,.....	3	18	21	18	17yes,.....	yes,.....	17	4	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
42. Stillwater Seminary,.....	4	15	19	19	17no,.....	in part, yes,.....	19	.....	Fourteen weeks and upwards.
43. Washington Academy,.....	7	13	20	17	16yes,.....	yes,.....	20	.....	Seventeen weeks.
44. Westfield Academy,.....	7	13	20	18	19yes,.....	yes,.....	20	.....	Fifteen weeks.
45. Wilton Collegiate Institute,.....	9	13	22	19	19no,.....	yes,.....	22	.....	Four months.
46. Yates Academy,.....	12	11	23	21	18yes,.....	yes,.....	23	.....	Four months.
.....	388	610	938	.....	17	.....	675	289	.....

• The schedule is now completed, with the returns from all of the academies appointed.



GUYOT'S REPORT ON THE VARIOUS METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18th, 1851.

R. BECK, L. L. D.,

Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of N. Y.

Sir,—The establishment of a number of meteorological stations in the State of New-York, which was begun by me, in behalf of the Regents of the University, in November and December, 1849, as mentioned in my report of March 21st, 1850, having been completed the last summer, 1850, I have the honor to submit you, agree to your request, the following report on the whole system as it now operates in operation :

I now leave to begin with some remarks on the propriety of the action taken by the Regents in this matter, in asking the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. This secures not only the scientific value of the institution for the system, but this precedent will be, in itself, of great service to the cause of meteorology in this country, by inducing other States to follow this example, and so to facilitate the carrying out of a general and uniform system of comparable observations in the territory of the Union, which is so highly desirable and so much needed in the present state of science.

It is, indeed, a fact much to be regretted, but too well known to the scientific friends of meteorology, that a vast amount of daily observations, due to the zeal of private observers throughout the country, are lost to science, or nearly so, merely by want of a connection with them, and of a proper direction as regards the instruments used, and the mode of keeping and of reducing the observations for publication in the meteorological journal. The very nature of the meteorological phenomena, which are to be studied, and the circumstances under which they develop themselves almost simultaneously on so vast an

extent of country, render a close comparison of the observations all over the continent a matter of necessity. The observations at one place, or in one single region, take their full value only compared with those of all the others. The causes of the great atmospheric disturbances, as well as those of the general course of winds, of the rains, and of the temperature, in the various seasons of the year in the State of New-York, are not to be sought within far beyond the limits of this region. Therefore a system of observations in this State cannot remain isolated without losing much usefulness; it must be connected with all the others, and must be considered as only a part of the great whole.

But the observations, in order to be comparable, ought to be taken as far as possible, in similar circumstances, at the same hours, according to uniform directions, and especially with reliable instruments carefully compared with the same, or at least with well known accurate standards. All this can hardly be obtained otherwise than by a spontaneous connection on the part of the observers, with a common scientific centre; such a centre is, by its very nature, the Smithsonian Institution. It certainly must be considered as a very happy and most promising circumstance for the future progress of meteorology in this country; that this institution happens to unite together with its eminently scientific character, that of a national establishment. In both these respects, and sustained by the full confidence which an enlightened direction deserves, and by extensive means for helping where help may be needed, the disinterested action of the Smithsonian Institution cannot fail to be acceptable to all true friends of science in whatever part of the country they may pursue their investigations.

Already, before the reorganization of the meteorological stations in the State of New-York was decided, the Smithsonian Institution made the establishment of a general system of meteorological observations throughout the United States a prominent part of its programme. The secretary caused a report on meteorological instruments to be prepared, in order to determine the best form to adopt for the purpose of taking long series of observations. The times of observations also were fixed, after a careful examination of the results given by the hourly observations made at Girard College, under the direction of Prof. A. D. Bache, and at the British Observatory at Toronto, and in taking into account both the accuracy of the

furnished by the different sets of hours, and the convenience of observers. The main features of a general plan were thus laid down, and nothing has been spared to give it a truly scientific basis.

Co-operation asked by the Regents for the establishment of meteorological stations in the State of N. York, afforded a welcome opportunity to make a first application of the new system, and to give it a definite form. The instruments were ordered in New-York, and under careful supervision, successively improved by introducing the changes that experience suggested, and their form definitized. The Smithsonian Institution secured from London and several instruments of the most perfect kind, to serve, with others in my possession, as standards for the comparison of the measurements made in this country, and to enable us to ascertain the position of each of them, and their relation between themselves, as well as with the instruments of the observatories of Europe. Blank forms for registering the daily observations, and books of remarks for recording, with more details, extraordinary phenomena, or comparisons of results, &c., were prepared and printed. A pamphlet containing extensive and minute instructions, and directions for the placing and management of the instruments, for the manner of taking the observations, of reducing and correcting them, and of keeping the registers together with plates representing the various forms of clouds) was sent to each of the observers. A considerable set of meteorological tables, a large portion of which have been calculated for this State, is nearly printed, and will be distributed among the observers. The report on meteorological instruments. Meanwhile they have been furnished with the most indispensable of them, the tables for the reduction of the barometrical observations to the freezing point, and the hygrometrical tables. The most of the tables are very simple, so as to save the observers the trouble of making any calculations, and to avoid errors arising from that cause.

The distribution of the stations over the State received the attention due to its importance. It will be easily understood that the selection of the stations could not always depend upon merely scientific considerations, but that it was limited by the presence or the absence of facilities, or by the difficulty of finding observers in the most suitable localities.

I have already stated that, as far as possible, two objects were kept in view, the study of the barometrical waves and of the

law of storms, and that of the special climate of the different regions of the State, as regards temperature, humidity, &c. The first would require, as the most appropriate, a distribution of the stations at various distances. For the second we must take into account all physical circumstances, such as the configuration of the surface of the country, the relative elevation above the surrounding places, the absolute elevation above the ocean, the neighborhood of mountains, of forests, of the sea shores, or of large sheets of fresh water, the exposure to certain winds, &c.

It has been tried to comply with these various claims, by providing each of the natural regions of the State with a certain number of stations, at a distance not greater than fifty miles from each other (though it was not always possible, especially in the less settled parts of the north and south-west, to avoid their being more distant) and on the other part by placing them in a great variety of physical situations. Such, indeed, is the diversity of the physical features of the country in the State, that some of the stations lie on the sea shore, others on high table-lands, some at the bottom of deep valleys, some on the summit of high ridges or water-sheds, or again in the open spaces around the great lakes, or in the very midst of the chains of mountains. They are distributed at various heights, from the level of the ocean upwards to elevations of over two thousand feet above it. To manifest, by contrast, the influence of this last element by isolating it, many stations, differing much in elevation, have been placed as near as possible to each other. You find thus the station of Cherry Valley, close to Canajoharie, but 1,100 feet higher than Hamilton College and Boonville, south and north of Utica, but 700 feet above its level; Pompey, near Syracuse, but at an elevation of 1,300 feet above; Meredith 800 feet above Delhi; and the town 800 above Fredonia.

The physical regions I have just spoken of, seem to have been marked out by nature itself, as will be seen by a short sketch of the principal topographical features of the State.

The main mass of the State of New-York may be said to be a triangular tract of country, a table-land elevated from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the ocean. It may be considered as the north-western extremity of the plateaux which form in this latitude the western

Great Apalachian system. The natural limits of this massive belt to the west and north, the large depression partly filled with the waters of the great lakes, Erie and Ontario, and which continues its eastern course down the St. Lawrence to the ocean; in the east a deep and long valley occupied by the lake Champlain and the Hudson river. But in the south the table-land continues uninterruptedly into the State of Pennsylvania. The eastern edge, along the Hudson and Champlain valley, is formed by a series of chains of mountains more or less isolated from each other, which bear the highest elevations in the State, the highlands which cross the Hudson, the Shawangunk mountains and the Catskill, on its western banks, the system of mountains of Adirondack, in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. Beyond this eastern wall, the true mountain chains cease; but the surface of the western plateau is indented by valleys, the bottom of which is generally several hundred feet below the general level, and separated by high ridges. A last feature, which is not less remarkable, is a deep transversal cut, forming the valley of the Mohawk and of the Lake Oneida, which opens a way from the country around Lake Ontario to the Hudson valley, through the belt of table-land, and separates it into two distinct masses.

The State is thus naturally divided into four great physical regions, to which we must add a fifth, that of the sea shores. They are,

1. The southern or maritime region.

2. The eastern or the region of the Hudson river and Champlain valley.

3. The western or the region of the western plateau.

4. The region of the great lakes, Erie and Ontario.

5. The northern, or the region of the plateau and mountain of Adirondack.

I now leave to state, in a few words, the general character of each region, and to indicate the stations placed therein.

The southern or maritime region contains New-York city and its neighborhood, especially Long Island, and may be extended as far as Westchester county, no part of it being scarcely more distant from the shore than 25 miles. This region, with its flat and sandy grounds, its low grounds surrounded by water, only occasionally varying into inconsiderable hills which never rise higher than several hun-

dred feet, is entirely open to the influence of the sea winds that blow over it without obstacle. This circumstance, and the southern exposure, give it the highest mean temperature within the State. Stations belong to this region. Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, at the southern extremity, and East Hampton, at the eastern extremity of Long Island, are calculated to manifest the extreme character of the maritime climate of the coast. North Salem, somewhat in the interior, will perhaps, be the limit of the immediate influence of the sea. The remaining three belong to the city of New-York; they are the City and Dumb Institution, Rutgers Institute, and the Free Academy. These three stations being very near each other, and in similar circumstances, it has been thought better that they should observe at different hours, and make together a more complete series of bi-monthly observations.

2. The eastern, or the region of the Hudson valley, is a long narrow land on both sides of the Hudson river, stretching from north to south, surrounded first by hills and low table-lands as far up as the gorges where the river crosses the highlands. The valley widens, and opens up, in extensive plains on the eastern side of the river, which are elevated only some hundred feet above tide water. Notwithstanding this low situation, its climate is generally more severe than it has been expected, owing, no doubt, to the cold northern winds which flow from Canada and Labrador, along the open valley of the Champlain, as in a natural channel. The stations are Newburgh and Albany, on the western banks of the river, and Hudson, which will probably be transferred to Kinderhook, in the eastern plains.

3. The western region, or the high table-lands, between the Hudson valley and Lake Erie, is the most extensive. A depression of the surface, and the change of direction of the general slopes, as expressed by the course of the two main branches of the Susquehanna, seem to indicate a natural division of it into two parts of almost equal extent, the eastern or middle table-land, and the western plateau. They are separated by the deep valleys of Cayuga and Seneca, which cut the whole mass almost through from north to south.

The middle plateau, the eastern edge of which is formed by the mountainous country of the highlands, the Shawangunk and the Catskill, has its greatest elevation in the neighborhood of these chains. The various head waters of the Delaware, where it rises to

of 2,000 feet, and on the heights, close along the south bank of the Mohawk valley, at the head waters of the different branches of the Susquehanna. In this latter portion, the passages from the valley of the Mohawk up to the table-land, show still an elevation of 1,400 feet. The general slope inclines towards the south-west, as the direction of the rivers indicates, and the watercourses, the sources of which are in the deep valleys of the Mohawk and of the Hudson, seem to be flowing into them, and take an opposite course towards the Atlantic waters. But arrested by the rising mass of the western plateau of the Susquehanna and the Delaware turn suddenly back, enter the valleys of the Appalachian system, cut them through at several points, and find their winding way to the Atlantic ocean. The exposure of the plateau towards the south-west opens it to the moist south-east winds, and gives it, perhaps, a larger supply of rain.

The western table-land is characterized by a remarkable swell of the surface, the mean height of which ranges from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. It attains its greatest elevation in the south-western part of the State, and beyond the State line in Pennsylvania, and continues, though gradually declining, along the southern shores of Lake Erie. This is the divide of the water-shed. From these heights the waters flow down the slopes in every direction, and reach the Atlantic ocean by three great basins, that of the St. Lawrence, by the Genesee river and Lake Erie; that of the Susquehanna by the Chemung river, and that of the Ohio and Mississippi, by the Alleghany river. Unlike the eastern table-land, the portion of this western plateau belonging to the State of New-York, inclines towards the north, as the course of the Susquehanna river already indicates. In the south part of it, in Chautauque and Alleghany counties, the bottom of the valleys is still an elevation of 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the ocean. To the north, Erie and Wyoming counties make a lower terrace, of about 1,000 feet elevation, which falls rapidly down to the plains of the Alleghany. At Rochester and Syracuse, an elevation of from 500 to 600 feet above tide water, and from there, by a last step, to the lower shore of Lake Ontario, 235 feet above the ocean. In the southwest, the plateau shows a still more abrupt slope; from the heights where Chautauque lies (1,300 feet) it descends 700 feet down to Lake Erie, and 5 feet within the short distance of 7 miles.

The stations in the middle plateau, are distributed as follows: the higher grounds, along the eastern ridges, Liberty in Sullivan county, at the head of Mongaup valley, Delhi, Delaware county, in the upper valley of the Delaware. On the heights of the watercourse along the valley of the Mohawk and Erie canal, Cherry Valley in Otsego county, at the head of the Susquehanna, and Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county; Pompey, on the summit of the ridges, above Syracuse. In the valley of the Mohawk, Canajoharie and Utica. In the interior, Oxford, in the Chenango valley; Cornell Academy at Homer; Newark valley, furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, and Ithaca in the deep valley of Cayuga lake.

Most of these places, though in elevated situations, are nevertheless placed in valleys, and surrounded by heights, which situation has a marked influence, especially on the course of the winds. It was unavoidable, the villages, where the Academies are established, lying generally in the fertile bottoms along the watercourses. It would have been highly desirable that some stations should be established in a free elevated position, such as that of Pompey. Meredith near Ithaca, at the very summit of the watershed between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, over 2,000 feet above the sea level, would be a good one. I consider it very fortunate that a good and reliable observer, Samuel A. Law, Esq., is ready to undertake the observations, and furnish with instruments. I take the liberty of strongly recommending that this should be done. Meredith will be the highest station in the State, and, with Pompey, the most advantageous for ascertaining the course of the winds.

The western plateau being less settled, the stations are less in number. Three only are situated on the high terrace in the south-western part, viz. Alfred Academy, and Jamestown. It would be desirable to have two others in the middle part, for instance on the heights of Spangville, and at Geneseo in the valley of same name.

4. The region of the great lakes is reduced, along Lake Erie, to a narrow strip by its banks; but from the northern extremity of this lake, it becomes a broad and fertile plain, elevated from 400 to 600 feet above tide water, and 150 to 300 feet above Lake Ontario. It extends itself from Buffalo and Rochester to Oneida. In the western half, this terrace falls by an abrupt and sudden step, marked by the falls of Niagara, down to Lake Ontario, 230

the ocean; farther east by gentle slopes. It is in this region the meteorological influence of the Lakes is more particularly given stations belong to it. Fredonia and Buffalo on Lake Erie, Rochester, Geneva College, Seneca Falls and Syracuse in the Adirondacs near Lake Ontario. A station was established at Tonawanda on the Niagara, near the lake; but the Academy having broken up, the station has been discontinued after nine months.

The northern region is a large tract of country isolated all round by the valleys of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, of Lake Champlain and the Hudson and of the Mohawk. The mean elevations of its central part is from 1,500 to 1,700 feet. It rises rapidly to the north, the Mohawk valley, from Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, has very gradual and gentle slopes from the St. Lawrence. Like the land south of the Mohawk, the eastern portion is mountainous. Five or six chains nearly parallel, run from S. S. W. to N. N. E. to fill the whole space, 50 miles wide, between Lake George and Lake Champlain and Longlake. This is the group of the mountains of the Adirondacs, which terminates abruptly in the parallel of the Mohawk. They are the highest mountains in the State, many of them rising to over 5,000 feet above the ocean; they intercept the valleys, which are partly filled by a great number of lakes, and they rise to the sources of the Hudson and of various other rivers.

The western part is a high table land, much more regular and less indented than that south of the Mohawk. One great feature is to be remarked, that is the large and deep valley of the Mohawk, the flat bottom of which is 700 to 800 feet below the level, and as much above the ocean. The country between the Mohawk and Lake Ontario, the long slopes descending towards the St. Lawrence, the shores of Lake Champlain, and Lake George and the Hudson are settling and are cleared out rapidly, but the central tract is still a wild, almost unbroken primitive forest, intersected with only a few settlements.

Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that a station could be established in the wilderness, in the almost Alpine region of the high plateau, however interesting it would have been to fill up at least, this vast meteorological lacune; but thanks to the exertions of Hon. Archibald McIntyre, who furnished at his own ex-

pense, the necessary instruments, a post was established at the works of Adirondac village, in the very midst of the highest mountains of the group, at the request of the Smithsonian Institution of yourself. The other places of observation in the lower part are Glens Falls, on the Hudson, Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, Malone and Ogdensburgh in the northern plains of the St. Lawrence valley, Lowville in the Blackriver valley; Boonville on the waters between this valley and that of the Mohawk. A station is wanted in the southern part of the table land in the region of Lake Pleasant in Hamilton County, but no observer could be found there.

The total number of the above named stations in the State is 36. The following tableau indicates their distribution in the several counties, and the names of the observers. Where the post has been furnished with a psychrometer, this has been particularly mentioned.

OF THE METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

I. SOUTHERN, OR MARITIME REGION.

New-York city.

Counties.	Observers.
and Dumb Inst. (Psychrometer).....	O. W. Morris.
ers Institute,.....	Chas. West, Principal.
Academy,	

Long Island.

mus Hall, at Flatbush,	Kings,.....	Rev. Dr. Strong.
Hampton,.....	Suffolk,	Capt. George Hand.
h Salem, (Psychrometer,)	Westchester,	John F. Jenkins, Prin.

II. EASTERN, OR REGION OF THE HUDSON VALLEY.

burgh,	Orange,.....	Rev. Dr. B. R. Hall.
on, or Kinderhook,.....	Columbia,	
ny, (Psychrometer,).....	Albany,	Prof. G. Cook.

III. WESTERN REGION.

Middle Table-land.

erty Normal Institute,.....	Sullivan,	J. D. Watkins, Esq.
l,	Delaware,	M. G. McKoon, Prin.
ldth,.....	Delaware,	Samuel Law, Esq.
ry Valley, (Psychrometer,).....	Otsego,.....	O. G. Hazeltine, Prin.
rd, (Psychrometer,)	Chenango,	James Cooley.
lilton College, (Psychrometer,).....	Oneida,	Prof. Oren Root.
pey Hill, (Psychrometer,).....	Onondaga,	T. K. Wright, Prin.
and Hill, at Homer,.....	Oortland,	Judge E. C. Reed.
ark Valley,.. ..	Tioga,.....	Rev. S. Fivaz.
a,.....	Tompkins,	S. D. Carr, Principal.

Valley of the Mohawk.

oharie,	Montgomery,....	None at present.
l,.....	Oneida,	Dr. M. M. Bagg.

Western Table-land.

ra,.....	Chemung,	Daniel Gillett, Esq.
d Academy, (Psychrometer,)	Allegany,.....	W. C. Kenyon, Prin.
stown,.....	Chautauque,	E. A. Dickenson, Prin.

IV. REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES.

onia, (Psychrometer,).....	Chautauque,	
lo,.....	Erie,	
ester, (Psychrometer,).....	Monroe,	N. W. Benedict.
va College,	Ontario,	
a Falls,.....	Seneca,	Mr. Hoskins.
use, (Psychrometer,).....	Onondaga,	
co,	Oswego,.....	

V. NORTHERN REGION.

Hudson and Champlain Valley.

No.	Counties.	Observers.
32. Glen's Falls,.....	Warren,.....	W. McLaren, P.
33. Plattsburgh,.....	Clinton,.....	John D. Taylor,

St. Lawrence Valley.

34. Malone,.....	Franklin,.....	H. Meriam, Eng.
35. Ogdensburgh, (Psychrometer,).....	St. Lawrence,...	W. B. Guest.

Adirondac Plateau and Mountain.

36. Adirondac Village,.....	Essex,.....	Alex. Ralph, Es.
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Black River Valley.

37. Lowville,.....	D. S. Mayhew.
38. Boonville,.....	T. H. Bates, Es.

Besides the above stations, four telegraph offices have been
furnished with instruments by the Smithsonian Institute, viz :

New-York City,
Albany,
Utica,
Buffalo.

The Smithsonian Institute furnished also the instruments for
Cuse and Newark Valley.

All these 38 posts, excepting that of Meredith, the establish-
of which was not decided last summer, received the usual set
of instruments, viz : A barometer, thermometer, rain and snow g
and a wind vane with index and dial. Moreover, according to
directions, a psychrometer, or Wetbulb hygrometer was added
stations, viz : New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, North S
Albany, Cherry Valley, Oxford, Hamilton College, Pompey, A
Fredonia, Rochester, Syracuse and Ogdensburgh. They have
distributed in the various physical regions of the State and a
the most zealous observers. This valuable addition will increas
much the scientific worth of the observations made at these di
places. It is hoped that, in a future time, the other posts will
the same advantage.

Having already given, in my first report a description of the
instruments, I will only add here a few words upon the constr
of the psychrometers. [The psychrometers made by T. Gro

ork, are composed, each of them, of two centigrade thermo-
 of a small size, in order to make them sensitive, and save
 observing them, but perfectly alike in size and construction.
 le is of transparent ivory, and divided in half degrees centi-
 so that a close reading is very easy. The bulb of one of them
 ed with a piece of thin muslin, destined to be wetted for the
 tion. The hygrometrical state of the atmosphere being de-
 from the differences of temperature between the wet bulb and
 bulb thermometer, it is of great importance that both agree
 y well together, in their indications. Each of them, there-
 s been provided with a means of adjusting the tube or the
 a such a manner as to avoid any further correction; and
 ar care has been taken in comparing and adjusting them.

teen stations were provided in the winter of 1849. I resumed
 rs in the field the 17th of July, 1850, and returned the 7th
 ber. The standard barometers were again compared with the
 Newman standards in New-York, Washington, Cambridge
 onto observatories, as well as with a new set of barometers
 ris, for the Smithsonian Institution. Twenty-four barome-
 ined to the stations, 24 ordinary thermometers, and 24 ther-
 rs, making the 12 psychrometers, were carefully compared
 ral hundred comparisons, and the observations recorded in
 ks reserved for that object. It was found necessary to visit
 the new stations, but also those previously established, so
 have been visited during the summer, and the observers re-
 directly the proper instructions for the management of the
 ents and the mode of observing them. A special attention
 oted to the placing of the instruments. This was done as
 circumstances and localities permitted, and the physical fea-
 the places were noted down. Their altitude also was de-
 d. To furnish good and well compared instruments, to place
 the fitting places, and to train the observers to good methods
 ving: this was all that could be done to secure the accuracy
 trustworthiness of the observations claimed by science. The
 depend upon the faithfulness and regularity of the observers,
 which I trust will not fail. According to your directions the
 of the observations was never required as a matter of duty,
 to willing acceptance. This wise course justifies the hope
 te, No. 72.] 16

that the observers who choose to take the trouble of making observations, to which they cannot have been induced by the compensation attached now to this duty, did so because they were desirous of being useful to the cause of science. If this be the case, they certainly will perform their task with success.

Until now, returns from 22 stations have been received. The returns from the others, which were prevented from sending them, is not yet ascertained. The observations are revising; all the reductions and means have been calculated again, corrected and completed, and the sheets made ready for the publication. These re-calculations were found to be indispensable, at least in the beginning, in order to know with what degree of accuracy and reliability each observer performs these computations.

Two books of reference are kept. The first is a record of the instruments belonging to the system, named by their respective numbers, together with the copy of the original comparisons with standards, the amount of their correction, and the indication of the stations where they are placed. Any further change, whether of the amount of the correction or after the reparation of the instrument, is intended to be indicated there, in order that the true correction may be applied to each set of observations may always be easily found. The second book is a catalogue of the stations, with the description of the places, their altitude, their situation, and the numbers that each instrument bears. The returns of each station are entered each in the opposite page.

These various details have properly been omitted in this publication, but as they are of great importance to the meteorologist, they will be published at the head of the first volume of observations, the publication of which will begin as soon as it shall have been authorized. The publication in full of the journals will be the last but necessary complement to the system, and will only give it its entire usefulness, by furnishing to all meteorologists the means of deducing the results of extensive comparisons. It is to be hoped that the public at large will be more and more convinced that the only way to secure the practical advantages that may be expected from such investigations is to give to them a pure and strict scientific character. When meteorology, sustained by proper means, shall have discovered the laws which regulate the atmospherical phenomena, then, as we see

ase with electricity, chemistry and other sciences, numerous
ions, important to the agriculturist, the merchant, the physi-
and to the general welfare of the community, will certainly
to be derived from them.

I remain, dear Sir,

With high regard,

Your obedient servant,

A. GUYOT.

Cloudiness, { 6 6 8	Cloudiness, 6	5-97	6-50	6-48	83	61	79	6-26	1-04	7	7	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
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APPENDIX.



CONTENTS.

Communication from the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D., President of Geneva College, on the latitude and longitude of various places in the State of New-York.

Communications from John Delafield, Esq., on the importance and necessity of observations to establish the longitude of places in Western New-York.

Communication from the Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., on the commencement of the present half century.

Catalogue of plants found growing without cultivation, in the vicinity of Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, N. Y. By A. Winchell, A. M., late Principal.

The extremes of atmospheric pressure as indicated by the barometer on the 23d of December, 1850, and on the 19th of January following, taken at 100 feet above tide level. By Joel W. Andrews, Albany.

Communications from Joel W. Andrews, of Albany, on sundry barometrical observations made by him in 1850, from Albany to Mount Washington and returning.

The storm of the 18th of April, 1850, at Dublin.

Figures and descriptions of several remarkable solar haloes observed in the years 1843, 4, 6 and 9. By Franklin B. Hough, M. D.

Meteorological Notes, kept at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New-York, by Franklin B. Hough, M. D., during the year 1850.

Meteorological Observations, made at Litchfield (Connecticut,) for the year 1850. By J. L. Hendrick.

11. Annual results of meteorological observations, made at the following academies for 1850 :

1. Cayuga Academy.
2. Cortland Academy.
3. Deaf and Dumb Institution, (New-York.)
4. Hartwick Seminary.
5. Lansingburgh Academy.
6. North Salem Academy.
7. Rochester Collegiate Institute.
8. Springville Academy.
9. Union Hall Academy.

12. Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made at Newbury, during 1850. By David Johnson, Esq.

13. Table of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany.

APPENDIX.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REV. BENJAMIN HALE, D. D., PRESIDENT OF GENEVA COLLEGE, ON THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF VARIOUS PLACES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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GENEVA COLLEGE, January 24, 1851.

Dear sir—I beg leave to call your attention to the table of latitude and longitude of several places in this State, which is found at 4 of the Regents' Report of 1850.

Latitude and longitude of Geneva, are given on the authority of observations made October 1, 1833. The former as $40^{\circ} 52'$ the latter as $75^{\circ} 05'$.

The true latitude of Geneva is $42^{\circ} 52' 53''$ as determined by Horrocks, LL. D., recently a professor in this college, and the former 40° as given in the Regents' Report is a misprint for 42° . The longitude as given in the report referred to, is also very inaccurate to what exact amount, I do not feel confident in saying.

I do not know by whom the observations of 1833 were made, but the longitude of the preemption line, which passes through the lake half a mile east of Geneva, is said to be precisely that of Washington. If so, the longitude of Geneva College is $77^{\circ} 2'$, and this, if correct, is doubtless very near the true longitude. It is the purpose of the Professor of Mathematics to institute a series of observations for the purpose of determining the longitude as nearly as the means at hand will allow him.

The longitude of Albany is given in the same table as $73^{\circ} 44'$ which differs from that of Geneva as I have given it $3^{\circ} 18'$, a difference which is equal in this latitude to about 168 miles. The distance by the railroad is 199 miles. This difference of longitude is very not far from correct.

The longitude of Auburn, is given as $76^{\circ} 28'$ differing from above assigned to Geneva by $34'$, which is equal to about 29 miles. The distance between the two villages by the old stage road is about 24 miles. There is thus, therefore, an error between the two.

I have no means of knowing whether the latitudes and longitudes as given in the table are generally correct, but I will notice one obvious inaccuracy.

The longitude of North Salem, is given at $74^{\circ} 37'$, which is $53'$ west of Albany; it is some miles east. At page 277, however, I observe that the longitude given, is $73^{\circ} 38'$, which is probably the truth. That on page 275 may be a misprint.

It is very desirable to have the latitudes and longitudes of the principal points in this State settled as accurately as may be, and especially that there should be no inaccuracies in this matter, in a matter which goes forth to the public under the sanction of the high authority of the Board of Regents.

It is for this reason, that I venture to call your attention to this, and to suggest, that it may be well worth the consideration of the Board of Regents, now that more systematic and exact meteorological observations are being made under their direction, whether some method may not be adopted for this purpose. The latitudes are not difficult to be found; and in regard to the longitudes, might not the telluric method be used, on some given day and hour, to give to observers at different places, the exact time at Albany; which, supposing them to have obtained the exact time at their several localities, would give their difference of longitude from Albany. This supposes, of course, the longitude of Albany well settled. This should not be taken for granted, but compared with that of Boston, which, by the late Dr. Bowditch, is probably better ascertained, than almost any other place in our country, although there is said to be in regard to that, an uncertainty to the amount of about two seconds of time.

I send this not as a communication to the Board of Regents, but as a suggestion to yourself, to be made use of as you may see proper.

I am, dear sir, very truly,

Your friend and servant,

BENJ. HA

To T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D.

MUNICATIONS FROM JOHN DELAFIELD, ESQ., ON THE IMPORTANCE
AND NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING THE LONGITUDE OF PLACES
IN WESTERN NEW-YORK, IN LETTERS TO THE REV. PRESIDENT
HALE AND THE HON. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

OAKLANDS, ROSE HILL, }
Seneca County, 26th Feb., 1851. }

Dear sir:—In the progress of inquiry, I learn from the de-
partment at Washington, that no determined longitude of any place
in western New-York is there recorded.

A letter received yesterday from the survey office, it says, "that
arrangements could be made to meet the expenses in the telegraph
which will be inconsiderable, and for mounting a transit instru-
ment which would be moderate, we could furnish from the section
where the time from the clock in connexion with the telegraph
make the necessary observations at this end of the line to
determine the longitude at the other end. I believe by rightly timing
the observations I could furnish a transit instrument and chronometer
observer, as one of the officers of the coast survey will attend
to the service when not engaged in field work."

You have felt interest in this subject, and I have no time to lose
in referring to the map now in progress, I lay this before you to as-
certain whether the College will permit the institution to be the point
of observation and furnish the use of the telegraph, in connexion
with a station at the seat of government.

The idea has been, to determine a point in this county, but it seems
more eligible in every respect, to adopt Geneva College for
the objects; and this movement being the first in western New-
York (of the kind,) I would desire much with your aid and appro-
bation to give it such direction.

Very respectfully yours,

J. DELAFIELD.

HALE, President, &c., Geneva.

OAKLANDS, ROSE HILL,
Seneca County, 12th April, 1851.

HON. C. MORGAN,

Secretary of State, &c., Albany.

Dear sir:—In the progress of the survey of the county, discovered that no one point of its geographical boundary was delineated correctly in reference to longitude from any meridian, and there is reason to believe that no one city, town or village in western New-York can be described accurately in regard to longitude.

This is undoubtedly a serious defect, rendering every existing map of this region valueless, excepting as to local surveys.

A correspondence ensued between myself and the survey department at Washington, out of which has grown an arrangement for a series of precise stellar observations; and Professor Walker has been charged with the accomplishment of the desirable object.

I have thus far proceeded in the arrangements under the impression that the College at Geneva would gladly avail itself of the opportunity of a scientific movement, and bear the small expense to be incurred in placing the instruments and connecting the telegraphic wire with the observatory at Washington.

Letters from Professor Bache of the survey department and Professor Walker, estimate the probable expense attending the observations at about two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

This day I have a communication from the President of the Geneva College, stating that it will be impossible to furnish the means to meet the necessary expenditure, and that the Regents of the University would not probably enable the College to indulge in such a desirable an object.

Under these circumstances, when every necessary arrangement for instruments and men of science, is prepared, allow me to enquire whether through your influence and other officers of our state government, an amount so small may not with propriety be derived from some fund for the purpose named. I may possibly over-estimate the value of the object, yet it cannot be creditable to us,

can with precision define its true relative position in regard to established point of longitude.

Very respectfully yours,

J. DELAFIELD.

above letters were duly communicated to the Regents, who only express their regret that they had no funds at their command to accomplish so very desirable a measure. It was agreed that publication in the annual report would be the most fit mode of bringing the subject to the consideration of the Legislature.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REV. SAMUEL LUCKEY ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT HALF CENTURY.

T. R. BECK, *Secretary of the Regents of the University* :

the beginning of a century, when? Dr. Dewey of this city, in a communication contained in the last report of the Regents, has furnished an answer to this question, which so far as I have learned, is generally considered satisfactory. He concludes thus: "Hence, the close of this century (1850) will end the *first fifty* years of the present century, and the *second half* of this century will begin with the first instant of the *eighteen hundred and fifty-one*, or, the *first half* of the century will end with the last instant of December, *eighteen hundred and*

unsatisfactory as this may appear, I had come to a different conclusion, and am not yet convinced that he is right. If I am correct in reckoning my learned and much esteemed friend is just one year in advance of the time.

We have assumed that this century commenced with the *beginning* of the year 1800. Commencing at this point, a simple count will give us *fifty* years at the commencement of 1850, which is the *first half* of the century; and *fifty* years more at the commencement of 1900, which will comprise the *second half* of it. Consequently the middle of the century would be at the point of time which separated between the *last day* of December 1849, and the first of January 1850.

On seeing a solution of the question by so able and accurate scholar as Dr Dewey, which, if correct, would show me to be in error, I was induced to examine his mode of reckoning, in order to be certain, if possible, where the error lies. In doing this I have arrived at the same conclusion as before.

I find the difference between Dr. Dewey's calculation and mine at the starting point. I have assumed that the beginning of the century was at the commencement of 1800. He says, "At the *beginning of eighteen hundred and one*, the nineteenth century began; that eighteen hundred belongs not to the *nineteenth* century." Then is the single point to be settled. If the century commenced at the *beginning* of 1800, then the first half ended at the *beginning* of 1850; but if not till the beginning of 1801, then the *first half* did not end till the *termination* of 1850, or the *beginning* of 1851.

To settle this question, I adopt Dr. Dewey's method, and begin at the commencement of time; or, to shorten the process, at the commencement of the christian era. From the *beginning* of the first century count off one hundred years to complete the first century; the second commences; and so on at the termination of each successive hundred years, a new century commences. Thus, the nineteenth century commenced when the eighteenth was ended. Was it at the beginning of 1800, or 1801? Suppose the system of writing dates, as at the present time, to have commenced at the beginning of the christian era, at what period would men begin to write 100? To ascertain this, let us suppose the years presented to the mind, as they pass, the same as hours are upon the face of a clock, by an imaginary hand commencing its motion at a given point in the circle called the *ring*, and passing regularly over equi-distant points in it till it reaches 100 at the place where it commenced its course. At this point it completes one century, and is in a position to *commence* another. But it is one year behind the figure 1 in its second course. If we may suppose our present practice of writing dates to have been then in use, or adopted at that time, 100 would evidently be written as indicating that the hundredth year was *past*, and not that the period noted by the date belonged to it. And if we suppose the present practice to have been commenced at any after period, it was evidently adopted on this principle. Thus, an event recorded as happening April 16, 101, would be indicated as occurring 101 years and

from the beginning of the era ; and one happening on the 15th of 1800, as having taken place eighteen hundred years and three months from that period, which three months belong to the year written as denoting the years intervening only when it is needed, and can represent an entire year. It evidently cannot be so, till it is ended. So that 1801, to denote the years indicated by the date, began to be written at the commencement of the second century, and was used to designate the dates belonging to the second century, and not to the first. Hence as applicable to the establishment of writing chronological dates, the first year is not called *one*, as Dr. D. has it, but the *second*.

A corollary then is : beginning at the commencement of the era, the dates for the first year were not indicated by any figure representing a year, but by such, if any, as represented periods of time embraced within the year ; *one*, as denoting a year, began to be used at the commencement of the second year ; *two* at the commencement of the third ; *ten* at the commencement of the tenth ; *100* at the commencement of the first year of the second century ; *1800* at the commencement of the first year of the nineteenth century ; and *1850*, at the commencement of the fifty-first year of the nineteenth century, making that period the middle of the

same principle we denote the centenary dates of the nineteenth century by writing 1800. The dates of the first century are denoted by signs and figures representing shorter periods than a century. To represent a century, 100 began to be used at the commencement of the second century, and 200 at the commencement of the third, and so on through the succession. On no other principle can we give any thing like harmony and consistency in our chronological dates.

S. LUCKEY.

Western Jan. 27, 1851.

E.—As the issue of this question depends upon the single point whether the first year of the era was computed in the order of dating as a zero year, or the year *one*, it may be proper to state some reasons in support of the former. One reason is derived from the use of the *Dominical* letters “employed by chronologers to mark several days of the week.” In all the tables containing the

Dominical letters which have come under my notice, the initiation of the era is marked as a *zero* year, the same as the first century thus : years 0, century 0, dominical letter, D. C. The second of the cycle which embraces 28 years, is marked years 1, century 1, dominical letter E. If any reliance is to be placed upon these as evidence of the mode of reckoning time at the commencement of the era, it appears to me conclusive in support of the theory for which I contend.

Again, all writers which have come under my notice place the crucifixion of our Saviour in the year 33. Now, if the mode of reckoning which places this event in 33, did not include a zero year, our Saviour was crucified before He was thirty-three years old, which I believe no one admits.

All the sources of evidence I have examined has tended to conduct me to the same conclusion. I must therefore continue to adhere to the opinion I have adopted until more conclusive proof is adduced to the contrary.

4. CATALOGUE OF PLANTS FOUND GROWING WITHOUT CULTIVATION IN THE VICINITY OF AMENIA SEMINARY, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

[By A. WINCHELL, A. M.]

Ranunculaceæ.

Clematis virginiana. Linn.
verticillaris. D. C.

Anemone nemorosa. Linn.
cylindrica. Gray.
virginiana. Linn.

Hepatica triloba. D. C.
var. 1, *obtusa.* Pursh.
var. 2, *acuta.* Pursh.

Thalictrum anemonoides. Michx.
dioicum. Linn.
cornuti. Linn.

Ranunculus abortivus. Linn.
recurvatus. Poir.
pennsylvanicus. Linn.

Ranunculus fascicularis. Muhl.

repens. Linn.

bulbosus. Linn.

acris. Linn.

Caltha palustris. Linn.

Coptis trifolia. Salisb.

Aquilegia canadensis. Linn.

Actæa rubra. Willd.

alba. Bigel.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Ell.

Magnoliaceæ.

Liriodendron tulipifera. Linn.

Nymphæaceæ.

Nymphæa odorata. Ait.

Nuphar advena. Ait.

Sarraceniaceæ.

Sarracenia purpurea. Linn.

Papaveracæ.

Chelidonium majus. Linn.

Sanguinaria canadensis. Linn.

Fumariaceæ.

Dicentra cucullaria. Torr.

canadensis. Torr.

Corydalis glauca. Pursh.

Cruciferaæ.

Nasturtium hispidum. D. C.

Cardamine hirsuta. Linn.

rhomboidea. D. C.

var. purpurea. Torr. & G.

Dentaria diphylla. Linn.

laciniata. Muhl.

Arabis lyrata. Linn.

hirsuta. Scop.

Arabis lævigata. D. C.

canadensis. Linn.

Barbarea vulgaris. R. Br.

1. *Brassica campestris.*

2. *Cochlearia armoracea*. Linn.
Sisymbrium officinale. Scop.
Sinapis nigra. Linn.
Lepidium virginicum. Linn.
Capsella bursa-pastoris. Moench.
Raphanus raphanistrum. Linn.

Violaceæ.

- Viola rotundifolia*. Michx.
blanda. Willd.
sagittata. Ait.
cucullata. Ait.
palmata. Linn.
pedata. Linn.
muhlenburgii. Torr.
pubescens. Ait.
tricolor, var. *arvensis*. D. C.

Cistaceæ.

- Helianthemum canadense*. Michx.

Droseraceæ.

- Drosera rotundifolia*. Linn.
Parnassia caroliniana. Michx.

Hypericaceæ.

- Hypericum pyramidatum*. Ait.
perforatum.
corymbosum. Muhl.
mutilum. Linn.
canadense. Linn.
Elodea virginica. Nutt.

Caryophyllaceæ.

- Arenaria serpyllifolia*. Linn.
Mœhringia lateriflora. Fenzl.
Stellaria media. Smith.
longifolia. Muhl.
borealis. Bigel.
Cerastium vulgatum. Linn.
viscosum. Linn.
arvense. Linn.

Cerastium oblongifolium. Torr
nutans. Rof.

Silene antirrhina. Linn.
noctiflora. Linn.

pennsylvanica. Michx.

Lychnis githago. Lam.

Saponaria officinalis. Linn.

Mollugo verticillata. Linn.

Illecebraceæ.

Anychia dichotoma. Michx.

Scleranthus annuus. Linn.

Portulacaceæ.

Portulaca oleracea. Linn.

Claytonia virginica. Linn.

caroliniana. Michx.

Malvaceæ.

Abutilon avicennæ. Gaert.

Malva rotundifolia. Linn.

Althæa officinalis. Linn.

Tiliaceæ.

Tilia americana. Linn.

Linaceæ.

Linum usitatissimum. Linn.

Geraniaceæ.

Geranium maculatum. Linn.

robertianum. Linn.

Oxalidaceæ.

Oxalis acetosella. Linn.

violacea. Linn.

stricta. Linn.

Bulsaninaceæ.

Impatiens pallida. Nutt.

fulva. Nutt.

Zanthoxylaceæ.

Zanthoxylum americanum. Mill.

Anacardiaceæ.

- Rhus typhina.* Linn.
glabra. Linn.
venenata. D. C.
toxicodendron. Linn.

Aceraceæ.

- Acer pennsylvanicum.* Linn.
spicatum. Lam.
saccharinum. Wang.
rubrum. Linn.

Celastraceæ.

- Staphylea trifolia.* Linn.
Celastrus scandens. Linn.
Euonymus atropurpureus. Jacq.

Rhamnaceæ.

- Ceanothus americanus.* Linn.

Vitaceæ.

- Vitis labrusca.* Linn.
æstivalis. Michx.
cordifolia. Michx.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Michx.

Polygalaceæ.

- Polygala sanguinea.* Linn.
verticillata. Linn.
paucifolia. Willd.

Leguminosæ.

- Vicia sativa.* Linn.
Amphicarpæa monoica. T. & G.
Robinia pseudacacia. Linn.
Trifolium arvense. Linn.
pratense. Linn.
repens. Linn.
agrarium. Linn.
Melilotus leucantha. Koch.
Desmodium nudiflorum. D. C.
acuminatum. D. C.
pauciflorum. D. C.

Desmodium rotundifolium. D. C.
canadense. D. C.
cuspidatum. T. & G.
paniculatum. D. C.

Lespedeza violacea. Pens.
 var. 1, *divergens.* T. & Gr.
 var. 2, *sessiflora.* T. & Gr.
hirta. Ell.
capitata. Michx.

Baptisia tinctoria. R. Br.

Cassia marilandica. Linn.
chamaecrista. Linn.
nictitans. Linn.

Rosaceæ.

Prunus americana. Marshall.
Cerasus virginiana. D. C.
serotina. D. C.

Spiræa opulifolia. Linn.
salicifolia. Linn.
tomentosa. Linn.

Geum virginianum. D. C.
strictum. Ait.
rivale. Linn.

Agrimonia eupatoria. Linn.

Potentilla norvegica. Linn.
canadensis. Linn.
argentea. Linn.
fruticosa. Linn.

Fragaria virginiana. Ehrh.

Rubus odoratus. Linn.
triflorus. Richards.
strigosus. Michx.
occidentalis. Linn.
villosus. Ait.
canadensis. Linn.
hispidus. Linn.

Rosa carolina. Linn.
lucida. Ehrh.
blanda. Ait.

- Rosa rubiginosa.* Linn.
Crataegus crus galli. Linn.
 coccinea. Linn.
 punctata. Jacq.
Pyrus arbutifolia. Linn.
 coronaria. Linn.
 americana. D C.
Amelanchier canadensis. T. & Gr.
 var. 1, *botryapium.* T. & Gr.
 var. 2, *oblongifolia.* T. & Gr.

Onagracea.

- Epilobium angustifolium.* Linn.
 coloratum. Muhl.
 molle. Torr.
 palustre. Linn.
Oenothera biennis. Linn.
 fruticosa. Linn.
 pumila. Linn.
Ludwigia palustris. Ell.
Circæa lutetiana. Linn.
 alpina. Linn!

Grossulacea.

- Ribes cynosbati.* Linn.
 lacustre. Poir.
 floridum. Linn.
 rubrum. Linn.

Cucurbitacea.

- Sicyos angulatus.* Linn.

Crassulacea.

- Penthorum sedoides.* Linn.

Saxifragacea.

- Saxifraga virginiensis.* Michx.
 pennsylvanica. Linn.
Heuchera americana. Linn.
Mitella diphylla. Linn.
Tiaralla cordifolia. Linn.
Chrysoplenum americanum. Schwei.

Hamamelaceæ.

Hamamelis virginica. Linn.

Umbelliferae.

Hydrocotyle umbellata. Linn.

Sanicula Marilandica. Linn.

Cicuta maculata. Linn.

Sium latifolium. Linn.

Cryptotaenia canadensis. D. C.

Zizia cordata. Koch.

aurca. Koch.

Thaspium atropurpureum. Nutt.

Conioselenium canadense. T. & Gr.

Archangelica atropurpurea. Hoff.

Archangelica hirsuta. T. & Gr.

Pastinaca sativa. Linn.

Daucus carota. Linn.

Osmorhiza longistylis. D. C.

brevistylis. D. C.

Conium maculatum. Linn.

Araliaceæ.

Aralia racemosa. Linn.

nudicaulis. Linn.

Panax quinquefolium. Linn.

trifolium. Linn.

Cornaceæ.

Cornus alternifolia. Linn.

stolonifera. Michx.

paniculata. L'Herit.

sericea. Linn.

florida. Linn.

Caprifoliaceæ.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. Michx.

Lonicera sempervirens. Ait.

parviflora. Linn.

ciliata. Muhl.

Diervilla trifida. Moench.

Triosteum perfoliatum. Linn.

Sambucus pubens. Michx.

canadensis. Linn.

- Viburnum** prunifolium. Linn.
 lentago. Linn.
 pubescens. Pursh.
 acerifolium. Linn.
 opulus. Linn.

Rubiaceæ.

- Galium** aparine. Linn.
 trifidum. Linn.
 asprellum. Michx.
 triflorum. Michx.
 pilosum. Ait.
 Circaezans. Michx.
 boreale. Linn.

- Cephalanthus** occidentalis. Linn.
Mitchella repens. Linn.
Hedyotis coerulea. Hook.

Compositæ.

- Vernonia** noveboracense. Willd.
Eupatorium purpureum. Linn.
 teucrifolium. Willd.
 sessifolium. Linn.
 perfoliatum. Linn.
 ageratoides. Linn. f.

- Tussilago** farfara. Linn.
Sericocarpus conyzoides. Nees.
Aster corymbosus. Ait.
 macrophyllus. Linn.
 patens. Ait.
 levis. Willd.
 cordifolius. Willd.
 miser. Linn.
 simplex. Willd.
 tenuifolius. Linn.
 puniceus. Linn.
 prenanthoides. Muhl.
 novæ-angliæ. Linn.
Diplopappus cornifolius. Darl.
Erigeron canadense. Linn.
 bellidifolium. Muhl.

Erigeron philadelphicum. Linn.
annuum. Pers.
strigosum. Muhl.

Solidago bicolor. Linn.
 latifolia. Linn.
 caesia. Linn.
 arguta. Ait.
 nemoralis. Ait.
 gigantea. Ait.
 lanceolata. Linn.

Inula helenium. Linn.

Ambrosia trifida. Linn.
 artemisiæfolia. Linn.

Xanthium strumarium. Linn.

Rudbeckia lanciniata. Linn.

Helianthus giganteus. Linn.

strumosus. Linn.

divaricatus. Linn.

tuberosus Linn.

Bidens frondosa. Linn.

connata. Muhl.

cernua. Linn.

chrysanthemoides. Michx.

Helenium autumnale. Linn.

Maruta cotula. D. C.

Anthemis arvensis. Linn.

Achillea millefolium. Linn.

Leucanthemum vulgare. Lam.

Tanacetum vulgare. Linn.

3. **Gnaphalium decurrens.** Ives.

polycephalum. Mx.

uliginosum. Linn.

purpureum. Linn.

Antennaria margaritica. R. Br.

plantaginifolia. R. Br.

Erechtites hieracifolia. Raf.

Senecio aureus. Linn.

Centaurea cyanus. Linn.

Cirsium lanceolatum. Scop.

Cirsium discolor. Spreng.
muticum. Michx.
pumilum. Spreng.
arvense. Scop.

Lappa major. Gaert.

Krigia virginica. Willd.

Cynthia virginica. Don.

Cichorium intybus. Linn.

Hieracium canadense. Michx.

scabrum. Michx.

gronovii. Linn.

venosum. Linn.

Hieracium paniculatum. Linn.

Nabalus albus. Hook.

altissimus. Hook.

fraseri. D. C.

Taraxacum dens-leonis. Desf.

Lactuca elongata. Muhl.

Mulgedium acuminatum. D. C.

leucophaeum. D. C.

Sonchus oleraceus. Linn.

Lobeliaceae.

Lobelia kalmia. Linn.

spicata. Lam.

siphylitica. Linn.

cardinalis. Linn.

inflata. Linn.

Campanulaceae

Campanula rotundifolia. Linn.

americana. Linn.

Specularia perfoliata. A. D. C.

Ericaceae.—1. *Ericinæ.*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. Spreng.

Clethra alnifolia. Linn.

Epigaea repens. Linn.

Andromeda racemosa. Linn.

ligustrina. Muhl.

Rhododendron nudiflorum. Torr.
maximum. Linn.

Kalmia latifolia. Linn.
glauca. Ait.

2. *Vaccineæ.*

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum. Lam.
stamineum. Linn.
oxycoccus. Linn.

Gaylussacia frondosa. Torr & Gr.
resinosa. Torr & Gr.

3. *Pyroleæ.*

Pyrola rotundifolia. Linn.
elliptica. Nutt.
secunda. Linn.

Chimaphila umbellata. Nutt.
maculata. Pursh.

4. *Monotropeæ.*

Monotropa uniflora. Linn.
lanuginosa. Michx.

Aquifoliaceæ.

Prinos verticillatus. Linn.

Plantaginaceæ.

Plantago major. Linn.
lanceolata. Linn.
virginica. Linn.

Primulaceæ.

Trientalis americana. Pursh.
Lysimachia stricta. A. N.
quadrifolia. Linn.
ciliata. Linn.
thyrsiflora. Linn.

Orobanchaceæ.

Orobanche uniflora. Linn.

Scrophulariaceæ.

Verbascum blattaria. Linn.

- Verbascum thapsus.* Linn.
Scrophularia marilandica. Linn.
Linaria vulgaris. Moench.
Chelone glabra. Linn.
Mimulus ringens. Linn.
Gratiola virginica. Linn.
Veronica serpyllifolia. Linn.
 officinalis. Linn.
 beccabunga. Linn.
 var. americana. Torr.
 anagallis. Linn.
 peregrina. Linn.
 arvensis. Linn.
 virginica. Linn.
Gerardia tenuifolia. Vahl.
 pedicularia. Linn.
 flava. Pursh.
 quercifolia. Pursh.
Castilleja coccinea. Spreng.
Pedicularis canadensis. Linn.
Melampyrum americanum. Mx.

Verbenaceæ.

- Verbena hastata.* Linn.
 urticifolia. Linn.
Phryma leptostachya. Linn.

Labiata.

- Isanthus cœruleus.* Michx.
Mentha viridis. Linn.
 piperita. Linn.
 canadensis. Linn.
Lycopus sinuatus. Ell.
 virginicus. Linn.
Pycnanthemum incanum. Michx.
 linifolium. Pursh.
Origanum vulgare. Linn.
Collinsonia canadensis. Linn.
Hedeoma pulegioides. Pers.
Micromeria glabella. Benth.

- Micromeria* var. *angustifolia*. Torr.
Melissa clinopodium. Benth.
 officinalis. Linn.
Prunella vulgaris. Linn.
Scutellaria pilosa. Michx.
 nervosa. Pursh.
 galericulata. Linn.
 lateriflora. Linn.
Lophanthus nepetoides. Benth.
 scrophulariaefolius. Benth.
Nepeta cataria. Linn.
 glechoma. Benth.
Lamium amplexicaule. Linn.
Leonurus cardiaca. Linn.
Marrubium vulgare. Linn.
Trichostema dichotoma. Linn.

Boraginaceæ.

- Echium vulgare*. Linn.
Lithospermum arvensis. Linn.
Myosotis arvensis. Sibth.
Symphitum officinale. Linn.
Cynoglossum officinale. Linn.
 morrisoni. D. C.
Echinosperrum lappula. Lehm.
Convolvulus arvensis. Linn.
 panduratus. Linn.
Calystegia sepium. R. Br.
 spithamæa. Pursh.
Cuscuta gronovii. Choisy.

Solanaceæ.

- Datura stramonium*. Linn.
 var. *tatula*. Torr.
Physalis viscosa. Linn.
Solanum dulcamara. Linn.
 nigrum. Linn.

Gentianaceæ.

- Gentiana saponaria*. Linn.
 quinqueflora. Lam.
 criiuita. Frœl.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Linn.

Apocynaceæ.

Apocynum androsæmifolium. Linn.

Asclepiadaceæ.

Asclepias cornuti. Decaisne.

purpurascens. Linn.

quadrifolia. Jacq.

incarnata. Linn.

tuberosa. Linn.

Oleaceæ.

Fraxinus americana. Linn.

sambucifolia. Lam.

pubescens. Walt.

Ligustrum vulgare. Linn.

Aristolochiaceæ.

Asarum canadense. Linn.

Chenopodiaceæ.

Chenopodium hybridum. Linn.

album. Linn.

Roubieva botrys. J. Carey.

anthelmintica.

var. ambrosioides. Spach.

Blitum capitatum. Linn.

Amaranthaceæ.

Amaranthus hybridus. Linn.

græcizans. Linn.

Polygonaceæ.

Polygonum orientale. Linn.

fagopyrum. Linn.

convolvulus. Linn.

cilinode. Michx.

dumetorum. Linn.

sagittatum. Linn.

amphibium. Linn.

var. 1, aquaticum. Linn.

persicaria. Linn.

hydropiperoides. Michx.

Polygonum hydropiper. Linn.
virginianum. Linn.

Polygonum aviculare. Linn.

4. *careyi.* Olney.

Rumex crispus. Linn.

obtusifolius. Linn.

acetosella. Linn..

Phytolaccaceæ.

Phytolacca decandra. Linn.

Lauraceæ.

Sassafras officinale. Nees.

Benzoin odoriferum.- Nees.

Thymelaceæ.

Dirca palustris. Linn.

Santalaceæ.

Comandra umbellata. Nutt.

Nyssa multiflora. Wang.

Ulmaceæ.

Ulmus americana. Linn.

fulva. Michx.

Callitrichaceæ.

Callitriche verna. Linn.

Euphorbiaceæ.

Euphorbia hypericifolia. Linn.

maculata. Linn.

Acalypha virginica. Linn.

Juglandaceæ.

Juglans nigra. Linn.

cinerea. Linn.

Carya alba. Nutt.

tomentosa. Nutt.

amara. Nutt.

Cupuliferæ.

Ostrya virginica. Willd.

Carpinus americana. Michx.

Corylus americana. Walt.
 rostrata. Ait.

Quercus tinctoria. Bartr.
 rubra. Linn.
 palustris Du Roi.
 ilicifolia. Wang.
 alba. Linn.

Quercus montana. Willd.
 prinoides. Willd.

Fagus ferruginea. Ait.

Castanea vesca.

var. *americana.* Michx.

Myricaceæ.

Myrica cerifera. Linn.

Comptonia asplenifolia. Ait.

Betulaceæ.

Betula excelsa. Ait.

papyracea. Ait.

nigra. Linn.

Alnus serrulata. Willd.

Salicaceæ.

Salix candida. Willd.

pumila. Marshall.

discolor. Muhl.

cordata. Muhl.

rostrata. Richards.

vitellina. Linn.

nigra. Marshall.

Populus tremuloides. Michx.

grandidentata. Michx.

Platanaceæ.

Platanus occidentalis. Linn.

Urticaceæ.

Morus alba. Linn.

rubra. Linn.

Humulus lupulus. Linn.

Cannabis sativa. Linn.

Urtica dioica. Linn.

urens. Linn.

Urtica canadensis. Linn.

Adike pumila. Raf.

Boehmeria cylindrica. Willd.

Coniferae.

Pinus strobus. Linn.

canadensis. Linn.

pendula. Ait.

Thuya occidentalis. Linn.

Cupressus thuyoides. Linn.

Juniperus communis. Linn.

Taxus canadensis. Willd.

Araceae.

Arisaema triphyllum. Torr.

dracontium. Schott.

Symplocarpus foetidus. Salisb.

Acorus calamus. Linn.

Lemnaceae.

Lemna minor. Linn.

gibba. Linn.

Typhaceae.

Typha latifolia. Linn.

Sparganium simplex. Huds.

Naiadaceae.

Najas canadensis. Michx.

Potamogeton lucens. Linn.

perfoliatus. Linn.

pauciflorus. Pursh.

Alismaceae.

Alisma plantago. Linn.

Sagittaria sagittifolia. Linn.

Orchidaceae.

Liparis lilifolia. Richard.

Corallorhiza multiflora. Nutt.

Orchis spectabilis. Linn.

Platanthera bracteata. Torr.

flava. Gray.

hyperborea. Lindl.

lacera. Gray.

Platanthera fimbriata. Lindl.
Pogonia verticillata. Nutt.
Calopogon pulchellus. R. Br.
Spiranthes gracilis. Bigel.
Spiranthes cernua. L. C. Rich.
Goodyera pubescens. R. Br.
Cypripedium parviflorum. S. I.
 acaule. Ait.

Hypoxidaceæ.

Hypoxis erecta. Linn.

Iridaceæ.

Iris versicolor. Linn.
Sisyrinchium bermudiana.
 var. 1, *anceps.* Gr.
 var. 2, *mucronatum.* Gr.

Dioscoreaceæ.

Dioscorea villosa. Linn.

Smilacææ.

Smilax rotundifolia. Linn.
 herbacea. Linn.
 lasioneuron? Hook.
Trillium erectum. Linn.
Medeola virginica. Linn.

Liliaceæ.

Asparagus officinalis. Linn.
Smilacina stelletta. Desf.
 trifolia. Desf.
 racemosa. Desf.
 bifolia. Schult.
Polygonatum multiflorum. Ait.
Ornithogalum umbellatum. Linn.
Allium canadense. Kalm.
Lilium philadelphicum. Linn.
 canadense. Linn.
 superbum. Linn.
Erythronium americanum. Smith.

Melanthaceæ.

Veratrum viride. Ait.
Chamaelirium luteum. Gray.
Uvularia perfoliata. Linn.
 sessifolia. Linn.

Streptopus roseus. Michx.

Juncaceæ.

Luzula campestris. D. C.

pilosa. Willd.

Juncus effusus. Linn.

filiformis. Linn.

acuminatus. Michx.

bufonius. Linn.

tenuis. Willd.

Pontederiaceæ.

Pontederia cordata. Linn.

Cyperaceæ.

Cyperus diandrus. Torr.

inflexus. Muhl.

strigosus. Linn.

filiculmis. Vahl.

Eleocharis palustris. R. Br.

olivacea. Torr.

obtusa. Schult.

acicularis. R. Br.

tenuis. Schult.

Hemicarpha subaquarrosa. Nees.

Scirpus planifolius. Muhl.

lacustris. Linn.

atrovirens. Muhl.

eriophorum. Michx.

Eriophorum polystachion. Linn.

angustifolium. Roth.

Isolepis capillaris. Roem. and Schultz.

Rhynchospora alba. Vahl.

Carex polytrichoides. Muhl.

bromoides. Schk.

teretiusecula. Good.

vulpinoidea. Michx.

stipata. Muhl.

cephalophora. Muhl.

rosea. Schk.

stellulata. Good.

- Carex scoparia.* Schk.
 festucacea. Schk.
 vulgaris. Fries.
 stricta. Lam.
 crinita. Lam.
 granularis. Muhl.
 gracillima. Schro.
 plantaginea. Lam.
 digitalis? Willd.
 anceps. Willd.
 pennsylvanica. Lam.
 pubescens. Muhl.
 scabrata. Schro.
 flava. Linn.
 striata. Michx.
 pseudo-cyperus. Linn.
 hystericina. Willd.
 tentaculata. Muhl.
 retrorsa. Schw.

Gramineae.

- Leersia oryzoides.* Swartz.
Phleum pratense. Linn.
Phalaris arundinacea. Linn.
Holcus lanatus. Linn.
Anthoxanthum odoratum. Linn.
Panicum sanguinale. Linn.
 glabrum. Gaud.
 crus-galli. Linn.
 latifolium. Linn.
 clandestinum. Linn.
 capillare. Linn.
 dichotomum. Linn.
 prolificum. Lam.
Pennisetum glaucum. R. Br.
 viride. R. Br.
Muhlenburgia diffusa. Schreb.
 sobolifera. Trin.
 glomerata. Trin.
 mexicana. Trin.

- Vilfa vaginæflora.* Torr.
Agrostis vulgaris. With.
 alba. Linn.
 scabra. Willd.
 canina. Linn.
Eleusine indica. Gaert.
Danthonia spicata. Beauv.
Poa annua. Linn.
 compressa. Linn.
 serotina. Ehrh.
Glyceria fluitans. R. Br.
 nervata. Trin.
Dactylis glomerata. Linn.
Bromus secalinus. Linn.
 kalmii. Gray.
Koeleria pennsylvanica. D. C.
 truncata. Torr.
Festuca nutans. Willd.
Elymus hystrix. Linn.
Andropogon scoparius. Muhl.
 furcatus. Muhl.
 Equisetacea.
Equisetum arvense. Linn.
 sylvaticum. Linn.
 hyemale.
 Filices.
Polypodium vulgare. Linn.
Pteris aquilina. Linn.
Platyloma atropurpurea. I. Sm.
Adiantum pedatum. Linn.
Doodia virginica. Presl.
Asplenium trichomanes. Linn.
 ebeneum. Ait.
 thelypteroides. Michx.
 Stix-foemina. R. Br.
Antigramma rhizophylla. I. Sm.
Aspidium marginale. Swartz.
 cristatum. Swartz.
 dilatatum. Swartz.

Aspidium novaboracense. Willd.
acrostichoides. Swartz.

Onoclea sensibilis. Linn.

Woodsia ilvensis. R. Br.
obtusa. Torr.

Dicksonia pilosiuscula. Willd.

Osmunda claytoniani. Linn.

cinnamomea. Linn.

spectabilis. Willd.

Botrichium lunarioides. Swartz.

Lycopodiaceæ.

Lycopodium lucidulum. Michx.

clavatum. Linn.

complanatum. Linn.

Selaginella apus. Spring.

Isoëtaceæ.

Isoetes lacustris. Linn.

Characeæ.

Chara vulgaris. Linn.

NOTES.

1. *Brassica campestris.* Found in an old field, where probably been once cultivated.
2. *Cochlearia armoracea.* An aquatic variety of this occurs, we do not find described in the books.
3. *Gnaphalium decurrens.* This plant is not confined to the prescribed by Torrey; it grows abundantly in *Amenia*.
4. *Polygonum careyi.* This is not described in Torrey's *Flora* Y., but I am clearly satisfied that the plant occurs in *Amenia*. I have seen it only in a single locality.

In regard to this list, I wish to add a few observations:

1. The nomenclature and arrangement are adopted from Torrey's *Catalogue of the State Herbarium*. The only additional name is *Polygonum careyi*, Olney, and *Chara vulgaris*. Linn.

2. My herborizations about *Amenia Seminary*, were interrupted about the first of October, by my departure for the south. M

of the late autumnal plants, and especially of the difficult Asters, was consequently imperfect.

With the exception of about half a dozen species, every plant has been collected and analyzed by myself, and with the aid of a few species of Solidago, Aster and Salix, and four or five Grasses, I think I may place considerable confidence in the results.

I have preserved, also, the exact locality and times of flowering of the plants, but thought these facts would add but little to the catalogue and therefore omit them.

Specimens of all these plants, together with others collected in New Jersey, have been arranged and labelled, and left in Armenia for the use of classes in Botany.

I remain very respectfully.

A. WINCHELL.

EXTREMES OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AS INDICATED BY THE BAROMETER ON THE 23D OF DECEMBER, 1850, AND ON THE 19TH JANUARY FOLLOWING, TAKEN AT 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE LEVEL.

[By JOEL W. ANDREWS, Albany.]

, 10, A. M., Barometer.....	28.696 inches.
, 10, A. M., do	30.824 do

At the time of this first observation, it was announced by telegraph, from different parts of the State, and from other states eastward, that the barometers had fallen rapidly to a lower grade than they had ever been known for a number of years past. The result that quickly followed, was a severe gale at Montreal and Burlington, Vt., as stated in the public journals, "The storm is said to have been more severe than any experienced in 20 years" This gale and storm extended as far as the Canadas, north—from thence to New Jersey,

Another observation may perhaps be worthy of remark at this time, for some future caution or premonitor: that is, in case this sudden fall of the barometer had occurred at any time during the sun's greatest declination, the consequences would, in all probability, be

ording to the science of meteorology, have terminated in a destructive tornado, similar to some of those in tropical climates, instead of a severe gale as it was called.

The second extremity of Jan. 19th has not yet been noticed in the public prints where meteorological observations have been made as I have seen, although it is one of more rare occurrences in this section of country than the former. Let the observation of the 19th January be reduced to tide level, the height of the barometer column would have been 30.934 inches, which is a greater height of the barometer than is to be found registered among any other meteorological observations of former years in the United States; that is, when compared by the standard.

In order to adopt this meteorological observation to any scientific purpose, it is necessary to know how the barometer I used compared with an accurate standard, (a mountain barometer.) By comparing it with one of Newman's standard barometers of London, at Columbia College, the result was thus: For capillary attraction, 0.016 inch, which, if added to the above tide level observation, amounts to 30.97 inches, the true height of the barometer on the 19th of January.

Now if this observation has been made correctly, it is evident from experiment that the atmospheric pressure or weight on this side of the earth's surface, at the level of the sea at that time, was equal to the weight of an ocean of quicksilver 30.97 inches deep.

6. COMMUNICATION FROM JOEL W. ANDREWS, OF ALBANY, ON SUBJECT OF BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY HIM IN 1850, DURING HIS JOURNEY FROM ALBANY TO MOUNT WASHINGTON AND RETURNING, RECORDED IN HIS JOURNAL, FEBRUARY 1851.

Albany, January 15, 1851.

Dr. T. R. BECK,

Secretary of the Regents of the University, S. N. Y.

Sir,—In the month of July last I made a journey from this city to the White Mountains in the State of New Hampshire, for the

taking barometric observations to ascertain the elevation of Washington and several other sections of the country in that position, above the level of the sea.

When I undertook it I had no idea that the results of my observations would ever be considered worthy of public notice, or even be fit for publication.

After my return, I was requested to present a report of my observations to Professor Ebenezer Emmons, for his examination, which I did in the month of September following.

After he had examined them to his satisfaction, he laid them before the Faculty of Hopkins of Williams College; his opinion and statement are given hereafter. In the month of November, Professor Emmons thought proper to forward the same to Professor Silliman of New Haven, for publication in his journal, which he did in his last issue for January, 1851.

I made a full report in detail upon the manner and plan of taking barometric observations in order to give as satisfactory results as possible.

A short time after I had got my report completed, I came across Jackson's barometric observations of Mount Washington in 1840, which are given in his geological survey of New Hampshire.

On comparing our results together, I found that the difference was so great that in case I should interfere with his measurement, there would be objections against publishing them, therefore I did not give the report in full, only the barometric heights of the different stations and the sum of the whole without any additional explanation of the difference between the two results.

I will now give you my report in full for your examination, to the best use of as you may think proper.

At Albany, No. 42 High street, one hundred feet above tide on the Hudson river, on the 25th of July, by stage, for the Catskill Mountains; I took with me a mountain barometer of the following description: Calibre of the tube 0.29 of an inch, glass standard and zero point to adjust the level of the mercury at each ob-

servation, attached thermometer let into the instrument and covered with glass to equalize the temperature. By comparing it with one of Newman's standard barometers at Columbia College, the difference was thus for capillary attraction 0.035 inch less than the standard.

I will here remark that as these observations were not intended for the first place for public use, it will be perceived by the following tabulation a number of observations have been omitted; for instance there should have been one taken on leaving the Connecticut river before leaving for Littleton: and again, another should have been taken at the White Mountain House before I left on my return to Littleton, which would have given me double observations from the Connecticut river. I consider it equally important to ascertain the grade of the rivers, as I do the elevation of tables or mountains from which they flow; and also the upper limit of several kinds of vegetation should have been particularly noticed. The boiling point by the thermometer and several other experiments on atmospheric density, &c., I might have performed to advantage if I had intended my experiments for publication.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION, 1860.

Attached.

Place of Observation, 1860.	Distance in miles.	Day.	Hour.	Barometer.	Ther.	Attached.
Albany, No. 42 High street,.....	.....	July 25,	6 A. M.	29.944	74°	100 feet above tide water in Hudson river, weather fair
East Kensington, Vermont,.....	28	do	2 P. M.	29.386	50°	Stage tavern, on the ground. [and calm.]
South Shaftsbury, do.....	5	do	do	29.294	70°	Post-office, do
Shaftsbury Centre, do.....	2	do	6	29.928	70°	do do
Arlington, do.....	7	do	7	29.408	64°	do do
Manchester, do.....	8	do	9	29.380	67°	Stage tavern, first floor.
do do.....	.....	July 26,	6 A. M.	29.280	61°	do do weather fair.
East Dorset, do.....	6	do	7	29.400	62°	Post-office, on the ground, about three-quarters of a mile
North Dorset, do.....	4	do	do	29.442	62°	do do [from the summit level of the
Danby, do.....	4	do	do	29.480	64°	do do sources of the Mattenkill and
Wallingford, do.....	9	do	do	29.576	65°	do do [other creek streams.
East Rutland Village, do.....	9	do	12 Noon.	29.510	70°	Putnam & Bryant's Hotel.
do do.....	.....	do	6 P. M.	29.450	68°	do do
Mussey's Tavern, do.....	3	do	7	29.448	64°	Foot of the Green Mountain, west side. [Queechy river.
Sherburne, do.....	9	do	10	28.900	59°	Rufus Richardson's tavern, east side, descending the
do do.....	.....	July 27,	6 A. M.	28.916	60°	do do do weather fair & calm.
Bridgewater Valley, do.....	11	do	9	28.284	68°	Near the Queechy river, weather fair and calm.
Worcester, do.....	8	do	10½	28.466	73°	Stage House, do
White River Junction, do.....	10	do	8	28.802	76°	Level of White and Connecticut rivers.
Bath, New Hampshire, do.....	45	do	8	29.540	79°	By railroad to Wells river, 40 miles, thence by stage to
Littleton, do.....	15	do	9	29.342	68°	Cobleigh's Hotel, 2d story. [Bath, 6 miles—Bath Hotel.
do do.....	.....	July 28,	7 A. M.	29.212	62°	do do do weather fair and calm. [Ground.
Carroll, do.....	20	do	2 Noon.	28.456	74°	White's White Mount. House, near the Ammonoosuc R.
do do.....	.....	July 30,	7½ A. M.	28.410	71°	Start for Mt. Washington on horseback, accompanied by
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	8	do	9½	28.120	76°	Mr. Clemence, of South
Foot of the Mountain, do do.....	3	do	11½	27.304	72°	Sky overcast all day. [Amesbury, Mass.
Fabyan's Camp,.....	14	do	11½	28.100	69°	do do
Summit of Mount Washington,.....	1½	do	1½ P. M.	28.044	64°	About half way up the mountain, in ever green woods, [set the barometer six feet below the summit, to
Reversing, same way.	.....	do	3½	28.100	65°	screen it from the wind.
Fabyan's Camp,.....	.....	do	4½	27.304	72°	do do
Foot of the Mountain,.....	.....	do	5½	28.114	72°	do do
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	.....	do	7	28.400	70°	do do
White Mountain House,.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	do do

BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS.—(CONTINUED.)

SECOND DAY. Second trip to Mount Washington by way of Mount Pleasant.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION, 1880.	Distance in miles.	Day.	Hour.	Barom- eter.	Ther.	Attached.
White Mountain House,.....	July 31.	8 A. M.	28,486	80°	Weather, fair and calm all day. Upper limit of trees.
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	3	do	9.40 do	28,210	78°	
Summit of Mount Pleasant,.....	4	do	12 Noon.	28,410	73°	
do Mount Washington,.....	2	do	3 P. M.	29,182	68°	
<i>Returning by way of Fabry's Camp.</i>						
Fabry's Camp,.....	do	do	28,180	72°	
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	.....	do	6.4 do	28,164	73°
White Mountain House,.....	.....	do	8 do	28,490	72°

now in order to obtain accurate results from the foregoing observations it is necessary if possible, to ascertain how much would have been variation of the barometer by atmospheric changes during the time passing from one station to another, especially where but one barometer is used, the only opportunity I had, was to observe the variation during the three nights on the way, which were as follows: The first was at Manchester, the barometer was 0.04 of an inch lower in the morning. The second variation was during my six days stop at East Rutland village, which was 0.06 of an inch lower. The second night at Sherburne, the variation was 0.016 of an inch lower in the morning. The third night at Littleton, the variation in the morning was 0.000. By the sum of these variations it will be seen that the difference between Manchester and Littleton as observed on the third night, and half a day at East Rutland, was only 0.004 of an inch less at Littleton. I am thus far satisfied that the variation of the barometer during three days was but trifling, while the whole range during three successive nights did not exceed 0.06 of an inch. I made no correction for latitude, for it has been already ascertained by experiment that between the parallels of 40 and 45° north latitude, the variation of the mean height of the barometer is but 0.03 of an inch, that is along the western coast of the Atlantic.

Now calculate the height of Mount Washington as follows, by the sum of two observations:

The first from tide water in the Hudson river, to the White Mountain house, in the town of Carroll, New Hampshire, I find has an elevation of 1622.296 feet.

The second from the White Mountain House to the summit of Mount Washington by way of Mount Pleasant, on the 31st of July, has an elevation of 4874.322 feet above the White Mountain house, the sum added together would make the elevation of Mount Washington 6496.618 feet above tide water at Albany, as indicated by the barometer.

I will now give the statement and opinion of Professor Hopkins, as before mentioned.

“ WILLIAMSTOWN, 20th Oct., 1850.

DR. EMMONS—I have just applied the observations of Mr. Andrews, the formula which I commonly use, the formula of Biot. Mr. A. seems to consider the second day's observations the most reliable, I have taken the observations of that day, and make the

" altitude somewhat less than he has made it. According
 " reckoning, the height of the mountain above the White M
 " house, is 4820.892 ft. This formula does not take into
 " any variation in the force of gravity, which Mr. Andrews
 " has done; still I should think the difference from this cau
 " be very trifling. I have observations at the corresponding
 " this place, but our barometers would not probably agree.
 " pared your portable with mine in the summer, but I can
 " find my notes. I should like to see Mr. Andrews' proces
 " he is entitled to great credit for the observations.

" From truly yours,

S. HOPKINS

I will here say that the formula I use is that of Dr. Hutton
 the use of Logarithms. According to that I make the
 Mount Washington to be 262 feet higher than it is now
 upon the late maps, and by the calculation of Professor Hop
 198 feet higher.

I have before alluded to Dr. Jackson's observations. I
 insert them in order that they may be compared with mine
 sary:

Date.	Hour.	Place of observation.	Barome- ter.
1840.			
August 21,	6.40 A. M.	Crawford's House,	23.324
" "	8.24 "	Mt. Clinton Swamp,	26.250
" "	9.23 "	Mt. Pleasant,	26.760
" "	10 "	Mt. Franklin,	25.632
" "	11½ "	Summit of Mount Washington, ...	24.364
<i>Returning.</i>			
" "	1 P. M.	Summit of Mount Washington, ...	24.360
" "	3.5 "	Mt. Franklin,	25.40
" "	4 "	Mt. Pleasant,	25.475
" "	4½ "	Mt. Clinton Swamp,	25.940
" "	5 "	Crawford's House,	28.100

Here are five stations taken, with observations taken twice
 station. Now if the atmospheric pressure was stationary,
 stated to be, then the rising of the barometer by descending
 equal to the falling by ascending to and from the same stati
 comparing these last observations, it will be readily perce
 out of ten observations no two were alike. The two o
 Washington were near enough, but all the others were too

correct results; yet notwithstanding the difference between our measurements, it is now sufficiently ascertained by experiment that Mount Washington, in latitude $44^{\circ} 16' N.$, has a greater elevation than any other mountain summit between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, east and west, or between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north and south. I saw a quantity of snow on the 31st of July, at the time I took my barometric observations, and by comparing the mean temperatures of this elevation with other local causes which have a tendency to lower the temperature, I have made the calculation that Mount Washington is within 1,000 or 2,000 feet of the line of perpetual snow.

I have measured several heights in this city which had been previously ascertained by leveling, using the same barometer employed in these observations, and working by the same formula, with perfectly satisfactory results. Hence my confidence in the correctness of my measurement of Mt. Washington.

JOEL W. ANDREWS,
Albany, N. Y.

7. THE STORM OF THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1850, AT DUBLIN.

[From the Boston Daily Evening Traveller of June 19, 1850.]

The following account by the distinguished president of Trinity College, Dublin, of the remarkable tornado which passed over that city on the 18th of April, will, we think, be very interesting to our scientific readers, as it so strongly confirms the rotary theory of our eminent meteorologist, Wm. Redfield, Esq. of New-York; which theory, indeed, seems to be the only one capable of affording a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena attending the storm.

Although the storm at Dublin was of short duration, and the barometer was there but little affected, there is reason to suppose it was very extensive, as we learn by the newspapers that a Philadelphia ship, on her voyage from Liverpool, in lat. of about 49° , lon. 24° , experienced a gale throughout the 18th, of such violence as in four hours to depress the barometer 1.6 inches or to 27.6, a depression (supposing the instrument to be correct) as great as we can recollect. In

Boston, the barometer was on the 18th nearly stationary at inches, the wind being light early in the day from the NW, from the NE, and the sky clear.

"At the last meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, the Rev. Lloyd, D. D., the president, made the following observations on the recent destructive storm in Dublin :

"Having watched attentively the progress of the late storm, I have collected some facts relative to it from the records of the observatory, and from other sources, I avail myself of the present opportunity to lay them before the Academy. The phenomena were of a nature very unusual (I may say unexampled) in these climates, that it is desirable that some notice of them, however imperfect, should be placed on record, and the present summary of facts is offered chiefly in that view, that it may serve as a nucleus to a more complete one. I cannot, of course, limit myself to those which have an immediate bearing on the subject.

"From the tracings of the self-registering anemometer at Trinity College, it appears that on the 17th, and during the morning of the 18th, the wind blew gently from the S. W. Towards the latter day, it gradually veered to the S., and continued in that point until the arrival of the storm. This veering of the wind, however, appears to have been confined to the lower current. The deflection of the upper current, as estimated by the motion of the barometer, was nearly SW.

"The first indications of the approach of the storm were observed soon after 3 o'clock. Massive *cumuli* were seen forming in the western portion of the sky. These became denser as they approached, until they formed a mass of an ash-gray color, projected on a background of a paler tint, while the rugged outlines from the mass, of the peculiar form (between *cirrus* and *cumulus*) which indicates a high degree of electrical tension, showed plainly that a storm was approaching. About half-past 3 o'clock it burst forth. The flashes of lightning (generally forked) succeeded one another with rapidity, and at the same time the roar of the thunder seemed continuous. Some persons who observed the phenomenon from a distance, were able to distinguish two strata of oppositely electrical clouds and to see the electrical charges passing between them.

berto the wind was light, and there was that peculiar close-
the air which is the result of high temperature and excessive
ty. Shortly before 4 o'clock the rain commenced ; this was
d almost immediately by discharges of hail, and at 4 p. m. the
tornado, which was the grand and peculiar feature of this
reached us.

is gale, which appears to have been a true whirlwind ; first
up from the SE, driving the hail before it impetuously. It
uddenly and apparently in an instant, shifted to the point of
pass diametrically opposite, and blew with increased violence
e NW. The noise about this time of the shifting of the wind
rific, and arose (as is conjectured respecting similar tropical
mena) from the confused conflict of hail in the air. The size of
stones, as well as the vehemence of the gale, appeared to be
during the second phase of the storm than the first. These
, many of which were as large as a pigeon's egg, were formed
cleus of snow or sleet, surrounded by transparent ice, and this
was succeeded by an opaque white layer, followed by a second
of ice ; in some of them I counted five alternations.

less than ten minutes the tornado had passed. The wind re-
to a gentle breeze from the SW, and the weather became
ul. All the phenomena, the direction of the gale perpendicu-
hat in which the storm cloud was advancing, and the sudden
l of that direction, seem to prove that it was a true tornado,
centre passed directly over the place of observation. It is ev-
n comparing the direction of the wind when the whirl first
d this part of the town with that of the progressive motion of
tex itself, that its rotary motion was retrograde, or in an oppo-
ection to that of the hands of a watch. It is deserving of no-
o, that this is the invariable direction in the northern hemis-
f the cyclones, or great revolving storms, to which the atten-
meteorologists has been directed by Colonel Reid and Mr.
d. The late storm was, however, different from a cyclone,
n the dimensions of the vortex and the causes from which
nated. The horizontal section of the cyclone where it meets
h is often 500 miles in diameter ; and the vortex is supposed
he effect of two crossing currents of air, which generate a
ent of rotation. In the tornado, to which species the late
ate, No. 72.]

storm belonged, the vortex is of much smaller dimensions, and produced by rapidly ascending currents of air, caused by the heating of a limited portion of the earth's surface under the action of the sun's rays. In the temperate zones, accordingly, it is never produced in winter. These ascending currents are loaded with vapor, (owing to the rapid evaporation) is in a highly electrical state, and when they reach the colder regions of the atmosphere, the vapor is condensed, and electrical clouds are rapidly formed.

"The evidence relating to the direction of the gale, and its effects, as it passed over the college-park, is very complete and satisfactory. In the park and garden adjoining, 19 large trees were up and prostrated, 11 of them being trees of large size. Of these 11 have fallen from the southeast, or under the action of the first gale, the gale, and 9 from the north-west. Their bearings have been carefully taken, and the general result is, that the main direction of the southeast gale, as indicated by that of the trees, is S 56 E, and the northwest gale N 53 W. I believe that these results are more accurate than those furnished by the anemometer; and that in this locality, the direction of the wind was exactly reversed, and therefore the centre of the vortex passed over the college-park.

"A remarkable circumstance connected with the direction of the fallen trees, is their great uniformity, the individual direction differing more than ten degrees from the mean. This is an evidence of the great violence of the gale; and it proves more than that the transition from the SE to the NW wind was immediate. There is greater regularity in the direction of the trees fallen from the N, than in those which have been blown down from the SE quarter. This may have arisen partly from the greater violence of the gale in the former direction; but it is partly also due to the circumstance that the trees which fell from the NW are generally in a less enclosed portion of the ground. It may be mentioned also, that the trees which fell from the north-west generally lie southward of the others, as if there had been a shifting of the vortex in that direction. There are, however, two large trees in the garden lying side by side, but in directions diametrically opposite.

"It has been already stated, that in the college-park, the direction of the wind amounted to 180 degrees; and it has been inferred that the centre of the vortex passed over that spot. From what has been said as to the nature of the phenomenon, it will follow that

ies over which the vortex did not pass centrally, the wind must shifted through different points of the compass, and through smaller in proportion to the distance from the centre.. Thus southern or southeastern side of the line described by the centre vortex, the change of the wind should be from S to W, and northern side of the same line, from E to N. We are not yet session of facts which bear upon this point ; but from the limitations of the vortex, and the consequent smallness of the force necessary to produce such a variation, it is probable that force bearing upon it may readily be obtained. I shall only observe that in seeking and comparing such evidence, care must be taken not to confound eddies arising from local obstructions with the general direction of the current.

The observations of the barometer and of the dry and wet bulb thermometers made at the Magnetical Observatory on the day of the storm are the following:

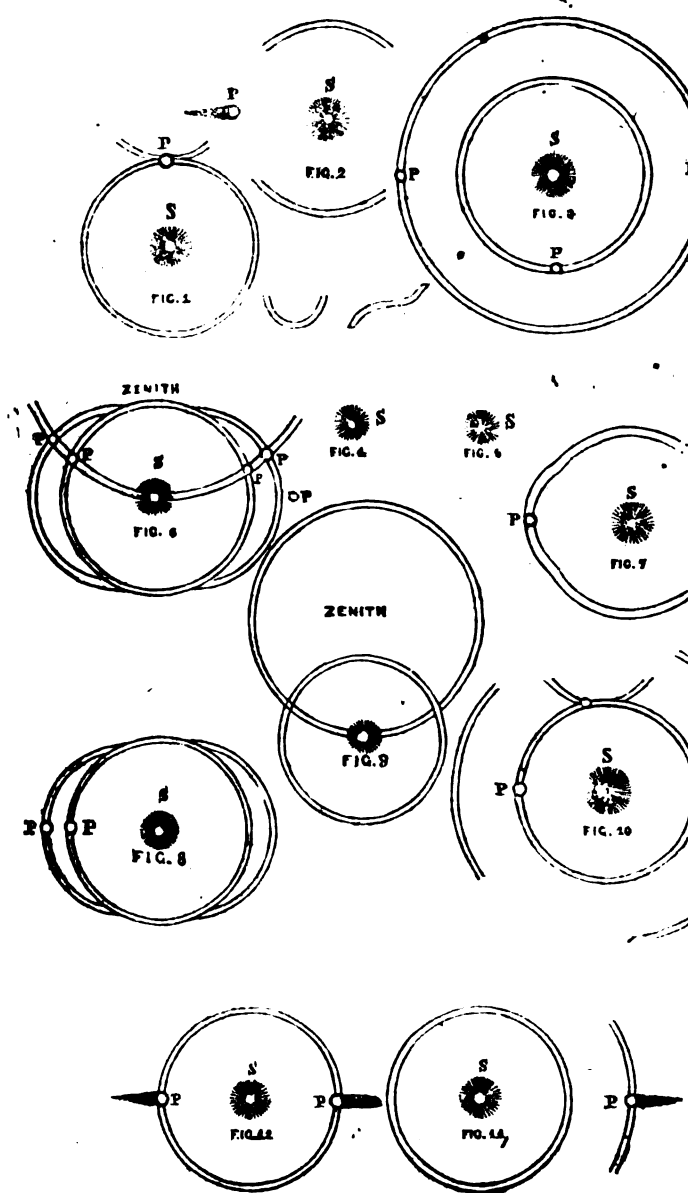
Time.	Barometer.	Dry	Wet
		Thermometer.	Thermometer.
10 a. m.	29.944	49.5	47.4
	29.950	54.7	50.5
1 p. m.	29.964	58.6	52.0
	29.930	56.0	52.3
	29.944	52.6	52.0
	29.936	51.0	49.6

The fall of rain and melted hail during the storm, amounted only to .96 of an inch ; but it is probable that the hail was driven out of the receiver of the gauge by the wind.

It will be seen that the barometric fluctuation is small. It is stated, however, on what seems good authority, that a sudden and considerable fall of the barometer took place shortly before the storm.

I have collected from the newspapers and other sources, such information as I could obtain respecting the area of the city visited by the storm, but it is as yet very incomplete. It appears, however, that the diameter of the vortex was not very different from the length of the city from north to south ; the limits of the gale being, namely, the Grand Canal on the north side, and the Grand Canal on the south. The storm, however, abounded beyond the limits of the gale. Thus, the gardens of the Royal Dublin Society, at Glasnevin, the damage done by the hail was very great ; but it was limited to the roofs of the houses, the hail having fallen perpendicularly.

Figures of several remarkable haloes, observed by FRANKLIN B. M. D., in the years 1843, 4, 6 and 9.



P. Parhelion.
S. Sun.

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL REMARKABLE SOLAR HALOES,
OBSERVED IN THE YEARS 1843, 4, 6, AND 9, BY FRANKLIN B.
HOUGH, M. D.

fig. 1, Was observed in Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., April 17,
The circle was colored, and the part that coincided with the
arc was very bright. It appeared about 3½ P. M., and last-
ed some time. It was followed by snow in 36 hours.

fig. 2, Observed at Schenectady, May 2, 1843, at 4 P. M. The
circles were colored and very bright, parhelia brightly colored, and
a conical projection on the side opposite the sun, as if it was
the sun's shadow, and the appendage its shadow. It may have been a por-
tion of a horizontal circle, sometimes seen in connection with the
The opposite side was obscured by clouds at the time, which
have prevented its parhelia from being seen. A faint trace
observed. It lasted an hour. Followed by rain in four days.

fig. 3, Observed at Schenectady, May 25, 1843, at 5 P. M., and
half an hour with great distinctness. The inner circle was
but distinct. Outer circle irised and much brighter on the sides.
parhelia in the outer circle were a little below the sun. Rain
next day.

fig. 4, Observed at Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., Sept. 6,
at 7 A. M., an inverted arc above the sun, colored and very
bright. The red side was towards the sun, the other colors less dis-
tinct. At 8 o'clock the arc had assumed the appearance represented
in fig. 5, in which the descending arc appeared to be a part of an
ellipse or of a circle with its centre north of the sun.

After the appearance above described, a bright arc was
seen below the sun, and at a greater distance from it than that above.
It was broad, not well defined, and appeared to be a part of an arc hav-
ing its convex side also towards the sun. At 10 o'clock the whole
resolved itself into the system of halves represented in fig. 6.
The ellipse and circle were irised, and both were brighter on the
inner side. An arc of white light passed across the sun, and other
circles forming four parhelia at its points of intersection. This arc
was parallel with the horizon. It was followed by rain in two days.
It was also at York, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Fig. 7, Observed at Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., 2, 1844, from sunrise till 10 o'clock. Somewhat irised and distinct on the east side. It appeared as a broken arc or part of a circle and ellipse combined. A parhelion was observed in the sky and another at a short distance beyond it; the latter was very faint but distinct. At one time it presented an elliptical appearance. Crystals of frost had been falling the night previous, followed by a cloudy afternoon, and rain on the following day. Trace of a halo in the evening.

Fig. 8, Observed at Martinsburgh, N. Y., April 11, 1844, 10 o'clock, A. M., till afternoon. The coincidence of the circle and ellipse formed very brilliant arcs; every part irised. Brightest at 10 o'clock. Followed by rain in four days.

Fig. 9, Observed at Martinsburgh, N. Y., April 9, 1844, 10 P. M. The circle around the sun was broad and very brightly colored. Brightest above and below the sun.

A narrow but very perfect circle of *white* light having the sun for its centre, passed through the sun. Its diameter varied with the altitude of the sun. No parhelia were noticed at the point of intersection. It lasted half an hour, and during its continuance the sky was perfectly azure and serene.

At 3½ P. M., the white circle had disappeared, and parhelia of uncommon brilliancy formed on each side of the sun, having long pendants projecting from them. Followed by a thick haze and rain in two days.

Fig. 10, Observed at Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 6, 1846, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. The circle was very faint, but the inverted arc bright and colored. Exterior to these were large faint, but beautifully irised with all the prismatic colors. The phenomenon lasted more than an hour, but was not so bright as to attract the notice of casual observers. Preceded by cold nights and much snow in which every object would be covered by heavy frost. Followed by a hard rain storm from the east.

Fig. 11, Observed at Gustavus, Ohio, February 24, 1846. The phenomenon was faint, but very distinct for a few moments only in the afternoon about 3 o'clock.

Fig. 12, Observed at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.,
 April 23, 1849. Remarkable for the great length of the appendage
 the parhelia, especially on the north side of the sun.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, KEPT AT SOMERVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE
 COUNTY, N. Y., DURING THE YEAR 1850.

(By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M. D.)

- January 1, Snowy, windy; snow fell about four inches deep.
 2, Slight fall of snow.
 3, Snowy in the morning.
 4 and 5, Slight fall of snow in the morning.
 7, Solar halo just before sunset.
 8, Snowed in P. M.
 9, Snowed most of the day.
 10, Solar halo in forenoon.
 11, Fine misty rain through the day and most of night.
 12, Driving snow-storm from SW in P. M.
 13, Halo in P. M.; brightest above the sun.
 14, Four small meteors observed in NW in the evening.
 15, Hazy; a solar halo during most of the day.
 20, Trace of a solar halo; beautiful lunar halo.
 22, Rain and sleet during the forenoon.
 23, Very pleasant.
 25, Beautiful lunar halo brightest above, where there appear-
 ed a small arc external to the halo.
 26, Parheliion south of sun a short time before sunset. Sky
 on north of sun cloudless at the time.
 27, Flying clouds with intervals of clear sky.
 28, Snow and strong wind in evening, commencing about
 dark and continuing till into the night.
 29, Zodiacal light, brilliant, snow fell 5 inches last night.
 30, Zodiacal light, bright; very pleasant.
 31, Solar halo in A. M. Thick haze in P. M.
 No auroras observed during this month.
- February 1, Lunar halo early in morning; hazy.
 3, Late in the evening observed an auroral arch a little to
 the east of north. Its summit had an altitude of about

5°, and it had no perceptible motion. No observed; sky very clear at the time with no perceptible wind and the thermometer at zero and a place of aurora occupied next morning by a cirrus cloud. Query. Has this cloud any connection with the auroral arch?

- 4, About 7 o'clock in evening an auroral light appeared above β and γ Draconis. It was of small extent, shone forth with much brilliancy, disappearing after. It alternately shone out and disappeared an hour, when it finally disappeared for the Zodiacal light uncommonly brilliant, extending far as the meridian. A small meteor observed vertically in this light; it left no train. Cloud over the sun slightly tinged with prismatic colors, from 5 o'clock, P. M.
- 5, Smoke formed a low stratum in morning. Zodiacal light in evening.
- 7, Clouds very high in P. M.
- 8, Arc of a transient halo at 9 o'clock, A. M.
- 9, Fine misty rain and fog during the day.
- 10, Slight fall of snow in A. M. The thaw of the 9th destroyed the sleighing which had before been since the beginning of the year.
- 11, Snow fell during the day about 3 inches.
- 12, About an hour after dark a faint aurora was observed to the north east, which at 8 o'clock appeared as an arch, with its summit about one degree high, its centre directly below δ Draconis; no streams seen. At 9 o'clock it had become an indistinct faintly luminous haze. Sky very clear through the night.
- 13, Trees frosty in morning. Aurora very late. At 11 o'clock before 12 o'clock, observed a diffused luminous aurora with no arch above the horizon. A single streamer having its base on the horizon and extending to a point east of the zenith, was seen passing Cygnii. The principal mass of the light lay to the south of north. Several dark clouds lay across the light. An hour later it had nearly disappeared, a luminous

being alone perceptible; next morning cloudy except in the north.

- 14, Snow storm from NE in P. M., a drifting storm during the night. Average fall of snow, about six inches.
- 17, An aurora appeared about 12 o'clock in the morning, in the N, attended with a few streamers, which had a slow eastward motion. Brightest west of north. Greatest mass of light E of N. A dark cloud lay on the horizon, concealing a part of the east end of the arch. It continued till after 2 o'clock. Two small meteors observed during the night. One of these was in the SE below the planet Jupiter, the other in the south, neither left any trains. Lunar halo in evening of 17th.
- 18, Solar halo during most of the day. Lunar halo.
- 20, Solar halo in forenoon and part of afternoon.
- 22, Aurora preceded by a very pleasant day. Cold. A gentle wind from N during the day, but scarcely any in evening; temperature 10° and moon shining brightly. As soon as daylight disappeared, the aurora was seen filling the whole northern sky with a red and yellowish luminous haze. Several faint streams observed near the northern horizon. The light extended up to within 10° of the pole, and its lower border was considerably elevated above the horizon. At 8.25, this light seemed to be separated into two portions, which gave it the appearance of a double arch. At 8.31, a small meteor was seen in Cephus which moved westward. At 9 the aurora remained as a diffused and very obscure yellowish white light, which lay a little above the horizon and extending about 25° high.
- 23, Brilliant halo, first seen soon after sunrise; it lasted two hours. Column over sun at sunset.
- 24, Halo in morning, which lasted till middle of P. M. Thick haze in P. M. high wind in evening and night.
- 26, Lunar corona and halo in evening. Very faint aurora.
- 28, Solar halo in A. M. Cloudy in P. M. with a slight fall of coarse white hail or snow.
- rch 1, Snow followed by rain last night. Snow storm in P. M. Snow fell 5 inches.

- 2, Two currents of clouds in forenoon. Upper NW SW. Aurora without arch or streamer in evening covered by clouds.
- 3, Brilliant halo in A. M. Faint aurora in evening arch, streamers or detached masses of light.
- 4, Perfect but transient solar halo at noon.
- 6, Halo in A. M. Hazy in P. M.
- 7, Snow storm commenced in the night and continued the forenoon. Halo in A. M.
- 8, Halo in forenoon.
- 9, Halo in A. M., very brilliant in P. M., colored and distinct in every part.
- 10, Snow three inches deep. Parhelia conical and observed an hour before sunset. They were on the sides of the sun and at a distance *about one-half* than the common halo. The one on the N intensely colored with prismatic hues. Patches of clouds (solar corona?) near the sun at the same time. Aurora of moderate brightness, without arch or streamers, mostly covered by clouds, low in the north,
- 11, Solar halo in afternoon.
- 12, Brilliant and perfect solar halo in the middle of the day.
- 13, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 14, Snow mostly gone in the open fields, mud deep.
- 15, Rain in several directions.
- 16, Aurora, which became visible as soon as daylight was gone, when it appeared as an indistinct arch with irregularly blended margins and without streamers. Its altitude of about 30° , was quite bright in the evening and was unattended by clouds. Two faint streamers appeared in the course of the evening which soon disappeared without changing their places. It continued till 11 o'clock, when it became obscured by clouds. SW. A bright meteor seen 20 minutes after sunset. SE. It had the color and appearance of a spark and passed about 15° S. of Jupiter.
- 18, Aurora behind clouds in the evening.
- 20, A bright meteor with sparks and train just before the Pleiades at 7 o'clock. It descended towards the south.
- 21, Slight trace of a solar halo.

22, Trace of a halo in P. M.

25, Aurora with arch and *crimson* streamers observed in the morning just before daylight. The evening previous had been cloudy; wind fresh from W and a few hazy clouds lying on the horizon. Arch about 16° high and its western end abruptly deflected downwards. The greater part of the aurora lay entirely to the west of north. Streamers shot up in great profusion from the upper border of the arch to a height equal to the pole, and had a decided crimson tinge in their upper extremities and an eastward motion. It continued till daylight.

26, Faint aurora, without arch or streamers, in evening.

27, Column above the moon perceptible by indirect vision in evening.

28, Lunar halo in evening.

29, Slight fall of snow last night. Snow in P. M. Trace of an aurora in evening.

30, A small meteor observed in evening.

31, Aurora, becoming visible as soon as daylight disappeared, and continuing with little change through the night. It appeared as a broad and perfect arch about 25° high, of uniform brightness and without streamers. Very dark below the arch. No clouds. Wind slight from NW. Sky very clear. By indirect vision it appeared gently agitated by a slight tremor. Very faint streamers perceptible by indirect vision. Zodiacal light perceptible.

il 2, Arc of a solar halo in forenoon. Perfect halo in P. M.

3, Robins and ground birds first heard. Halo in A. M., hazy in P. M. and prospects of rain.

4, Rained incessantly.

5, Gorgeous sunset.

6, Beautiful aurora, appearing as soon as daylight faded away and before dark. Sky very clear, no clouds and little or no wind. The northern sky filled with a haze of auroral light through which the stars were easily seen. When first observed, its western end extended as far as the Pleiades. No arch and the streamers shone out from space or rested on the horizon. They had a westward

motion, and to the west were distinctly *red*. The shot up to the zenith. By 8 1-2 o'clock the aurora reached Orion on the west and Spica Virgini east. The union of the streams formed a coronal distance to the north of Leo, and at 8 o'clock a band of light 15° broad extended across the sky above the dog star. The color after the first was white. The band that lay south of the zenith gradually withdrew into the NW. At 8 o'clock, 45 m of very bright aurora lay near the horizon below the sciopea. The rest of the sky with the exception of the south was at this time covered with a faint light. Very soon after, the southern arch (?) reappeared a little lower, and very bright in Libra. A luminous band in the east. At 9 o'clock 15 m, the aurora was due to a luminous haze from the horizon to a height of 30° in the north. At 10 o'clock 15 m, there was an arch of very definite but rather broken outline with a lower margin. It was 15° high and its upper part full of streamers that shot up a few degrees. A mass of auroral light to the east of the arch. Very low below but not cloudy, as the stars appeared in the spaces. Centre of arch apparently a little east of the zenith.

The arch constantly changed in position and height, and streams would shine out with great intensity in different places, usually extending a little below the arch.

The aurora continued till daylight the next morning and was observed occasionally during the night.

- 7, Solar halo in cirrus cloud about noon. Vertical rainbow in cirrus cloud in P. M. Faint aurora behind clouds in evening. No arch or streamers perceptible. Snow.
- 8, Snow storms in various directions. Faint aurora low, and without arch or streamer. Did not appear after 10 1-2 o'clock.
- 10, Small meteor near zenith at 8 o'clock.
- 11, Frogs first heard in the marshes. Halo during the day. Very hazy.
- 12, Hazy in P. M.
- 13, Snow and rain in A. M. Solar halo in P. M.

- 14, Sprinkling of snow in P. M. Faint aurora without arch or streamers late in evening (after 10 o'clock.)
- 15, Parheliion south of sun with an arc of a halo one hour before sunset. Faint aurora behind clouds in evening.
- 16, Snow 4 inches deep in morning. Sky red at sunset.
- 17, Faint aurora low in the north, late.
- 18, Solar halo in P. M. Haze in P. M. from west.
- 19, Sky overspread with cirro-cumulus cloud in evening. No aurora till after 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the sky was very clear and the young moon shining brightly; observed a very perfect arch brighter to the east and scarcely perceptible to the west. About 5° high. Luminous in places below the arch. No streamers observed. In a short time the sky became obscured by a haze. At 3 o'clock A. M., there was no arch visible and a faint auroral light just perceptible on the horizon. At 4 o'clock the arch had resumed its former place, and continued without change till daylight. Next morning the sky was overspread with cirrus clouds stretching north and south and moved by a west wind side ways to the east.
- 20, Solar halo in A. M.
- 21, Halo in A. M. Parhelia both sides of sun at one hour after sunrise. Sky very clear and cloudless at the time. Lunar halo in evening.
- 22, Thunder in morning; first thunder heard this season.
- 23, Faint aurora; evening bright starlight and moonlight.
- 24, Very windy and chilly; lines of cirrus cl. in N most of the day; clouded up from the north.
- 25, Smoky; sky firey red at sunset.
- 26, Trace of a parheliion north of sun before sunset; sky and clouds red at sunset.
- 27, Swallows first seen.
- 28, Solar halo in A. M.
- 29, Damp, clouds red at sunset.
- 30, Very bright halo about noon and in P. M.
- y 1, Passing showers to the north; vast piles of cumulus clouds in P. M.

- 3, Solar halo between 8 and 9 P. M.; slight halo with
of a parhelion in P. M.
- 4, Drizzling rain in forenoon.
- 5, Rainy all day.
- 6, Rainy; partially cleared up at sunset.
- 7, Solar halo in forenoon; aurora partly obscured by
about 40° high; the eastern end the part pri
visible; no arch or streamers; sky hazy and cirr
lus clouds above and across the aurora on the v
- 8, Halo in A. M.; rain in P. M. and night.
- 9, Rainy all forenoon; white hail in P. M.; sky u
red, with diverging sunbeams at sunset; show
quent during the P. M.; a low and very faint
in evening; arch distinct, very low and east o
no streamers or detached masses of light; wi
gentle; no clouds.
- 10, Passing flurries of white hail; clouds red at sun
rora late in the evening; first noticed it at 10.1
it appeared as a faint arch just above the horizon
apparently due north; in a few moments it b
exhibit streams which had a reciprocating or
motion, very much like flame. They arose ab
high, and changed in place and intensity const
about 5 minutes, when the whole nearly disa
leaving a faint light on the horizon. Three s
teers were observed during this time; the auro
wards increased in intensity and extended hig
no arch or streams were observed during o
afterwards.
- 11, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 12, Bright aurora behind clouds in evening.
- 13, Between 8 and 9 o'clock noticed a low auroral
the north, which between 9 and 10 became a
very perfect arch, dark below and with a f
streamers above; these extended up as high as C
and had a slow westward motion; none exte
higher than 20°; the lower border of the arc
summit had half the altitude of α Cassiopeæ;
soon became broken, and at 9.45 was invisible.

remaining but a luminous horizon; evening clear and calm; no clouds nor perceptible wind.

14, Colored solar halo in A. M.; very entire at noon.

15, Halo in A. M. from 6 to 7 o'clock, and in P. M.; lunar halo.

16, Trace of a halo in A. M.

17, Slight showers; forests leafing out.

18, Snow in morning that melted as it fell; plum trees in full bloom; solar halo; very faint aurora.

19, Colored halo in A. M. and P. M.

21, Sprinkling of rain in P. M.

22, Rainy; a rain cloud of pitchy blackness to NE at 3 P. M.; showers; very faint aurora late in evening; low, indistinct from moonlight.

23, Parhelson north of sun, near sunset. Lightning in evening, the first seen this season. Shower to east in P. M.

24, Rainy forenoon. Shower from east with distant thunder in P. M. Distant piles of cumulus clouds on horizon from northeast to southwest at sunset, indicating the locality of rain storms. Converging beams in east at sunset. Shower to north at same hour.

25, Solar halo during most of the day.

26, Solar halo in forenoon.

27, Solar halo 28th. Halo in P. M.

29, Thunder shower in A. M. No lightning noticed and but distant thunder.

30, Sky overspread with forming piles of cumulus cloud.

31, Rainy P. M.

2, Showers from north in P. M. Thunder and lightning in P. M. Thunder shower in evening.

3, Thunder showers in every direction, but none here. An insulated wire afforded sparks copiously while a thunder cloud was passing near.

4, Aurora with faint streams and low arch which nearly disappeared before 11 o'clock. Observed from 3 o'clock till daylight, when a faint arch with a dark space appeared in the north. Stars visible in the dark space.

5, Fire flies first seen. Meteor in Ursa Major.

6, Smoky, very warm.

- 7, Trace of a halo in P. M. Aurora with arch and streamers in evening. Streamers faint and with no lateral extension. None extended higher than 45° . Once during the evening the sky became obscured by clouds. Wind SW., gentle. Observed till 1 o'clock.
- 8, Bright and colored solar halo in forenoon.
- 9, Foggy morning. Trace of a halo.
- 10, Solar halo in forenoon. Sky red at sunset. The clouds with vertical lines like rain clouds, but none of them reached the earth, as it evaporated as it fell. No aurora without arch or streamers in the evening.
- 12, Solar halo. 13th very smoky. Slight S. halo. In the evening an aurora with a few indistinct streamers and an arch. It continued with but few changes till daylight. (Observed at Brockville, C. W.)
- 13, Thunder shower to the north. Rainbow, the first of the season.
- 16, Faint aurora late in the evening.
- 18, Solar halo. Thunder and lightning in the evening.
- 19, Lunar halo in evening.
- 20, A beautiful rainbow about sunset. Thunder and lightning.
- 21, Hazy P. M. Solar halo. Parhelion. Lunar halo.
- 22, Solar halo. Very faint aurora.
- 23, Thunder showers in several directions. Very faint aurora in the evening.
- 26, Solar halo about noon.
- 27, Solar halo in A. M. Sprinkling of rain in P. M.
- 28, Halo in A. M. Sprinkling of rain in P. M.
- 29, Slight shower in A. M. Evening fair. Faint aurora.

July

- 1, Halo in forenoon. Faint aurora in evening.
- 2, Thunder storm in A. M. Between 6 and 7 A. M. a heavy shower passed within sight by S to SW. At 9 A. M. a thunder storm was seen coming from W. At 10 A. M. it began to rain, and continued till 1 P. M. Thunder not so frequent and but little lightning. Copious rain. Lightning much lightning in SW, but heard no thunder.
- 3, Passing thunder showers in forenoon. Faint aurora.
- 4, Trace of a solar halo in morning.
- 5, Solar halo in A. M. Thunder shower in evening. Wind SW.
- 7, Solar halo in A. M. Windy in P. M. A

aurora in the north, partly concealed by clouds, late in evening.

10, An aurora in the evening, not appearing till after 10 o'clock. Arch about 5° high; a dark space below and no streams or detached masses of light. A few clouds across the light.

11, A brilliant aurora, which began to appear as it grew dark in the evening. At first it appeared as a high arch, brighter and broader to the east. At about $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the whole extent of the arch was almost suddenly lit up with a mass of streamers which were of such brilliancy as to cast a strong shadow, particularly so on the east end. The streamers had a waving motion and were tipped with a tinge of red on their first appearance. The streamers spread rapidly in both directions, but more so on the southeast, and soon formed a corona by their union a short distance from the zenith, in the constellation Hercules. They continued to shoot up to this point for some time and then subsiding left a band of auroral light stretching across the heavens a little N of west and S of east, about 5° wide and of a pure white. Neither extremity of this band reached the horizon. Its northern border lay across the point which had been the focus of the streamers, and obscure radiating lines were noticed extending across the light from this point. There was but a moderate brightness in the north at this time as the aurora was partly concealed by clouds. The band of light continued about half an hour and then gradually faded away without change of place. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the streamers reappeared upon an elevated and very perfect arch. The mass of light at this time lay west of north. Observed the aurora till $12\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock at which time there existed a high and very irregular arch with a multitude of small streamers. A small meteor observed to the west of Ursa Major. It descended obliquely to the left.

12, As soon as dark in the evening there appeared a low auroral light, with its upper margin of a regular outline

and about 15° high. By 10 o'clock it had an of 25° and presented a dark space below an streamers above, which had a westward motion served the aurora at intervals through the night. noticed no material change of appearance. In the morning the sky was overcast with dense clouds and prospects of rain. Two meteors were seen in the during the evening.

13, Rain in evening 0,55 inch.

15, Solar halo at noon. Aurora appearing in the and long before dark, when a great number of ers were observed shooting up from a low arch. disappeared before 9 o'clock, and at that hour existed only a low arch of uniform brightness morning cloudy.

16, Slight shower in P. M. ; faint aurora in evening.

17, Rainy forenoon.

18, Rained incessantly.

19, Rained in morning. Faint aurora in evening.

24, Solar halo in forenoon.

27, Brightly irised parhelion, south of sun at 7 o'clock.

August 1, Shower to N at 3 P. M.

2, Morning foggy, column above the sun at sunrise. arc of a halo at a great distance above the sun rise. Arc of a common halo in forenoon. In the evening, first appearing about 9 o'clock as a brightness in the N. An hour after, a few faint ers were seen having an easterly motion, with summits inclined in that direction. Between 12, an arch formed a little W of N, and arose high. Streams soon after formed in the dark low and the arch became broken and disappeared. a diffused luminous brightness at 12 o'clock. the evening 12 small meteors were observed, from the east. None of them left trains.

3, Faint aurora with streams in evening. Shower P. M.

4, Very faint aurora behind clouds in evening. Shower N in P. M.

- 5, Warm and sultry. Several meteors in evening.
- 6, Halo in forenoon. Parhelion S of sun in the margin of a thunder cloud an hour before sunset. Thunder shower to N. sunset. During the night between 6th and 7th inst., observed 79 meteors, mostly in SW. About a dozen left trains, and two were very bright. But a small part of the sky was observed, and the whole number visible during the night could not be less than 200. Between 11 and 12 o'clock observed an aurora, at first appearing as a broad pillar of light with parallel sides, its lower end resting on the horizon and its top (about 8° high), concealed by a cloud. This was succeeded by a low faint aurora with a few faint streams and without an arch. The whole finally disappeared in two hours.
- 7, A slight solar column above the sun at sunrise, and the arc of a halo S of sun soon after. A thunder storm to the south and southeast in forenoon, which I afterwards learned was extremely severe, and destructive to crops and bridges in Lewis county. A slight fall of rain at this place. Aurora in the evening about 11 o'clock. Brightness constantly varying. No arch. Numerous faint streamers observed. Half an hour after its first appearance the streamers vanished, leaving a luminous horizon in the north, much like the dawn of morning. Between sunset and 11 o'clock, counted 34 meteors in the northern sky, (only quarter observed.) One was remarkably bright, and left a luminous train which lasted 10 seconds. Most of the meteors descended vertically from below Cassiopea.
- 8, Perfect halo in forenoon. Showers in evening.
- 9, Thunder shower from W in P. M., and several within sight during the day, all from the same direction. A constant ringing of the bells attached to my electrical wires during the approach of the storm. These wires consist of an insulated copper wire about 150 feet in length, elevated 25 feet above the ground, and having its connection with the earth interrupted by an interval of half an inch. The lower end of the insulated wire, and the top of a metallic conductor which leads to the

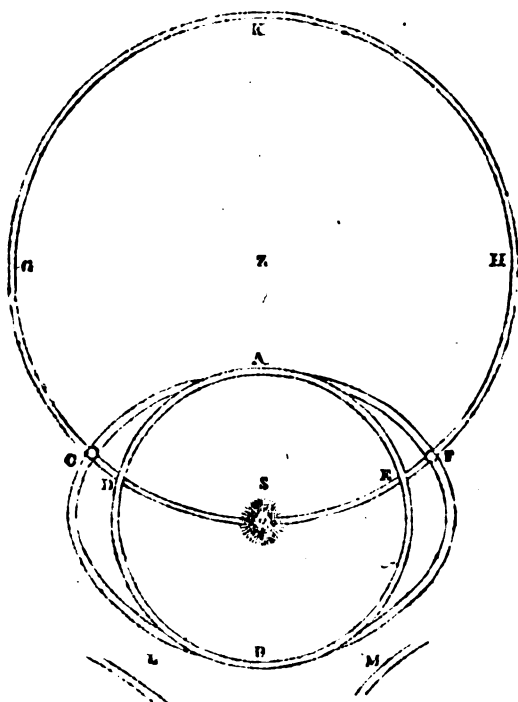
wet soil, are each furnished with an electrical ball, a brass ball is hung between them. The wire is covered throughout its whole extent with metallic points, which a glow of light is occasionally seen in the air before a thunder storm. A thunder shower passed between 7 and 10 o'clock in evening; it lightened this cloud incessantly (as frequently as 30 times in a minute.) Seven meteors observed during half an hour of the evening. One a little W of N about 10° N at 7½ o'clock, was seen moving slowly eastward, the sixth of the apparent diameter of the sun in its proportionate splendor. It left a train which lasted a minute. Aurora in evening of the same character as that of the 10th inst.

- 10, Aurora in evening, at first with numerous streamers, a broken arch, but afterwards a diffused and steady light of moderate brightness. Counted 41 meteors up to 10 o'clock, mostly in the N and W. All left trains, and lasted during their flight, and most moved in one direction, viz, from NE to SW. No other quarter of the west and north observed.
- 11, Slight trace of a solar halo in A. M. A bright parhelion S of sun an hour before sunset. Dazzling beams from the east at sunset. A few meteors in the evening which was mostly cloudy. Those observations sufficiently establish the fact, that the meteoric shower of August is of much interest.
- 12, Lunar halo in the evening; faint aurora behind moon.
- 14, A slight frost on low grounds in the morning.
- 15, Faint aurora; a bright meteor in Sagittarius.
- 16, Solar halo about noon; aurora of uncommon intensity appearing at first as an indistinct luminous glow, then an arch or streamers. At 8½ o'clock an arch began to form and soon after a few faint streamers appeared. At 9 o'clock a very distinct arch existed, with great number of bright streams extending through the arch from the horizon to a height of 30°. The arch became broken soon after, but again appeared. At 9½ o'clock a double arch had formed, one about 20° high

other near the horizon, and much the brighter; the intervening space was luminous in some portions. The moon shone brightly during the evening, diminishing the splendor of the aurora; two bright meteors seen in the early part of the evening, one in the south, the other in the west, both had the same direction from NE to SW; slight frost the next morning.

- 17, Aurora appearing with equal brilliancy and with much the same succession of appearances as last night; by 10 o'clock it had nearly disappeared, leaving but a feeble light in the north. Evening bright moonlight; cold.
18. Slight halo in morning; evening very fair, moonlight and with little or no wind; an aurora appeared in the twilight at 8 o'clock 5m., at first as a double arch, considerably east of north; the lower arch was near the horizon and much brighter than the upper, which was 12° distant and quite faint; very soon after, the arches disappeared, leaving a faint undefined but distinct aurora low in the north, which continued without change till after 9 o'clock.
- 19, An hour and a half before sunset observed the arc of a halo above the sun at a distance at least one half greater than that of the common halo; lunar halo in evening.
- 22, Solar halo in P. M.; lunar halo in evening.
- 23, Feeble aurora in the evening.
- 24, Solar halo a short time before sunset.
- 25, Thunder shower in morning from SW; most of it passed to W. My electrical bells rang for two hours before and during the passage of the storm; a distant thunder shower to N in evening; halo in P. M.
- 26, Heavy shower to east in forenoon, and another in afternoon; a shower at this place in P. M. and in the evening.
- 27, Lowering; halo in P. M.; a small meteor in S.
- 29, A small meteor to S in the evening; aurora with feeble streams, late; observed it at 3 o'clock and at day-light, when it presented an arch with a dark space below; it probably continued through the night; lunar halo before day-light on the morning of 30th.
- 30, A splendid halo in afternoon; early in the morning the sky had become hazy, and the trace of a halo had been

noticed at 9 o'clock, with nothing unusual in its appearance till about 2 o'clock P. M., when it became bright, particularly above and below the sun. At this point the arcs appeared flattened, and extended to the circular halo until the two extremities of each formed a continuous ellipse, distinct and strong throughout its whole extent, and of a dazzling color at the parts where the circle coincided with the circle was also colored and entire. The red solar halo, ellipse and arcs L. and M., were toward the sun. About 3 o'clock noticed a line of white much like a strip of cirrus cloud extending above the others and through the sun, which soon formed a complete circle parallel with the horizon, and having helia at its points of intersection with the colored arcs. Short arcs with their convex side towards the sun after appeared below the others, (L. and M. figure,) which presented distinctly although faint the colors of the solar spectrum. The arc M. was faint, and perceptible only by indirect vision; the phenomena continued about an hour, when the sky came overspread with cirro-cumulus cloud; the day was cloudy but without rain, and the next day a common halo with very bright colors appeared in the noon.



B E, A common halo, colored.

B F, An ellipse, colored.

C M, Arcs, convex towards sun, colored.

D H, A white circle parallel with the horizon, having the zenith for its centre, and varying in diameter with the altitude of the sun.

S, Sun.

Z, Zenith.

C F, Parhelia.

A B, Brilliant portions of the halo.

Note.—The points C, D, S, E, F were in a horizontal line, which it is difficult to represent in a figure correctly.

31, Brilliant halo in forenoon.

- 1, Solar halo colored and perfect in P. M. Followed by rain in the evening.
- 3, Aurora with a low arch and dark space below. It continued without material change through the night.
- 4, Halo in P. M. Distinct aurora, with a low arch, in the evening.
- 5, Showers in various directions. Feeble aurora late in evening.

- 6, Feeble aurora in evening on the horizon ; bright night, and till morning.
- 7, Bright but low and motionless aurora in the evening streams observed. Clouds across and below dark space below the arch, which was remarkable for its narrowness and brightness. It probably continued through the night. A meteor leaving a train observed moving horizontally westward in Ursa Major, 8,45 eve.
- 8, Morning foggy. Very feeble aurora in the evening.
- 10, Slight trace of halo in P. M.
- 12, A bright aurora behind clouds in the morning, consisting of broad masses of stationary light without streams. A low distinct auroral arch, with dark space below was observed in the evening and continued through the night.
- 13, A low feeble aurora with a few streamers. It continued through the night.
- 14, Feeble aurora in the evening. On the night between the 13th and 14th the first destructive frost of the season occurred at this place.
- 15, Feeble aurora. Lunar halo. Diverging beams of light a short time before sunset.
- 16, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 17, Trace of a lunar halo early in the evening.
- 18, Air highly electrical, as evinced by the bells and my electrical apparatus. Thunder showers in various directions.
- 20, Column of light through the moon in the evening.
- 21, Radiations in the east at sunset. None observed in the west at the time.
- 22, Trace of solar halo in the morning.
- 23, Halo in morning.
- 25, Clouds appear as if charged with snow in morning.
- 28, A splendid rainbow at sunset, having a supersecondary arc at the vertex and just within the primary arc, fainter and narrower. Colors in same order as in the primary, and all of them distinct. Feeble aurora in the evening. At midnight a low arch with dark space below.

- 29, Evening cloudy. Upon the clouds clearing away between 11 and 12 o'clock a low, bright aurora was seen on the horizon. No dark space, streams or arch. It probably lasted through the night.
- 30, Halo at noon. Low aurora of moderate brilliancy, and partly hid by clouds in the evening.
- er 1, Brilliant aurora in the morning.
- 2, Violent rain storm in the night.
- 3, Observed in the evening, detached portions of an elevated auroral arch. It had an altitude of about 24° and constantly changed in brilliancy but not in position. No other light seen above or below this. Evening serene and without wind. No aurora at 3 o'clock A. M.
- 5, Trace of a halo soon after sunrise. Bright parhelion N of sun at 7 A. M.
- 6, White hail in showers. Forests brilliant with colors of decaying leaves. Electrical bells rung violently before a shower. No thunder or lightning noticed. Low aurora.
- 7, Feeble aurora late in evening.
- 8, Trace of a halo in morning. Clouds red at sunset. Aurora with a moderately elevated arch and a few faint streams in the evening. It had mostly disappeared before 11 o'clock.
- 9, Smoky pleasant.
- 10, Solar halo in A. M. and P. M. Evening very dark.
- 11, Lowering. 12, do.
- 14, Halo in P. M.
- 16, Perfect halo during the day. Trace of a halo in the evening.
- 17, Trace of a halo in P. M.
- 18, Rainy. Thunder in the evening.
- 20, Rainy and dusky. Smoke falls to the ground.
- 22, Halo and faint parhelia in P. M. Smoky.
- 23, Rainy with intervals throughour the day and evening.
- 24, Misty and foggy.
- 25, Arc of a halo above the sun at 8 A. M.
- 26, Rainy and inclement.

- 27, Rainy. Began snowing at 11 o'clock A. M.
of the season. Faint aurora in the evening.
- 28, Passing showers and high wind in P. M.
- 29, Cold and bleak. Low auroral arch through the night.
- 30, Aurora in evening not appearing before 9 o'clock
continuing through the night. It consisted of a
arch and many small streams, some appearing as
arch and others on the horizon. The arch had an
tude of about 10° and was stationary.
- Nov'r 1, Trace of a halo in A. M.
- 2, Smoky. Indian Summer. Column above sun.
- 3, Slight sprinkling of rain in P. M. and evening.
- 4, Morning foggy. Smoky during the day.
- 5, Partial halo in A. M.
- 6, Smoky and very dark. Sprinkling of rain in
Rained copiously in the evening.
- 7, Feeble aurora during the night.
- 8, Faint aurora mostly concealed by clouds.
- 10, Low aurora without arch or streams. It continued
morning.
- 11, Bright and perfect lunar halo. Feeble aurora.
- 12, Cold fog from NE in P. M.
- 13, 14, Dark, hazy and cloudy.
- 15, Smoky. Clouded up in P. M. from SW.
- 16, Misty and rainy.
- 17, Began snowing at 10, A. M. Snow fell 3 inches.
- 18, High winds.
- 19, Fair in the middle of the night. No aurora.
- 20, Light fall of snow in the night. 21, Flurries of
P. M.
- 23, Trace of a solar halo shortly before sunset.
- 24, Slight fall of snow in A. M.
- 25, Evening hazy.
- 26, Morning snowy. Snow 3 inches deep and clearing
raining.
- 27, A fine misty rain throughout the day. Foggy.
- 28, Fine misty rain which freezing as it fell so low that
forest trees with ice that great numbers were

down. The crash of falling timber in the evening was sublime.

- 29, Sky intensely red at sunset. 30, ditto.
- 1, Evening starlight. No aurora.
 - 3, Aurora of moderate brightness without arch or streamers.
 - 4, do.
 - 5, Sprinkling of snow in forenoon.
 - 6, Aurora mostly concealed by clouds in evening. Solar halo in P. M.
 - 7, An inclement snow storm through the day.
 - 8, Cold and pleasant. Good sleighing.
 - 9, Fine sprinkling of snow through the day. Evening damp.
 - 10, Solar halo in A. M. Lunar halo in evening.
 - 11, Light fall of snow in forenoon. Faint aurora in evening. No arch or streams. Excellent sleighing throughout the county.
 - 12, Snow four inches deep.
 - 13, Intensely cold, (22 at sunrise.)
 - 16, Snow storm in P. M.
 - 17, Bright lunar corona in evening. 19, an inclement snow storm during the day.
 - 20, Evening foggy. 21, Snow storm in A. M. 22, Perfect halo in A. M.
 - 23, A most inclement day. No stirring abroad.
 - 24, Snow excessively drifted and roads impassable.
 - 25, Snow in P. M. 27, Snow three feet deep on an average.
 - 28, Trace of a halo in A. M. Feeble aurora in the evening.
 - 29, Slight fall of snow in forenoon.
 - 30, Zodiacal light uncommonly bright.
 - 31, do. The coldest day in the year.

RECAPITULATION.

January (not observed.) February 3, 4, 12, 13, 17, 22, March 2, 3, 10, 16, 18, 25, 26, 31. April 1, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 20, 23. May 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 22. June 4, 7, 10, 13, 23, 29. July 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 28. August 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29. September 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 30. October 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 29, 30. November 7, 10, 11. December 3, 4, 6, 11.

Solar haloes, January 7, 10, 13, 15, 20, 31. February 24. March 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22. April 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30. May 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28. June 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 21, 28. July 1, 4, 5, 7, 15, 24, 30. August 2, 7, 8, 11, 16, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31. September 1, 4, 10, 16, 22, 23, 30. October 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22, 25. November 1, 5, 23. December 22, 28.

Lunar haloes, January 20, 25. February 1, 17, 18, 26, 28. April 21. May 15. June 19, 21. July (not observed) 12, 19, 22, 30. September 15, 17. October 16. November 11. December 10.

Warmest day, July 17, 3 P. M., 95° .

Coldest day, December 31, at sunrise, -31° .

Greatest range in one day 34° , December 13.

Least range in one day, 2° , October 26.

December was remarkable for its severe and protracted the unusual quantities of snow that fell.

10. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Litchfield, (North street,) Conn., for the year A. D. 1850, by J. L. Hendrick.

MONTHS.	Mean temp. of.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	Prevailing wind.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.	Fair days.	Cloudy.	Foggy.	Rain and snow.	Remarks, &c.
January,...	28.26	52	8	44	E. and N. W.	4	8	14.5	16.5	5	1	Good sleighing most of the month, and generally mild.
February,...	28.08	50	5	55	W.	3	3	17.5	10.5	4	...	do
March,...	29.25	59	7	52	W. and N. W.	2	10	12.5	18.5	2	...	Very little snow fell at a time. Remarkably mild month.
April,...	37.51	70	18	52	W. and N. W.	4	6	17	13	2	...	Cold, unpleasant month. Sleighs run, 14th to 17th, wintry.
May,...	47.79	76	29	47	N. W.	16	1	11	20	3	...	Very cold, wet, unpleasant month.
June,...	63.83	90	41	49	W. and S. W.	9	...	22.5	7.5	2	...	Fine, warm, growing month.
July,...	69.00	90	50	40	S. W.	11	...	19.5	11.5	9	...	do
August,...	64.48	88	40	48	S. W.	10	...	21	10	4	...	Distinguished for heavy rains.
September,...	57.71	80	31	49	S. W.	9	...	20	10	6	...	Mild and pleasant month.
October,...	46.45	73	22	51	S. W.	7	...	20	11	7	...	Whole month remarkably mild much of the time. Indian Summer.
November,...	39.87	63	19	44	E.	6	4	16.5	13.5	8	1	do mild. 18th, snow 1 in. deep. Few parties on 8th, 17th, &
December,...	23.88	47	-2	49	W.	2	6	9.5	21.5	2	4	Mild till 7th, then cold and severe, good sleighing after 7th. [21st.
Whole year	44.68	90	-5	95	W.	83	38	201.5	163.5	51	8	Summer distinguished for great storms and floods.

Fog—This has generally been confined to the morning and A. M. First frost—September 30th. First severe frost—October 7th. Only seven frosts during October. Last snow storm (four or five inches deep,) fell during the night of the 14th of April. First in the fall—November 18th. May 10th, A. M.—little snow equal. Frost May 24, light frost May 10th, 21st, and 22d last. The quantity of water that has fallen during the year, has been unusually great.

Progress of Vegetation.

- 10, *Leontodon taraxacum* in flower.
- 11, Grass just begins to look green.
- 19, *Epigea repens* begins to bloom.
- 21, Plowing commenced.
- 24, *Crocus v.* in bloom. *Salix* begins to bloom.
- 25, *Houstonia c.* and *Vinca* (myrtle) begin to bloom.
- 26, *Sanguinaria c.* and *Corylus r.* (hazle n.) do
- 27, Grass now green. Appearance of spring.
 - 1, *Acer r.* and Daffodil in bloom.
 - 2, *Anemone nem.* *Caltha p.* and *viola tric.* in bloom.
 - 3, *Claytonia virg.* in bloom.
 - 4, *Ulmus americana* in bloom.
 - 9, First peach blossoms seen.
 - 10, First corn and potatoes planted about this time.
 - 11, *Aronia botryapium* (shad b.) in bloom.
 - 13, *Erythronium a.* in bloom. First real spring day since April 2d. English cherry in bloom.
 - 14, *Ribes r.* (currant) in bloom.
 - 18, Cherry generally in bloom.
 - 19, Crown imperial in bloom. Tulip begins to bloom.
 - 21, *Vaccinium* (whortleberry) in bloom. Peach just in bloom—only a few trees in leaf—leaves very small—forests nearly naked ; spring backward, weather cold and rainy ; none remember so backward a season.
 - 23, *Pyrus c. &c.*, begin to bloom. S.
 - 25, *Trillium e.* in bloom. Pear in bloom on 26th. S.
 - 27, Tulip in bloom. *Prunus d.* (plum) in bloom. S.
 - 29, Morello cherry in bloom. N. Plum. N.
 - 30, Pear begins to bloom. N. Strawberry in bloom.
- & S. These letters refer to North-street and South-street. With those trees that blossom carly, the difference in the time of flowering in the two places, (about one-fourth of a mile apart) is about a week ; with those that blossom later, the difference is about two or three days. Soil in N.-st. a moist clay loam ; in S.-st. a sandy loam. Month cold and unpleasant ; trees not yet in full leaf ; fruit trees not yet out of blossom, and the apple tree not yet in ; very little corn planted ; little done in gardens ; very few flies or insects of any kind seen.

- June 1, Apple trees begin to bloom, said to have been in bloom at Hartford on the 16th of May.
 2, Pear in bloom. N.
 5, Apple in bloom.
 7, Quince begins to bloom, in bloom on the 8th.
 11, Platanus o. (syc. button-wood) begins to leave
 21, First ripe strawberries.
 22, Locust in bloom.
 25, First hay cut.
 30, First ripe cherries. Generally ripe July 10th.
- July 8, Ripe currants. Haying now commenced.
 13, Red raspberries (wild) ripe.
 15, Red cherries (Morello) ripe.
 17, Castanea v. (chestnut) in bloom. Whortleberries
 18, Black raspberries ripe. First potatoe blossoms.
 seem affected by disease. Dead spots on leaves
 seedlings as well as others. 23d, Worse since
 more on wet ground than on dry. Examination
 isfactory.
 20, Green pease.
 21, Young cucumbers.
 22, Rye harvest commenced. First silk on corn.
 31, Young potatoes, small.
- August 8, Green corn.
 14, Ripe pears and apples.
 16, Ripe peaches.
- November, Peach trees appear remarkably full of fruit buds
 several heads of timothy grass of the second year
 which some of the germs were in flower, and
 in place of flowers, had grown up young plants
 roots, one-half to three-fourths of an inch long
 balance of a seed remaining.

Appearance of Birds, Reptiles, &c.

- January 1, Four crows seen. Flock of snow-birds.
 8, Snow-birds.
 9, Blue-birds. Had supposed that blue-birds were
 at the north in winter; have learned that their
 is not uncommon.

- 13, Blue-birds. See 9th. 15th, Crows. 17th, Crows.
 18, Blue-birds. 23d, Crows. 26th, Crows, &c.
 4, Chiccodees. 5th, do 8th, do 9th, Crows. 10th, Crows
 and blue-birds.
 15, Crows, and 2 or 3 small unknown birds.
 18, do 23d, see 15th. 24th, crows and larks heard.
 26, do and several small birds resembling yellow-birds.
 27, Blue and yellow birds seen.
 1, Crows every day till 6th, inclusive. 11th, do 12th do
 and blue-birds seen. Robins heard. 11th, wild ducks
 seen.
 13, Crows, 2 larks, 4 black-birds, and several blue-birds
 seen. Blue-birds first sing their summer notes.
 15, Larks, b. birds, pigeons and wild ducks seen.
 16, do do and wild geese seen.
 19, Owls heard. 20th, Snow-birds seen.
 29, Robins seen. 30th, various little birds. Ordinary birds
 omitted below.
 3, Phebe-birds seen. Snake seen.
 8, Frogs said to have been heard. 19th, heard.
 9, Grasshopper seen. 21st, caterpillar seen.
 26, Swallows seen. Hi-ho or wake-up heard.
 29, Martins seen. May 3d, Butterfly seen.
 4, Wren heard. Picus (wood-pecker) seen.
 6, Chimney swallows seen.
 8, Quails heard. Bob-o-links seen.
 15, First striped bugs on cucumbers. Toads seen.
 20, Locust heard; also 22d, 23d, &c., till Sept. 6th. Bob-o-
 links seen last, heard Sept. 7th.
 10, Wild ducks seen. 21st, Flock of robins seen, as if con-
 sulting on important business.

J. L. H.

Haloes, Parhelia, &c.

Days.	Kind.	Weather, Same day.	First day after.	Second day after.	Third day after.	Remarks.
January						
2	Solar,	F. and O. sn....	C.	F. and C.	F. and C.	N. E. Sn. on the line indicates snow on the intervening
10,	do	do	R. and C.	F.	do	[night.
13,	do	do	F.	F.	do	
20,	S. and L.	F.	Sn.	R. and S.	F.	L. large, well defined. :
23,	L.	F.	Sn.	R.	F.	
24,	S.	F. and Sn.	R.	Sn.	R. and F.	
26,	S. and L.	F.	R. and F.	Sn.	C. and F.	L. do do
28,	L.	Sn.	C. and F.	F.	R.	Small parhelia.
31,	S.	F.	F.	C.	R.	
February						
14,	S. and L.	F. and C.	C.	F. and C.	F.	
20,	S.	do	F.	C. and F.	F.	
23,	S.	F.	F.	C.	F.	
24,	S. and L.	F.	C. and F.	F.	F.	
27,	L.	F.	do	R.	Sn.	
28,	S.	F. and C.	R.	F.	F. and C.	
4,	S.	Sn.	Sn.	F.	F.	
8,	S.	F.	F. and C.	F.	F.	
9,	S.	F.	R. and F.	F.	F.	
13,	S. and L.	F. and C.	Sn.	F.	F.	
22,	S.	F.	F.	R. and S.	F. and C.	9 o'clock A. M., beautiful. March 7, parhelia in a small
31,	S.	F.	F.	R.	Sn.	[cirrus cloud, west of sun—disappeared with the cloud.
April						
3,	S.	F. and C.	R.	F.	F.	Beautifully colored.
8,	S.	F. and Sn.	F.	F. and C.	F.	Beautiful.
18,	L.	F.	F. and C.	R.	F.	Partial.
20,	S.	F. and C.	do	R.	F. and C.	Partial.
25,	S.	do	R'n,	C.	do	Partial.
28,	S.	C. and F. r'n, ..	do	C. and F.	F. and R.	S. partial.
May						
8,	S.	F. and C.	do	R'n,	C.	
14,	S.	C.	F. and R.	C.	C.	
27,	S. and L.	R.	F. and R.	C.	C.	

[on the same day as the
s. partial. July 23, faint.

22, 23, 24,	12, 13, and L.	F.	F. and R.	C.	R'n.	Partial.
September 4,	8, do	F.	F.	F.	do	do
September 9,	8, do	F.	F.	F.	do	do
September 14,	8, do	F.	F.	F. and R.	F.	Beautiful.
October 8,	8, do	F.	F.	F.	F.	A small cloud a little above and south of the sun, exhibit- [ed all the delicate colors of the mother of pearl. Morn.
October 13,	L.	F.	F.	F.	C.	
November 11,	12, S. and L.	F.	F.	F.	F.	
November 15,	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.	
November 20,	L.	F.	F.	R'n.	C. and F.	
November 22,	L.	F.	F.	F.	F.	
November 25,	S.	F.	F.	R'n.	R'n.	
December 1,	S.	C. and F.	F. and C.	C.	do	Partial.
December 10,	L.	F.	F.	R.	C.	
December 12,	L.	Sn.	Sn.	C.	F.	
December 14,	S. and L.	F.	Sn.	F.	C. and S.	
December 18,	L.	F.	Sn.	S. and R.	S. and R.	
December 25,	S.	F. and C.	F. and C.	F.	F.	
						Double—that is, two concentric, beautifully colored.

The above is a record of 43 solar and 20 lunar haloes, (total 63) of which 28 were followed by R. or S. (in large or small quantity,) within 36 hours; 34, within 48 hours; and 39 within 72 hours. The greatest proportion is within 36 hours. Some storms have occurred without observed haloes, and some haloes have not been followed by storms. See haloes as signs of storms in report for last year.

J. L. H.

Fruit.

At the opening of the season, the prospect for fruit of all was very flattering. The cold wet spring, and severe storm accompanied and followed the flowering of fruit trees, proving injurious, and consequently fruit has been rather scarce.

J. I.

Aurora Boreales.

Jan. 18, Aurora b. not remarkable. It is probable that others occurred during the winter, though none were served. If any, they were doubtless not very common.

March 31, Aurora b. faint.

April 6, Aurora b. When first seen it appeared in the form of a luminous arch, or bow, extending from the NW to the NE., not quite reaching the eastern horizon. When at the W end stationary, it swept slowly over towards the zenith, shortening in the E., till having nearly reached that point and being somewhat bent towards the NW, the centre, it entirely disappeared from the upper sky by contracting into a luminous mass in the NW. Below this arch several streamers of various sizes appeared. One mass of light appeared in the E. resembling a ship hid in a dense fog, moved a little towards the NW and disappeared. Several others similar, though differing in size, now elevated, &c., succeeded, moved generally towards the S. and slowly disappeared. 8 to 9 o'clock. Afterwards more luminous in the N and NE with numerous evanescent streamers. Continued with slight variation till 11 o'clock, when observations were discontinued. There was not the usual accompaniment of a "dark bank" along the N, but something like a bank along the E through which the bright masses mentioned appeared to swim, while the more elevated of them in the E seemed like masses of light standing out in the clear sky. A few small scattering fragments of light were seen in the N, and a single line of cloud lay along the northern sky, a few degrees above the horizon. Above which (the horizon) the light of the aurora arose. A few small meteors were seen, one NW and one N.

- April 7, Beautiful aurora, $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, tall, slender columns or streamers, shoot up 40° or 50° , no "dark bank," but a few irregular clouds along the horizon.
- May 7, Aurora b. not remarkable.
- 10, Two or three luminous belts resembling elongated auroral columns, extend from near the western horizon, towards the E beyond the zenith, move slowly towards the NE and fade away. Auroral clouds.
- 12, Aurora b. or auroral light.
- June 4, Auroral light.
- July 9, Aurora b. $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. a few short, evanescent columns, or streamers, luminous spots, &c., between NNE and NNW.
- 11, Aurora b. $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, beautiful, entire arch extending across the N sky, elevated at the centre (sc) 20° . $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, arch broken, bright spots appeared, streamers arose from NE to NW, tall, moving; some tinged with orange-red, others violet; 10 o'clock, returned to an irregular arched form, with a few faint columns in the NE and one E. Needle not sensibly affected; $10\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, luminous patches of light, resembling cirrus clouds, equal in brightness to the "via lactea," play fancifully in the E, and extend over to the NW, a little N of the zenith; $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, usual darkness along the northern horizon. Two small meteors seen in the N.
- 12, Aurora b. auroral light all the evening; $10\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, luminous spot appeared in the NNE, from which several columns arose, disappeared in a few moments, and a light only remained.
- August 9, Aurora b. $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; luminous N. (clouds and lightning in the NE.) just above the horizon, then a dark shade, then a lighter one above; 9 o'clock, low flat arch with a few radiations of light above; $9\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, clouds in NE nearly gone, lightning continues. Several meteors, (see meteors) "Via lactea" splendid; stars very numerous and bright.
- 10, Aurora b. indications before the moon set. About 9 o'clock several columns, or streamers, appeared and disappeared at intervals in the N. Many meteors (see

- m's) during the evening; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, aurora appeared, partially hidden by a mass of cirro-stratus which, resting on the horizon in the E, rose to a variation in the NW of 30° to 35°. Sky above
- 16, Aurora b. 10 o'clock. On account of the light moon not much could be seen except an arch quite distinct, and afterwards a general, diffused light.
- 17, Aurora light. Moon shone very bright, but the light the N varied in brightness several times during the evening.
- 18, Luminous around the horizon; brightest in the N. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, two narrow cirrus clouds extend from the N horizon, nearly parallel with each other, across the NE sky. Several auroral columns shot up across the northern sky. Moon very bright.
- Sept. 3, Aurora b. first seen about 8 o'clock; 9 o'clock it was gone; soon reappeared and continued with little variation till 10 o'clock, when light spots appeared and streamers arose, vanished, reappeared, spread across the E; then a low luminous arch dark below, radiating from the E, then broken into patches of light, streamers, one time red, again yellow, violet, &c.; now moving towards the W, now W, and now stationary. Continued till 11 o'clock, when it resumed a low bank of luminous cumulus clouds along the N sky. Several bright meteors seen.
- 4, Auroral lights, crossed by two horizontal, parallel belts of cloud, and a dark shade above.
- 10, Auroral arch, dark shade above; soon gave place to a general, diffused, dim light. Two or three meteors appeared; 8 o'clock, aurora again arched; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, streamers shoot up, down, vanish, reappear, disappear, &c., between NNW and NE till near 9 o'clock, when they ceased for a few moments, and again started, more varied than before, taller in the N: soon faded. A dark, low bank lay along the horizon till the most of the evening; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, only a uniform light to be seen; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, streamers again in N; continued with little variation till 10 o'clock, when it gave place to a general, diffused light.

disappeared ; at 11 o'clock, had entirely disappeared. No clouds in the N.; several meteors (see m.) seen during the exhibition.

11, Auroral light, N, see Aug. 18th, 12, do. do., 13, do. do.

29, Aurora b. 10½ o'clock, two or three transient, bright spots succeed each other. Indications had appeared at 8 o'clock ; 8½ o'clock, light along the horizon, little cloudiness above ; 9 o'clock, luminous spots appeared successively along the N.; 10 o'clock, still visible but mostly concealed by clouds.

1, Aurora b. 6 o'clock ; indications ; 6½ o'clock, daylight not gone, streamers arose along the N. sky. In 10 minutes all still again. Now one arose in NNW, passed slowly towards W. and disappeared. At five minutes after 7, streamers again ; at 10 minutes, arched ; 15, streamers again, extending half way to the zenith, pass slowly to NW and disappear : orange-red in the NW, cloudy along the horizon ; 7¾ o'clock, few small streamers, one beautiful meteor ; 9¼ o'clock, A. b. still continues, slightly arched, dark below, &c. ; 10 o'clock, another similar exhibition, arch very bright, then broken, &c., colored in NW. NNE appears like a vast mass of irregularly illuminated fog, or smoke ; 10½ o'clock, still continues with some variation ; 11½ do.

2, Aurora b.; indications at 6½ o'clock ; at 7 o'clock, streamers or columns first seen all along the N sky. For half an hour a splendid exhibition of tall, slender columns from NW to NE, moving W, leaning E, some colored red, yellow, &c. A splendid meteor shot like a rocket through the auroral columns in NE. 7½ to 8 o'clock.

3, Aurora b. singular, 7 to 7½ o'clock a single bright spot was seen a little E of N, which varied from distinct to almost imperceptible, several times a minute ; 7½ o'clock another appeared NW, and soon uniting with the former, formed the W half of a low arch, dark below, which soon changed into two oblong, luminous spots, frequently running into each other, sloping down towards the NW, constantly appearing, vanishing, &c. ;

sometimes another appeared below, and another NE. The frequent and continued changes among them constituted the only variety; at 9½ o'clock the last was seen, and at 10½ all had vanished.

6, Aurora b. 8 o'clock a. light; 10 o'clock quite dark below, followed soon after by a beautiful

27, Auroral light.

28, Aurora b. between 10 and 11 o'clock, a little after 11 o'clock, aurora appeared in the form of a vertical segment of a great circle, low, fringed above with rays.

29, Aurora b. at 7½ o'clock auroral light; 8 o'clock gone; 10½ o'clock a few streamers appeared.

30, Auroral light, somewhat cloudy.

Nov. 10, Auroral light, quite luminous; 10 o'clock low arch; small line of cloud above.

A few auroras may have been overlooked, as I did not look carefully for them during those parts of the year in which they are ordinarily more rare, as at other times.

J.

Weather before and after Aurora b.

ys.	2d day before.	Day before.	Same day.	Day after.	2d day after.	3d day after.	Remarks—character of Aurora.
ry 18,	F. & C.	Snow ..	Snow ..	F. & C.	F.	Snow ..	Not remarkable.
a 31,	S. & F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	do do
6,	R.	R. & S.	S.	F.	F. & S.	F.	Splendid.
7,	R. & S.	S.	F.	F. & S.	F.	F.	Beautiful.
7,	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	R.	C. & F.	Not remarkable.
10,	F. & C.	R.	C. & F.	C. & F.	F. & R.	F. & R.	Beautiful.
12,	C. & F.	C. & F.	F. & R.	F. & R.	O.	R.	A. light.
4,	F. & R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	do
9,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Not remarkable.
11,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	C.	Beautiful.
12,	F.	F.	F.	F.	C.	R.	Not remarkable.
9,	F. & R.	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F.	F.	do
10,	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F.	F.	F. & R.	do
16,	C.	R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	do
17,	R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C. & R.	do
18,	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C. & R.	F.	do
3,	R.	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	F.	Beautiful.
4,	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	F.	R.	A. light.
10,	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F. & R.	F.	F.	Beautiful.
[11,	F. & C.	F.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	A. light.
29,	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	R.	Not remarkable.
30,	F.	F.	F.	F.	R.	F.	do
er 1,	F.	F.	F.	R.	F.	F.	Splendid.
2,	F.	F.	R.	F.	F.	F.	do
3,	F.	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Singular.
6,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	A. light.
27,	R.	R.	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	do
28,	R.	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Not remarkable.
29,	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	A. light.
30,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	C.	do
10,	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C.	F.	do

REMARKS.—A glance at this table confirms me in the opinion advanced by me several years ago, that the Aurora is not an indication of a future change of weather, but an effect of a previous change, and of a certain state of the atmosphere. Of those that occurred during the first six months, every one (8) was preceded by R. or S. in two days preceding that on which the a. b. occurred, while 6 were followed by either, within three days after. During the last six months 11 were preceded and 8 followed by S. or R. A change, however, that occurs three days after the phenomenon hardly deserves to be counted, as so many things may interfere to effect the result. If we take the same number of days selected at random throughout the year, we should doubtless find as many of the selected days followed, if not preceded, by changes of weather, as we find those distinguished for the appearance of the aurora. Let us observe rather than theorize. The greatest number of the more remarkable occurred in April, May, September and October.

J. L. H.

METEORS, SHOOTING STARS, &C.

DAYS.	No. of M't's	Winds on next day.	Weather same day.	Weather next day.	Remarks,
January 30,	1	Variable.	F.	F.	Small.
March 2,	1	Not var.	"	S.	Beautiful.
April 1,	1	"	"	F.	Small.
2,	1	"	"	C. & F.	Beautiful, sparklin
6,	3	V.	S.	F.	Small. Aurora.
23,	2	Not v.	C. & F.	"	One beautiful red See remarks.
June 12,	1	"	F.	"	Beautiful.
July 4,	1	"	"	R.	Small.
6,	1	"	"	F.	do
11,	2	V.	"	"	do Aurora.
31,	5	"	"	F. & C.	3 small, 2 very brig
August 1,	1	"	F. & C.	O.	do
2,	2	Not v.	C.	F.	do
3,	2	V.	F.	F. & O.	do
5,	35	V. V.	F. & R.	F. & R.	5 large, beaut. the [differen
6,	7	Not v.	"	"	1 beaut. the rest s
7,	4	V.	"	F. & C.	1 do " S. &
9,	26	Not v.	F. & C.	F.	2 very beautiful.
10,	32	"	F.	"	See R's. 2 of these
11,	32	V.	"	"	do
12,	7	V. V.	"	F. & R.	do
14,	1	V.	C.	R.	Beautiful.
26,	3	Not v.	F. & R.	F.	Small.
27,	3	"	F.	"	do
28,	1	"	"	"	do
29,	7	"	"	"	6 do. 1 beautiful
Sept'mb'r 3,	8	V.	R. & F.	"	1 very beaut. rest
4,	1	Not v.	F.	F. C.	Small. A.
5,	2	"	F. & C.	F.	do S SW.
8,	1	"	"	F. & O.	Beautiful. Fell a
10,	9	"	F.	F. & R.	2 beaut. Rest sma
15,	2	"	"	F.	E. 3 o'clock. morn. 1
23,	1	"	"	C. & F.	SW.
28,	2	Not v.	"	F.	Small.
29,	1	V.	"	"	Beautiful. NW. A
30,	1	Not v.	"	"	See Remarks. A.
October 1,	2	V.	"	R.	1 beaut. fell & exp
2,	4	Not v.	R.	F.	See aurora Oct. 2d
4,	2	"	F.	F.	1 small. 1 beautif
6,	1	"	"	"	See Remarks. A.
14,	1	"	"	"	Small.
15,	1	"	"	"	Beautiful. N.
16,	1	"	"	F. & C.	Small.
27,	1	"	C. & R.	F.	do Aurora.
28,	2	"	F.	"	do do
30,	1	"	"	"	Beautiful. do
Nov'mb'r 2,	3	"	C.	C.	1 do. SE. Differen
4,	1	"	F.	C.	do
13,	3	"	"	F.	1 very bright.
24,	2	"	"	"	1 do 1 sm
30,	1	"	C. & F.	F. & C.	Small.
Dec'm'r 11,	1	"	S.	C.	Beautiful. fell E.

Total, 237 during the year.

Some of these are worthy of a more particular notice.

April 23d, one of these resembled a moving phosphorescent
8 or 10 times larger than Venus; so bright as to cause a
fleeting in the presence of a bright moon. It sailed across
ern sky, S. to N., elevated (sc.) 45° leaving a broad-tail-se
es, (apparently) in diameter. Sky very clear; wind brisk

August 9th, 9 1-4 o'clock. Six meteors, 3 pass S., 1 W., 1 NW., 3 (at intervals,) 1 N., 1 from Z. to W., 1 beautiful from NW towards W., then 1 small E., 4 in different directions. One did from E. of Z. SW., exploded; 6 smaller soon followed. Way splendid; stars very bright and numerous.

10th. About 30 meteors were seen during the evening, most of them bright, some very beautiful. Some appeared to drop, or fall towards the horizon; most of the others passed off in a south-westerly direction; even those from the NE and NW. The greater number crossed the E sky.

11th. 25 meteors, 3 or 4, sparkling, passed off at intervals, nearly all W, in the direction of the "M. W." Several others succeeded, some small, blazed or flashed and vanished without apparent motion. Others large, shoot away in various directions.

12th. Among those that were seen this evening, were several very bright; one of which in the SE, passed behind the broken clouds; 1 exploded; 1 small, flashed in z. &c.

13th. Just before 9 o'clock, while standing on the west side of the house, saw a flickering, flashing light, as if caused by a candle passing a window. A few minutes after, passing to the front (S.) of the house, I observed in the E just below the pleiades and a little S, a comet shaped light, apparently 2 or 3 yards in length, which moved towards the N, contracted in length and slowly disappeared. Afterwards I observed that a very large meteor passed from N to S in the E, exploded and fell towards the earth. The trail contracted, forming the phenomenon described above. Time of continuance 15 to 20 minutes.

14th. A most splendid meteor shot like a rocket through the broken clouds (see a. b.) in the NE; another two or three times as bright and bright as Venus, passed from W to SW.

15th. A beautiful meteor crossed the zenith from (SE) 20° E to 50° W. Small at first, it gradually increased for about half the distance it became very bright, and diminished both in size and brightness through the other half; its velocity corresponded to its change of direction, first accelerated then retarded.

Most of these observations were made on the S side of the house, which may account in part, for so many of them being seen in the S part of the heavens, but not wholly, as many of them passed from a northern sky to the S. See Aug. 10th.

In my remarks for last year, I stated my belief that an equal number might be seen at all seasons of the year. This I am now satisfi-

ed is not true, for on some evenings very few could be seen. Much time was spent in observation, and every thing seemed to depend on their appearance.

The table given above was made with the hope of being able to derive something from it in regard to the cause of meteors, or its connexion with other atmospheric phenomena; no such use, however, am I able to make of it. It would have been sufficient to have been observed only the month of August, and if advisable, the rest might yet be omitted.

Storms, Showers, &c.

January 22d. Snow P. M., misty; evening rain, which continued all night. In the morning everything was covered with snow, and telegraph wires broken. Month generally mild.

February 9th. Great thaw, rain all night—streams high, ice nearly gone—ground bare in spots.

14th. P. M. rain preceded by hail (sleet); 4 o'clock rain, ice, &c., till evening; 7 o'clock, wind ceased, rain continued. Remarkably mild month.

March 1st. Last evening snow, commenced about 7 o'clock, snow and sleet during the night. Between 12 and 1 o'clock several sharp flashes of lightning accompanied by heavy thunder. In Warren, about 12 miles W, a barn was struck, and a quantity of hay burned and several cattle killed.

The following is an account of this storm as it occurred at Hartford, Conn.

HEAVY THUNDERBOLT.

[From the Hartford Times.]

Windsor, March

During the snow storm on the night of the 1st of March, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Windsor were roused by a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by an explosion louder than an hundred pieces of the heavies, shaking every house to its foundation. So vivid was the light that persons in sound sleep were awakened.

The next day it was ascertained that the lightning, or what was supposed a meteor, had fallen upon a large oak tree, which stood in an open pasture, west of Phelps' Hotel. The tree was about

meter, and without a limb to the height of 30 or 40 feet, when
 nched out and formed a heavy top. The lightning first struck
 ee at the forks, dropping the branches and scattering the trunk
 every direction. The trunk was shivered into small pieces. No
 f them is larger than a man can lift. Even the roots were scat-
 about; and many pieces were carried a distance of more than
 rods. Some portions of the tree were crushed as fine as saw
 The fragments cover an area of eight or ten acres. The
 and rails of fences for several rods were broken off by the fly-
 agments. One stick was hurled through the body and into a
 of an unoccupied house that stood 15 rods from the tree, and
 pieces of the tree have been found at a distance of 100 rods
 the place where the tree stood.

uch of the body of the tree was riven into splints like those used
 asket-makers—and so small are the pieces and so evenly distri-
 l over the ground, within the distance mentioned, that a person
 ardy find a place to put his foot without treading on some of
 . Persons residing seven or eight miles from the place say they
 heir dwellings shake from the explosion. Hundreds of persons
 visited the premises to witness the complete wreck of the noble
 ak, which in a second's time was cut down in its lofty pride,
 shivered into splinters, by a single electric flash.

onth cold and unpleasant.

April 6th. Severe snow storm during the night of the 5th and
 ing of the 6th.

th. Snow 4 or 5 inches deep, wind blew violently—cold and
 y till the 18th. Very cold, unpleasant month.

ay 5th. Fog nearly all day—strong E wind—5½ o'clock P. M.,
 e, cold storm—distant thunder.

a. Rain most of the last night, occasional thunder and lightning—
 ing fog—A. M. do., with thunder and lightning. P. M. fair.

th. Heavy shower, 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

th. Heavy shower P. M.

th. Shower accompanied with hail. Wind very variable.

th. Shower accompanied with thunder and lightning.

th. Rain most of last night accompanied with thunder and light-

th. P. M., 6½ o'clock, rain with one heavy clap of thunder.

29th. P. M., 10½ to 11 o'clock, heavy shower NW, with lightning, passed mostly to the N. Very cold, month.

June 3d. Morning, small parhelion S of the sun. 4 o'clock tremendous shower—snow, hail and rain fell in torrents—as large as a common cherry—fruit and garden vegetables much injured.

8th. P. M. 4 to 5 o'clock, heavy shower N, another S—moderate shower passed over this place.

9th. Heavy shower at evening.

10th. Rain, some thunder.

14th. Morning, shower S.

15th. Morning, heavy shower S and N.

19th. Heavy shower S.

20th. 6 o'clock P. M., heavy shower.

23rd. Distant thunder—9 o'clock P. M. short shower.

29th. P. M. Showers, most N and S. Fine growing month.

July 5th. P. M., rain, lightning, but no thunder—6 o'clock a circle of light around the sun—uncolored halo—7 o'clock N—9 o'clock heavy shower passed over from NW to SE—in the latter part of the shower—lightning incessant, but "ringing"—seemed only to play among the clouds—thunder low, rumbling—shower seemed to tarry long in SE—9 o'clock another extending along the whole N horizon, more sharper lightning, more distant thunder—continued till 11 when the western portion passed over this place with some high NW wind. Great storm W of Albany.

15th. A. M. villous clouds (scuds) from SW fly swiftly over whole sky—P. M. heavy shower commenced at 4 o'clock—continued ½ hour with thunder and lightning.

19th. Tremendous storm—wind SW since the 13th—and 5 o'clock P. M. (of the 18th) suddenly changed to rain, little hail, little or no thunder, &c.—cloudy, sprinkling till after 12 o'clock, when the wind changed to E, very stormy dashing rain which continued with occasional flashes of lightning till morning—7 or 8 o'clock storm increased in violence—no abatement—10 o'clock partial suspension—10½ abated—and S strong. Grass, corn, potatoes, every green thing withered, leaves of plants look as if scalded, owing to the violent heat of the rain. An immense quantity of water fallen. 4 o'clock

gh, SE, rainy, little thunder, &c. Storm specially destructive
t, blowing and beating off apples, pears, quinces, &c. See
ological record.

t. P. M. 9½ o'clock, masses of cumulus clouds crossing the east-
y, with small flashes of lightning.

d. P. M. distant shower S. 6 o'clock, 2 or 3 massive cumulus
W and NW met above the horizon in a somewhat noisy em-
and passed off along the N in an irregular kind of shower.
e same time an oblong cumulus cloud lay across the E sky, be-
hich appeared the northern base of a most beautiful rainbow
eemed to lose itself behind the cloud. Other fragmentary
rs N and S.

h. Shower passed over, heaviest N, 4 o'clock.

h. Morning 2 o'clock, heavy shower SW—A. M. beautiful
ion in the NE. 2 o'clock P. M. shower—3½ o'clock shower,
panied by thunder and lightning—9 o'clock and after, distant
er and lightning S and SW.

h. P. M. 2 o'clock, smart rain—4 o'clock shower with thunder
ghtning—7 o'clock shower—evening wet, &c.

t. Evening, lightning in E and W. Very warm growing

ust 1st. P. M., heavy shower; 10½ o'clock thunder and light-
W.

P. M., lightning S. 3d. do. W. 4th. do. E.

P. M., 6½ o'clock; light shower, with thunder, passed along
NE.

4 o'clock, P. M.; sky variously overcast with a mixture of
and cirro-cumulus clouds; 5 to 6 o'clock, a heavy bank of
us clouds along the eastern sky, while another arose in NW
ding a heavy shower, soon spread over the whole heavens;
beneath, NW with much thunder and lightning, but little rain.
al sublime displays of electricity about 8 o'clock. A barn was
d in the SE, where the whole force of the shower seemed to
concentrated; 10 to 11½ o'clock, lightning in SE almost ince-

P. M., 3 o'clock; small shower NW, and another NE met,
assed over to the S; little hail at first, after which followed a
odous shower accompanied by thunder and lightning, wind high,
Showering till near 6 o'clock. Small portion of rainbow S.

9th. Evening. Lightning in the NE and SW.

13th. Shower, with lightning in SW ; heavy rain at night.

25th. A. M., 4 to 5 o'clock ; shower, afterwards rained with some intermission, till 5 o'clock, P. M. Thunder. 26th. Clear, mostly N.

Sept. 1st. Rain. 2d, P. M., great rain. 3d, do., during the night, springs, streams, wells, very high, &c.

5th. Evening. Shower NW, concealed by villous clouds.

7th. Heavy rain. 11th, do.

27th. Morning, 4 o'clock ; short, heavy shower, thundering ; heavy fog during most of the day. Evening, shower, with lightning and very sharp lightning ; "struck" once ; rain steady, nocturnal storm.

Oct. 2d. P. M. ; heavy rain, thunder ; evening, A. B.

Nov. 1st. Evening, rain ; 10½ o'clock, shower, NW, with lightning.

Dec. 7th. Snow, sleet, rain, ice, high E. wind. Everything covered with ice ; trees broken, &c.

19th. Snow all day ; evening, sleet, rain ; wind, E and N.

22d. Do. towards evening, wind E, sleet, evening ; rain at the night, wind, E NE ; a tremendous storm. Morning of the 23d, very little rain ; everything loaded with ice ; branches sweep the ground, many broken ; wind during the day NE, snow P. M. ; wind high ; everything looks gloomy and dreary, and day the trees, with every twig converted into a crystal rattle like ten thousand blackbirds.

29th. High E wind ; severe snow storm during the night.

This record embraces all the important storms that have occurred in this vicinity during the year 1850. The quantity of snow that has fallen during the year, has been very great.

"Ice Storms."

I was not aware, until very recently, that a question in regard to the cause of ice storms had ever been raised here, notwithstanding the frequent occurrence. Almost every one seems to have regarded them as things of course. Their appearance during the winter of '44 did not awaken any inquiry in my mind ; it was not till the storm of the present winter, ('50 and '51, Dec. 22d and 23d) that attention was first called to the subject. The following facts seem to furnish a foundation for a rational and easy solution.

t. They generally occur when the wind is at some point between NE and NE, never N, seldom S or SW, and then soon turn to rain, always cease, or turn to snow, if the wind passes beyond NE.

l. They always commence with snow, or sleet, and end with rain. Order of succession, snow, sleet, rain; or sleet, rain.

l. There is more rain E, more snow West.

h. They seldom extend farther W. than to that range of hills, or mountains, that run through western Connecticut, from the Highlands of New-York to the Green Mountains of Vermont; or, if they are comparatively light, being preceded by a heavy fall of snow, which their severity is spent. Witness the storms of December 1850 and 23d, 1850.

Now it is certain that in winter the air over the ocean is warmer, therefore lighter, than that over the land, since the temperature of the ocean is always considerably above the freezing point. Suppose then a snow storm to commence with an E wind, when the thermometer is below 30°. The warm air from the ocean, saturated with moisture, will spread over the colder air below, taking the place of the upper strata; and being cooled by contact and partial mixture with it, and consequently condensed, will deposit its surplus moisture in the form of snow, or sleet. But the E wind still continuing to blow, and the upper portions of the cold air being more or more warmer, or displaced, or both, by the warmer air from the ocean, the sleet is succeeded by rain even while the air below is still below 32°. Hence the rain, cooled by falling through the cold air, freezes as soon as it comes in contact with cold bodies on or above the earth. This theory is supported by the additional fact that the temperature of the air either rises or remains stationary during a storm, if the wind continues E, or rises if it changes to SE or S, and falls almost immediately if it changes to the N.*

Mild and cold winters.

It has been remarked, that when the winters are mild in this country they are cold and severe in western Europe, and *vice versa*. The

other explanation, which I have recently heard given, attempts to explain the phenomenon by supposing the sun to act upon the upper strata of the atmosphere in certain situations, or conditions, in such a manner as to heat certain portions of it by reflecting and concentrating the rays upon certain points. This explanation appears too theoretical, too far-fetched, and too obscure. I am ignorant of any natural phenomenon that would throw any light on the subject. In place of it, therefore, I offer the one above.

J. L. H.

above explanation of "Ice Storms" throws light on the
 During our mild winters our prevailing winds are from
 i. e. from E, SE, S, &c. around to W. During our cold
 contrary winds prevail. Now it is plain that whatever
 easterly wind, and therefore a mild winter in this country
 a cold winter in Europe, & v. v.; as the removal of the wa
 the Atlantic Ocean by an easterly wind, would cause a
 or northeasterly wind in Europe, rather than a southeas
 remote influence of the trade winds, together with the gr
 ty of a cold northern atmosphere, would contribute to th
 well as counteract the effect of our SW winds. Hence th
 tion is, (I have not been able to learn the facts in the
 while the prevalence of winds from the ocean on our e
 causes our mild winters, the prevalence of winds from the
 i. e. from the continent, causes the cold winters of west
 and v. v.

These considerations induce the belief, (as well as expla
 if it be true,) that our New England winters correspond
 ters of Eastern Asia, in the same latitude; while those
 Europe correspond, in a similar manner, to those on our v
 cific) coast. It would be an interesting, and perhaps no
 ble subject of inquiry to ascertain the truth in this matte
 not already been done,) as the investigation might lead
 portant results in regard to the laws which regulate the
 the wind.

Clouds, &c.

Jan. 10th. Morn; clouds fringed; 9 o'clock, cirrus, r
 NW and SE; solar halo; rain next day.

March 26th, P. M. Cirrus clouds radiate, or diverge b
 slender belts from opposite points (E and W) of the ho
 next day.

June 8th, M. SE sky beautifully overcast with alterna
 cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds; quails heard; very warm;
 halo. P. M., rain.

13th, M. Whole sky thinly overcast with cirrus clou
 4 o'clock, a similar appearance; 5 o'clock, radiant f
 o'clock, divergent columns rise from a bank N, and pa
 towards the S; shower S next day.

h. Solar halo, complete or partial during most of A. M.; 1
 o'clock P. M., clouds chiefly cirrus, uniform N; striped above
 belts somewhat regular; some parallel, others divergent;
 other W, forming nearly regular squares, &c.

M. 5 o'clock. Sky overcast with cirrus-cumulus clouds,
 striped or belted NW, more so SE, with a general con-
 vergence towards the NE; from S arching over to NE extended a
 belt of cirrus clouds; below this SE more cirro-stratus. This
 was continued distinct for some time, passing through various
 mottled, waved, curdled, fibrous, &c., distinctly different
 A. M.; beautiful parhelion S of the sun. P. M. Partial solar
 Evening. Clouds villous-cirrus, diverge from N and S;
 cloudy; clouds various, changeable; next day variable; 15th,

A. M. Villous clouds (scuds) from SW fly swiftly over the
 y. P. M. Heavy shower. (See storms.)

P. M. Sky singularly and beautifully overspread with cirrus,
 (and compact,) cirro-cumulus and cirro-stratus clouds, striped,
 curdled, waved, &c., &c.; dense parallel masses connected by
 fibrous stripes running perpendicular or slightly oblique
 to them, &c., &c. Combine the tumbling cataract, the dread
 of the ocean lashed into a "foaming fury," and let the
 sky congealed while in its height, and it will give some idea of
 the grandeur of the scene. Not permanent, however, but constantly
 changing; 10 o'clock nearly the whole sky covered heavily with
 cumulus clouds. Next day, M., cirrus clouds resembling the
 wake of a steamboat. Rain at evening.

1st, 5-6 o'clock, P. M., sky overcast with a beautiful com-
 position of clouds. See July 26th; similar to those, but more foam-
 like. Stripes of cirro-cumulus clouds appear in lines between
 the cirrus, like foam on the ridges of waves. Rain next day.
 These are a few of the most interesting exhibitions afforded by the
 clouds of this part of the country, that I have observed during the
 season sufficiently definite and connected, perhaps, to be of any
 importance.

In consequence of the elevation of the country the clouds in this
 part all appear very low, the cirrus appearing not much more
 than the cumulus do in lower situations.

Radiations.

August 11th. Just before the sun set this evening, there was in the SSE a kind of radiation shooting up and out from the horizon directly opposite to the setting sun, similar to what is sometimes seen above the sun when rising or setting in a clear atmosphere, or the inversion of what is observed when there is a fog to "draw water." The same had been observed on the 7th, and was afterwards seen on the evening of the 26th, both E and W, colored; said to be of frequent occurrence in certain seasons of the year and certain states of the weather satisfactorily explained.

Sunsets.

Feb. 17. Fair, sunset, a most splendidly rich golden glow passing N and S through all intermediate shades of orange, yellow, to violet, red and yellow combined, in the center of the blended beauties of the rainbow met; most deeply colored below, shading off above. As the sun descended below the beauties of the E arose gently in the form of an arch over the whole eastern sky, dark sky-blue below, and disappeared in a variation of 15 to 20°; such seems frequent in this place. p. 347.

Weather, Chronological Record, &c.

N. B. When no date is given, the event refers to the present season.

January. Sleighing good during the greater part of the month, notwithstanding the month has been mild as usual.

Feb. 6, During the last three days (very cold) the cold was about one-fourth of a mile distant, (S) much nearer than in milder weather. This phenomenon caused by the remarkable purity of the atmosphere.

Black rainbow said to have been seen by citizens of Bedford, Mass., on the evening of the 10th, at 7 o'clock P. M. No sleighing since the 10th.

24, Road dry and dusty. Remarkably mild morning.

28, The storm that commenced this evening, (March 1st,) either extended to St. Louis or followed by one at that place on the 2d of March.

it is said snow fell to the depth of 4 inches, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning.

Snow 6 feet deep at Rumney, N. H.

A very cold unpleasant month, even the fair days since the 20th, unless when sheltered from the wind.

Cold and unpleasant; vegetation very backward.

do do first corn planted about the 10th; very little, however, till in June; cloudy or rainy about two-thirds of the time.

, Snow at Rochester, N. Y. Snow squalls on the 20th.

, Frost at Richmond Va., New-Orleans and several other places south.

, General Lopez lands on the Island of Cuba with 500 men.

, Snow between Utica and Rome N. Y. From 20th, till June 3, not one fair day.

Warm and pleasant from the 4th. No worms seen on apple trees this spring. Planting mostly done after the 5th.

, At 2½ o'clock P. M., great "Table Rock" at Niagara, fell.

, Gen. Z. Taylor, President of the United States, died at Washington, æt. 66.

, 17, 18, Great rain in N. Illinois; greatest 18th.

, This storm (see storms) extended from Elizabeth city, N. C., on the 17th, and Illinois on the 18th; to Portland, Me., on the 19th. The area over which it extended, appears to have embraced the greater part of the United States, within 3 days. See 16th, &c.

, Tremendous storm (hurricane) in Macoupin city, Iowa, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning.

, 8½ to 9½ o'clock, 40 meteors, 10 to 11 o'clock, 10 do and several vanishing trails.

, 10 to 11 o'clock 20 do seen by an "observer" in this vicinity.

, Great storm in Paris, France.

, Frost at Goshen, a few miles N of this place.

, do Bethlehem, N. Y., and Berkshire, Mass., in the vicinity of Mt. Washington, N. H., therm. 27°. Frost

a few miles south of L. Weather in France unfavorable for harvesting. Potatoe rot spreading in Ireland.

- 24, Baltimore and the surrounding country visited swarms of grasshoppers, said to be abundant in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Penn.
 - 26, Louis Phillippe, Ex-king of France died.
 - 23, and 24, Rain at Burlington, Vt., $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 - 25, "Most rainy Sabbath at Boston, remembered by citizens." Potatoe rot very destructive in county, N. Y. Submarine telegraph established between Dover, Eng., and Calais, France. Belgium deluged by rains. Wheat taken from an Egyptian mummy, years old, growing in Prince's Park, Eng.
 - 31, Potatoe blight very destructive in the north of Belgium, and the lowlands of Rhenish Prussia. Frosts prevail more extensively in this country than in former year; almost an entire failure in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Jersey, in some parts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and several of the Western States.
- Sept. 2, and 3, Great freshet at Humphreysville and Lancaster, Pa. also in Delaware and Easton, Penn., where attended with great loss of life and property. Summer distinguished for floods on the lower Mississippi, as 1844 was for floods on the upper.
- 6, Texas bill passed.
 - 7, California bill passed.
 - 12, Fugitive slave bill passed.
 - 14, Frost a few miles south of L. 18th, do
 - 27, Tremendous hailstorm at Pittsburgh, Penn.
 - 30, Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die. Inundations in the province of Brescia in Northern Italy, during this month. 200,000 doz. eggs of the locust, *Scaphium*, taken at Hallowel, Me., this season. Two white crabs taken at Kennebec, Me., one taken. A "box turtle" taken at Danbury, Ct., marked "1716."

r 11, Queen of Belgium died. Three great projects before the world: 1st. A suspension bridge across the straits of Dover, France. 2d., A balloon railway across the desert of Africa, F. 3d., Propulsion of ships by means of Electro Magnetism, A. English government also talk of a telegraph across the Atlantic.

21, White mountains of N. H. covered with snow.

22, Severe frost in Kentucky. Moon rose of a fiery red color.

26, Great flood on the Tiber, Italy. Snow at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., 8 to 10 inches deep. Great flood at Utica, N. Y.

28, Snow at Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., 6 to 8 inches deep. Several severe frosts during this month in N. C., S. C., Ga., Tenn., Miss., &c. A telegraphic wire laid across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. First railroad allowed by government in Spain. Telegraph (submarine) proposed between England and Ireland. Peaches sent from Boston to Havana, W. I. in ice. First newspaper printed in China. A new planet discovered by Gasparis between Mars and Jupiter; also a third ring to Saturn. Indications of a rise of the Island of Newfoundland from the bed of the ocean. Month remarkably mild, frost on 7 mornings only.

r 8, First railroad opened in Peru, S. A.

10, Col. James Young of New-York died.

19, Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky died.

20, Snow in Otisco, Tully, &c., N. Y., 10 to 12 inches deep.

21, Great snow storm in Nova Scotia, sn 2 feet deep.

30, Tremendous hurricane on the Mississippi below St. Louis.

r 2, Congress convened at Washington.

7, At Franklin, Louisiana, thermometer 2°.

22, and 23, Great ice storm in Ct. This storm extended from New-York to Boston, Halifax, N. S., Montreal, Ca., Buffalo, &c. N. Y. Great fall of snow in Vermont. U. S. Mail steamer Ohio, and the vessel in which Miss Jenny Lind sailed from W. to Charleston, S. C., came near being wrecked in this storm. Hence it must have raged on our southern coast where it appears to have been a gale rather than a storm. National debt, \$85,000,000.

THE COLD SUMMER OF 1816.

"Persons are in the habit of speaking of the summer of 1816 as the coldest ever known throughout America and Europe. In some facts relative to this subject, we propose to give them to revive the recollections of such among us as remember without a summer ; also to furnish correct information for such any interest in matters of this kind. We shall, therefore, a summary of each of the months of the year 1816 extracted from "Pierce on the weather."

"January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost unnecessary in sitting rooms. December, the month immediately preceding, was very cold."

"February was not very cold, with the exception of a few days, which was mild, like its predecessor."

"March was cold and boisterous, the first half of it, the second half was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, occasioned great loss of property."

"April began warm, and grew colder as the month advanced, ended with snow and ice, with temperature more like winter than spring."

"May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. The fruits were frozen, ice formed half an inch in thickness, corn was killed, and the fields again and again replanted, until deemed too late."

"June the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost and snow were common, almost every green herb killed, fruit destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, six inches in Maine, and it fell to the depth of three inches in New-York ; it fell also in Massachusetts."

"July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the morning of the fourth, ice formed of the thickness of a common window pane throughout New England, New-York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn nearly all killed ; some favorably situated escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms in Massachusetts."

"August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer already passed. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness, corn was so frozen that a greater part of it was cut down for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England

ever be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn in the New England and Middle States ripened, farmers supplied themselves with the corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold for from four to five dollars a bushel."

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty, forming a quarter of an inch in thickness."

October produced more than its usual share of cool weather ; frost and ice were common."

November was cold and blustering, snow fell so as to make traveling difficult."

December was mild and comfortable. We have thus given a brief summary of the "cold summer of 1816," as it was called in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month in the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer, all nature was in a sallow hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life."—[*Rochester American.*]

August 18, 1783. Great fall of meteors seen in the Island of Jamaica, W. I. [Notes in Cowper's Task.] A fog said to have covered the whole of Europe and Asia during the whole of the summer of '83. do.

April 1, 1798. At 6 o'clock P. M., a snow storm commenced in the city of New-York, the snow of which storm lay in the streets of the city till the 15th of April 1799. [Laurie Todd.
J. L. H.]

COLD WINTERS.

The severest New England winters on record are those of 1717, 1718, 1764, 1772, 1780 1786. The winter of 1741 was bitter, and its severity widely felt. "No one remembered the like." In 1780 the snows commenced early in November and continual storms, accompanied with violent winds from the Northeast, occurred during the month of December. About the first of January a period of steady and severe weather commenced. During *forty days*, even on the south side of the mountains in warm situations, there was no indication of thaw. The

light, dry snow drifted and eddied with incessant motions in Paths, if opened, were immediately filled, and communication entirely interrupted. Wood was sold in the village of Worcester \$60 per cord, owing to the roads being filled with snow."—Gazette.

Rainbows.

- April 29, Beautiful primary and partial secondary rainbow. in the primary were several concentric parts distinctly visible, diminishing in brightness from till lost.
- May 13, Partial rainbow.
20, Two, partial.
- June 20, Sunset—rainbow perfect, very elevated.
29, P. M. Two perfect rainbows, primary very bright.
- July 22, North base of aurora b. appeared below a large cloud beautifully colored. See shower of July 22d.
29, P. M., 3 o'clock. Rainbow in the E so low that the 4 upper colors were seen above the horizon.
- August 5, Two bows, both complete; violet of the primary with a belt of greenish yellow between.
6, Sunset, 2 bows, very elevated; primary complete, secondary partial. See showers, Aug. 6th.
7, Short portion of a beautiful bow seen in the S at fore sunset. See showers, Aug. 7th.
25, 6 o'clock, 2 rainbows, primary, exceedingly beautiful. J.

Thermometer in well.

- January 5, 41°. Ordinary winter weather.
16, 38°. do do
- February 7, 35°. Preceded by three very cold days.
- March 11, 35°. Cold.
- May 7, 40°. Cold.
15, 42°. Cold for the season till June 6th.
- June 15, 46°. Preceded by a week of very warm weather.
- July 11, 50°. Very warm.
- August 19, 53°. Warm.
- Sept'r 26, 54°. Mild.
- Nov'r 2, 51.5°. Mild.
- Dec'r 27, 43°. Cold since the 7th.

These variations of temperature are easily explained. The well is situated on the S side of the house; varies from about 6 to 10 feet from the surface of the earth to that of the water. Depth of well not ascertained; is affected by drouth and heavy rains. J. L. H.

Zodiacal light.

This phenomena is frequently seen in this place, especially during the cold seasons, and in the absence of the moon.

January 5th and 6th, equal in brightness to the "Via lactea," and sloping S as that does N.

January 11th, very bright; 30th and 31st, do.

February 1st, 5th, 7th, 10th, very bright; 27th, seen in presence of the moon.

March 11th, 14th, very bright; 30th, very bright; 31st, bright.

April 1st, May 1st, 10th, very bright; 11th, 12th April and May, do.

December 20th, very bright; 24th, 27th, bright.

As some have not been able to discover the zodiacal light, I will here endeavor to put them in the way of discovering what I have called by that name. Take an elevated position, as on a hill, where the view towards the west (for the evening) is uninterrupted, as twilight is disappearing. Fix your eye upon the "Via lactea," which at this season of the year, (January 1st and a few weeks after,) will be seen in the west, or perhaps a little north of west, and sloping or rising a little to the north. Now fix the eye on a point a little S. of W, and you will see a luminous space (generally about equal in brightness to the Via lactea) extending upward (Sc.) 40° to 60° , and sloping to the S. This I have called the zodiacal light. It has no definite outline, as it is frequently represented in drawings, but shades off imperceptibly. The best representation of the zodiacal light that I have ever seen, is given in Olmsted's Astronomy, 1839, page 75.

J. L. H.

Sun-rise.

Feb. 16th, Beautiful sun-rise, golden yellow E, passing through orange-yellow, reddish-yellow, to violet-yellow in the W. Evening, scene reversed, but more beautiful. See sun-sets, p. 340.

J. L. H.

The following is extracted by permission from a journal kept in this vicinity, in the valley of Bantam Creek, which runs between Litchfield Hill, W, and Chestnut Hill, E, by Mr. Chancey Pease.

1832. May 24. Snow all day.

1834. May 15. Snow and very cold—froze hard for several days, and killed nearly all young plants, &c.

Oct. 26. Very heavy "ice storm."

1835. Ap'l 16. Great snow storm—snow 10 o'clock 12 inches deep.

25. Snow all day.

28. Snow 5 or 6 inches.

Sep. 30. Snow. Thunder every month from January to September, both inclusive.

Nov. 23. Heavy storm of snow and hail.

Dec. 16. Ther. at sunrise— 16° ; noon— 10° ; evening— 5° ; and at 7 o'clock evening— 20° . See remarks for low.

1836. Jan'y 4. "Ice storm" commenced and continued till 15th, ice hung on the trees till 15th.

Feb'y 2. Ther.— 14° sunrise;— 10° 1 o'clock and— 8°

3. " — 10° " 9° " — 3°

4. " — 7° " 2° " — 4°

5. " — 15° " — 2° " — 4°

6. " — 3° " 14° " 8°

Mar. 4. The first day on which snow thawed in the valley since Nov. 23rd, of last year.

6. Ther. at sunrise — 8° . Good sleighing from Nov. 23d, 1835, till March 27th, 1836; 12 days.

Ap'l 13. Snow all day, 7 or 8 inches deep.

Sep. 29. Snow during 3 hours.

Oct. 12. Snow two inches deep.

28. Mill pond frozen over. Ther. at 12° .

1837. Jan. 25. Aurora b., with an arch from E to W, of deep red color.

26. Ther. — 7° .

27. Ther. — 12° .

Mar. 1. Ther. at sunrise — 10° .

2. " — 12° .

3. " 0°.

4. " 1°.

- Mar. 22 and 23. Great "ice storm"—greatest ever known in this country—the ice on a twig 14 inches long and not much larger than a straw, weighed 2 lbs. 10 oz. Vast numbers of fruit and forest trees destroyed.
338. May 24. English cherry trees in blossom.
 June 4. Apple trees in full blossom.
 Dec. 27. Ther. at sunrise -10° .
 28. " -10° .
339. Jan'y 1. Ther. at 7 o'clock -8° .
 3. " " 40° .
 4. " " 45° .
 5. " " 50° .
 23. " " -12° —severe.
 26. Rain all day—great flood—water higher than known for 29 years.
 28. Ther. 2° .
 May 11. English cherry in blossom.
 Dec. 7. Noon—Ther. 56° .
 9. No frost in the ground.
 15. Snow all day—snow 2 feet deep—blew violently; roads blocked up—mail of Monday not arrive till Wednesday. Ther. through the storm about 28° .
340. Jan'y 1. Ther. -6° .
 2. " -6° . Very windy.
 16. " -8° ; 7 o'clock evening -14° .
 17. " -26° ; at 6 o'clock P. M., -9° . Very clear.
 18. Ther. down to the ball, -26° .
 19. 10° .
 25. -12° . See remarks below
 Feb. 2. Ther. -8° .
 4. " -6° .
 5. " 10° , &c.
 May 9. Snow all day—very fast.
 Sep. 13. Very light frost.
 Oct. 13. Very hard frost.
 Dec. 6. Very severe snow storm.
 18. Ther. -5° .
341. Jan'y 4. Ther. -22° .
 5. " -19° .

1841. Jan'y 7. Ther. 50° ; a great thaw—rain—snow near
 Feb. 1. Snow; 12th, Ther. down to the bulb.
 Mar. 6. Snow 15 inches deep; 13th, snow 15 or 16
 deep—roads closed; 16th, snow.
 Oct. 1. Frost; 2d, snow; 3d and 4th, snow severe.
1842. January. Very mild and fair; 18th, 19th, 20th, very
 thermometer ranging about 50° at noon.
 January 27. Snow, and very boisterous.
 February 1. Thermometer 40° ; 2d, 50° ; 3d 60° , &c.
 March. Thermometer ranged at noon, during the month
 32° to 70° ; fog, four days; snow, 2 days.
 May 9. English Cherry in blossom.
 May 20. Snow; 21st, very heavy frost.
 May 23. Apple trees began to blossom, and continued
 till the 8th of June.
 June 1, 2, 3 and 7, frost; 10th, hail and rain; 11th
 rain and snow; hills in Cornwall and Winsted
 with snow; 12th, severe, killing frost; corn,
 &c., killed; 17th, thermometer 90° .
 September 16-20. Very hard frosts.
1843. January 3. Thermometer -20° ; 7th to 12th, fog and
 snow-nearly gone; but little frost in the ground.
 March 1 to 3. Snow squalls; 4th to 7th, thermometer
 -11° ; 17th, snow 16 inches deep; roads drifted.
 April 1. Snow, hail and rain.
 May 1 and 2. Severe frost.
1844. January 26 to 29. Thermometer ranged from -16° to
 April 13. Thermometer 80° ; 14th, 84° .
 25. English Cherries in blossom.
 May 5. Pear trees in blossom; planted corn and potatoes.
1845. February 1. Thermometer -8° ; 2d, 6° ; 3d, -2° ; 4th
 and 5th, great snow storm.
 March. Last few days very warm; thermometer 70° .
 April. First half cold and dry; second half moderate
 planted potatoes; 30th, planted corn.
 May 23 and 24. Severe frost; killed corn, potatoes,
 October 22. First killing frost.
 December. Good sleighing, latter part.

- February 15. Very severe snow storm; depth of snow, 18 inches.
- October 11. First frost December 31st; thermometer 40° .
- January 1. Thermometer 54° ; 2d, 48° , 38° ; 4th, 28° ; 5th, 45° ; 6th, 46° ; 7th, 44° ; rain; 8th, 20° ; 9th, 6° , &c., noon.
- March 26. Rain; 27th, snow, with high wind.
- April 2. Snow; thermometer below zero 3 times during the winter.
- November 24 and 25. Thermometer 60° ; 30th, -1° .
- December 1st till the 14th, Ther. about 40° ; 15th, 64° ; frogs heard; dandelions in blossom; 16th, ther. 28° ; 30th and 31st, warm—no frost.
- January 1. Warm and foggy; laid stone wall; 10th, ther. 0° ; 11th, -10° ; 14th, warm and foggy.
- February 16. Ther. -22° ; 17th, -18° ; 25th, 26th, 27th, high NE wind.
- April 18, 19. Snow fell 6 or 7 inches; wind high.
- October 9. First frost; November 28th, first snow.
- May 14. Began to rain; rained more or less during 18 days.
23. English cherry in blossom.
- July 19. Greatest rain ever known in this place at this season of the year. For remainder, see my report.

REMARKS.—Mr. Peck, author of the journal from which the above extracted, is a respectable citizen of this place; resides about $\frac{1}{2}$ or a mile SE, keeps his thermometer on the north side of his house; thermometer differs a little from mine; shall compare them carefully after. Place of observation, the narrow valley of Bantam river, (zen over in cold weather,) sc. a hundred feet below L. Hill, N. et. J. L. H.

**11. ANNUAL RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
AT THE FOLLOWING ACADEMIES FOR 1850.**

1. Cayuga Academy.
2. Cortland Academy.
3. Deaf and Dumb Institution, (New-York.)
4. Hartwick Seminary.
5. Lansingburgh Academy.
6. North Salem Academy.
7. Rochester Collegiate Institute.
8. Springville Academy.
9. Union Hall Academy.

(The above academies, although not required, have
annual reports. It is due to them, and to the cause of useful
labor, that their willing labor should be acknowledged by an abstract
of the results obtained.)

1860.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half,	31.28	31.08	36.63	39.57	51.03	64.53	73.98	74.63	64.31	52.39	47.67	33.78	
do do 2d do	36.05	34.20	32.91	47.93	54.20	74.84	72.00	67.93	60.77	49.87	42.92	22.79	
Monthly mean,.....	33.66	32.64	34.77	43.75	52.61	68.18	72.99	71.28	62.53	51.13	45.29	28.28	49.76, annual mean.
Highest degree,.....	62	63	64	78	72	96	94	92	88	76	72	50	96, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	10	6	6	20	36	49	57	50	37	30	28	2	2, lowest do do
Range,.....	52	57	58	58	36	47	37	42	51	46	44	48	56, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,.....	25	9	13	27	28	19	17	4	23	11	5	3	Aug. 4, the warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	13	4	20	13	1	11	26	17	29	29	21	24	Dec. 24, the coldest do do
Winds—North,.....	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	4	14 days N. wind in the year.
Northeast,.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5 1/2 do N.E. do do
East,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 do E. do do
Southeast,.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4 1/2 do S.E. do do
South,.....	5	6	2	2	0	1	3	6	4	1	1	8	41 do S. do do
Southwest,.....	8	5	9	11	13	17	13	12	13	12	12	4	131 do S.W. do do
West,.....	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	31 1/2 do W. do do
Northwest,.....	12	8	15	13	13	9	10	11	10	14	13	7	136 1/2 do N.W. do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,.....	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.	N.W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	8	11	17	14	10	18	20	22	14	15	15	4	171 1/2 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,.....	23	16	13	15	21	12	11	8	15	15	14	27	183 1/2 cloudy do do
Total of each month,.....	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Rain,.....	1	1	0	4	8	8	8	5	5	8	4	2	54 days on which rain fell.
Snow,.....	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12 do do snow do
Rain and snow,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rain gauge,	1.075	3.480	0.396	1.012	6.70	4	4.50	2.60	4.943	4.511	2.92	4.805	42.042 total fall of rain and snow.

2. CORTLAND ACADEMY.—George W. Bradford, M. D., Observer.
ANNUAL ABSTRACT.

1850.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half.	25.66	25.87	32.06	35.63	48.55	61.54	69.62	67.25	58.59	47.77	43.24	28.11	
do do 2d do	30.62	27.67	27.13	46.64	49.42	67.04	68.53	61.96	61.42	45.79	36.64	21.01	
Monthly mean,	28.14	26.77	29.59	40.63	48.98	64.29	69.16	64.60	60.00	46.78	39.94	24.66	46.86, annual mean.
Highest degree,	51	51	63	76	78	89	87	85	78	72	69	42	89, highest degree.
Lowest do	4	2	-6	19	31	37	52	43	35	26	17	-8	-5, lowest do
Range,	47	49	69	57	47	52	36	42	45	47	52	50	69, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	25	26	13	27	28	19	29	5	4	17	5	3	June 19, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	14	4	20	9	1 & 10	1	8	27	29	29	22	24	Feb. 4, coldest do
Winds—Northeast,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	day N.E. wind in the year.
do Southeast,	6	44	4	3	3	0	2	2	2	24	1	3	30, do S.E. do
do South,	5	3	1	2	6	3	6	3	4	3	44	24	44, do S. do
do Southwest,	9	84	8	94	74	13	124	124	13	124	10	104	126, do S.W. do
do Northwest,	11	12	18	154	164	14	10	134	11	13	144	14	163, do N.W. do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	74	94	124	16	13	234	204	21	17	16	13	5	174, clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	234	184	184	14	18	64	104	10	13	15	17	26	190, cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

50.

- 20, Lunar halo.
- 26, Solar halo A. M. Mock sun P. M.
- 5, Bright meteors this evening in SW.
- 6, Very bright solar halo 9 A. M.
- 28, Rain, with thunder, lightning and snow this P. M.
- 9, Squalls of snow, with thunder and lightning.
- 13, Robins first heard.
- 14, Blue birds first seen.
- 31, Aurora borealis.
- 3, Pigeons first seen.
- 6, 7, 8, Brilliant aurora of a white color.
- 8, Plowing commenced.
- 18, Lunar halo.
- 20, Hepatica triloba in flower.
- 21, Lunar halo.
- 25, Solar halo.
- 26, Daffodil in flower.
- 27, Blood root in flower.
- 28, Hyacinth in flower.
- 10, Corn planting commenced.
- 12, Currants and gooseberries in flower.
- 13, Shadbush in flower.
- 14, Sugar maple in flower.
- 17, Cherry trees in flower.
- Violent shower of hail, 1 P. M.
- 22, Strawberries in flower.
- 28, Tulips in flower.
- Pear trees in flower.
- 3, Apple trees in flower.
- 6, Lilac in flower.
- 20, Strawberries ripe.
- 8, Hay harvest commenced.
- 11, Aurora borealis.
- 12, Currants ripe.
- 22, Rye harvest commenced.
- 23, Wheat harvest commenced.

- August 9, Aurora borealia.
12, Aurora borealis.
Sept. 15, First frost this fall.
30, Hard frost this morning.
Oct. 3, Aurora borealis.
7, First snow this fall.
18, Lunar halo.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT.

1850	Jan.	Feb.	M'ch.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ther. Mean temp., 1st half,	42.293	32.739	38.288	41.675	42.505	67.660	72.053	75.834	66.546	54.828	48.830	37.435	
do do 2d do	45.6	35.625	35.501	48.503	73.288	73.288	76.456	66.005	60.997	54.07	43.082	29.782	
Monthly mean,	44.98	34.182	36.821	45.081	55.476	70.48	74.971	71.219	63.771	54.43	45.978	33.194	52.543.
Highest degree,	56.2	58.	55.2	66.8	79.2	88.	90.	86.	81.7	73.2	61.9	53.4	90, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	16	11.	17.	35.2	42.6	50.4	61.8	55.	44.3	40.3	28.4	14.4	11, lowest do do
Range,	40.2	47.	38.2	31.6	36.6	37.6	28.2	31.	37.4	32.9	35.5	39.	47, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	27	9	15	30	28	30	30	6	6	17	2	4	July 30th, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	1	5	4	14	16	1	3	28	30	30	23	31	Feb. 5th, coldest do do
Wind— N.,	0	1	14	2	4	1	14	14	1	0	44	2	194 days N. wind in the year.
N. E.,	10	34	3	54	8	3	6	24	6	14	4	6	53 do N. E. do do
E.,	1	0	14	1	1	0	14	0	1	1	2	0	7 do E. do do
S. E.,	24	3	0	1	1	1	24	3	3	24	4	14	25 do S. E. do do
S.,	0	1	0	3	4	24	6	0	24	1	6	2	22 do S. do do
S. W.,	4	84	54	74	5	6	44	14	24	8	6	2	624 do S. W. do do
W.,	24	44	64	6	3	104	6	7	74	8	5	5	73 do W. do do
N. W.,	114	74	13	5	34	5	8	84	54	94	7	11	90 do N. W. do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	24	30	31	30	31	358 days observed.
Prevailing wind,	W	W	W	W	N	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	West prevailing wind.
Weather—Clear days,	6	54	7	64	34	10	4	64	74	84	8	2	75 clear days.
Cloudy days,	25	24	24	234	274	20	27	174	224	224	22	29	283 cloudy days.
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	24	30	31	30	31	358

ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—(CONTINUED.)

1850	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Rain,	7	6	6	10	21	12	16	8	9	12	10	6	123 days on which rain fell.
Snow,	1	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	21 do do snow fell.
Rain and Snow,	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9 do do rain and snow fell
Gauges.—Upper,	3.99	2.1	6.09	1.99	6.912	2.09	3.42	4.79	3.98	1.40	1.225	1.505	40.917, fall of rain, &c.
Lower,	5.09	2.8	6.35	2.36	6.659	2.60	4.19	5.52	4.47	1.44	3.25	4.88	47.884.

* A difference of 6.947 inches more water fallen at the surface than at the height of the top of the building, some 50 feet above.

First frost in autumn, Oct. 9th. First fall of snow, Nov. 17th.

350.

OBSERVATIONS.—*Plants in flower.*

- an. 27, Chickweed.
 pril 19, Apricot, Magnolia.
 20, Shepherd's purse, Dandelion, Yellow clover, Red Maple,
 25, Currant, Goosberry, Peach, Saxifrage, Geranium.
 29, Flowering Apple, Cherry, Tulip.
 ay 5, Pear, Apple, Myrtle.
 9, Ragged Robin, &c
 13, Lilac, Narrow-leaved plantain, Arabis, Horse chestnut.

Miscellaneous.

- n. 1, Zodiacal light very brilliant for an hour.
 6, do fine, the edge of the horizon being shrouded in a dark cloud about 2 degrees in height.
 10, Ponds free from ice, very muddy.
 27, A beautiful sunset, after the sun disappeared, a beautiful pencil of rays from his place towards the Northwest made its appearance, at an angle of about 45° , of a yellowish color, it remained for half an hour.
 At 6.30, a very bright meteor in the N.E. Another on the 13th Feb., at 5.20, A. M.
 arch 13, Frogs first heard.
 pril 17, Zodiacal light, very fine and long continued.
 ly 5, In the evening the whole northern horizon was illuminated by continual flashes of lightning, no thunder was heard, but the next day we learned that a violent storm raged at the W. and N.
 18, We experienced a most destructive storm, many buildings and trees were blown down, and much damage done to shipping in the bay and harbor, it continued some on the 19th.
 pt. 8, A meteor, quite bright, its course was from NE to SW, at an angle of about 45° , it was about 8 o'clock P. M.
 16, Meteor at $9\frac{1}{2}$ P. M., same course as the one above, at an angle of about 80° .
 t. 8, The ground was covered with a white frost, but not so severe as to kill many of the flowers, or but a small portion of the leaves on trees and vines.
 20, White frost.
 30, Ice about the thickness of a dollar.

Lightning without thunder.

April	28,	From 7 to 8 P. M., in the SW and W.	
May	28,	9 to 10 P. M.,	SW.
June	7,	11	S.
	9,	Sunset to 10 &c., P. M., all directions.	
	14,	7 to 9 P. M. in the NW.	
	28,	8 to 10 P. M.	W.
July	4,	11 to 12 P. M.	W&S.
	5,	7 to 11 P. M., from WNW to NE. Storm	
		&c.	
	25,	From 8 to 9 P. M., at the S.	
	29,	9 to 10 P. M.,	W and N.
	30,	8 to 10 P. M.,	S.
Aug.	1,	At sunset,	SW and W.
	3,	From 8 to 10 P. M.,	S.
	4,	8 P. M.,	S.
	9,	7 to 10 P. M.,	W. and S.
	15,	Evening,	NW.
Sept.	5,	From 8 P. M.	W.

Weather before and after Auroras and Haloes.

1850.	Auroras and Haloes.	Wind.	Preceding.	Storm.	Succeeding.
Jan.	2, Lunar halo,	W .....	.....	Rain, ..	Fifth day, ..
	3, do do	S. W. ....	.....	do	Fourth do ..
	6, Solar do	do	.....	.....	Next do ..
	19, Aurora,	N. W.	Day before, ..	Rain, ..	Second do ..
	20, Lunar halo,	N. E.	Second day, ..	Snow, ..	Next do ..
	31, Aurora,	S. E.	Third do ..	do	Second do ..
Feb.	13, do	N. W.	Fourth do ..	do	Next do ..
March	4, do	do	Day before, ..	do	Second do ..
	20, Solar halo, ..	do	do	do	Third do ..
	22, Aurora,	S. W.	Third day, ..	do	Next do ..
	26, Lunar halo, ..	W	Second do ..	do	do do ..
	31, Aurora,	N.	do do ..	Rain, ..	Third do ..
April	6, do	N. W.	Same do ..	Snow, ..	Fifth do ..
	7, do	W	Second do ..	do	Fourth do ..
	9, do	N.	Third do ..	do	Second do ..
	18, Lunar halo,	S. W.	Fifth do ..	Rain, ..	Fourth do ..
May	3, Solar do	S.	Second do ..	do	Next do ..
	7, Aurora,	S. W.	Day before, ..	do	Day after, ..
	12, do	do	do	do	Second day, ..
July	11, do	S. E.	Seventh day, ..	do	Third do ..
	12, do	do	Eighth do ..	do	Second do ..
	22, Lunar halo, ..	E.	Second do ..	do	Third do ..
Oct.	1, Aurora,	S. W.	Third do ..	do	Next do ..
	3, do	W	Day before, ..	do	Third do ..
	6, do	N. W.	Same day,	do	Fifth do ..
	13, Lunar halo, ..	do	Day before, ..	do	Fourth do ..
Nov.	15, do do	S. W.	Third day, ..	do	Next do ..
	23, do do	N.	Sixth do ..	do	Third do ..
Dec.	14, do do	W	Fourth do ..	Snow, ..	Second do ..
	20, Aurora,	N. W.	Same day,	do	do do ..

Thunder showers.

h 1,	At 3.30 P. M.,	continued half an hour;	heavy thunder.
5,	6.40 do	do	do
5,	9 do	do	one hour, heavy do and rain.
6,	9 A. M.,	do	20 minutes, not very heavy except rain.
14,	4.30 P. M.,	do	about 20 min. not very heavy.
17,	5 do	do	slight.
20,	12 M.	do	10 or 15 minutes not heavy.*
20,	4.50 P. M.,	do	one hour, heavy rain.
26,	2 do	do	1½ hour, very heavy and rain.
3,	3 do	do	about 10 minutes, light.
8,	5 do	do	moderate.
14,	4.30 do	do	½ hour, not heavy here but heavy in the city.
20,	5.30 do	do	1½ hour, with some hail and violent wind.
23,	6.40 do	do	20 minutes, quite heavy.
1,	3.30 do	do	10 or 15 minutes, light.
25,	7 do	do	light.
28,	In the night, heavy.		
29,	At 6 P. M.,	light.	
30,	1 A. M.,	not very heavy.	
ust 2,	12.30 do	heavy.	
3,	5 P. M.,	barely rained here, but heavy in the city.	
6,	10 do	continued half an hour heavy.	
7,	8 do	do	10 or 15 min., not very heavy.
13,	In the night, heavy.		
15,	At 4 P. M.,	continued 20 minutes, heavy.	
26,	10 A. M.,	do	½ an hour, not very heavy.
26,	1 P. M.,	do	2 hours, very heavy and lightning, constant and vivid.
27,	8 do	do	4 hours, heavy and lightning vivid almost constantly; heavy rain.

Snow storms.

y 8,	At 10 P. M.,	not long and light; wind NE.
16,	In the night,	very light; wind NW.
18,	At 9 A. M.,	soon changed to rain; wind W.

1850.

Jan'y	21,	In the night; changed to rain at 7 A. M.
	28,	At 12 P. M. to 9 A. M.; then rain; wind NE.
Feb'y	3,	5 do very light flurries; wind NW.
	4,	2 do do do W.
	7,	9 A. M. do do SW.
	28,	5.15 P. M., soon changed to rain; wind
March	3,	6 A. M., continued to 5 P. M., about 1
		NW.
	6,	10 A. M., soon changed to rain; wind
	17,	In the night, slight; wind NE.
	19,	At 3 P. M., slight; wind NW.
	23,	In the night continued to 5 P. M., 4 in.
		NE and NW.
	24,	At 6 P. M., squalls; wind W.
	27,	In the night, slight; wind SW.
	28,	continued till 4 P. M., 6 in.;
April	5, At 1	P. M., do 8 P. M., then
		short time, and continued till 7 A. M.,
		wind NE.
	13,	9 A. M., soon rain; wind E and N.
Nov.	17,	2 P. M., very slight.
Dec.	10,	2 do do
	19,	8.45 A. M., about an hour, then rain; w
	20,	10 do very slight.
	22,	2 P. M., continued to 7 P. M., then rain
	23,	slight.
	28,	2.20 P. M., continued till 8 P. M., then
		NE.
	31,	1.20 P. M., continued till 7 P. M., 2 inch

1850.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half.	25.53	26.03	31.32	34.37	49.02	68.17	71.10	68.72	61.18	49.03	44.03	28.27	
do do 2d do	29.65	28.96	28.69	45.17	51.27	68.50	70.48	62.27	56.64	46.81	37.06	21.71	
Monthly mean,.....	27.59	27.49	30.00	39.77	51.14	65.83	70.79	65.49	58.91	47.94	40.55	24.96	45.84 annual mean.
Highest degree,.....	54	50	62	70	76	86	84	86	79	72	68	48	86 highest degree during year,
Lowest do	2	-3	6	15	30	40	46	42	30	24	14	-9	-9 lowest do
Range,.....	56	53	56	55	46	46	38	44	49	48	54	57	57 greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,.....	25	26	14	27	28	19	17	5	1	11	5	4	July 17, warmest day in year.
Coldest day,.....	30	4 & 5	4	9	11	1	8	18	29	30	22	31	December 31st, coldest do
Winds—North,.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 days N wind in year.
Northeast,.....	1	1	3	1	3	....	5	1	1	2	1	4	2 1/4 do NE do
East,.....	—	1	—	—	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 1/4 do E do
Southeast,.....	1	1	4	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 1/4 do SE do
South,.....	14	8	4	14	11	11	11	10	10	12	10	3	118 do S do
Southwest,.....	3	—	3	3	6	6	7	7	4	3	4	1	45 do SW do
West,.....	2	6	3	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	4	2	29 1/4 do W do
Northwest,.....	9	10	15	10	13	8	6	8	9	10	8	12	121 do NW do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	S	NW	NW	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	South prevailing wind.
Weather—Clear,.....	12	13	17	17	11	22	18	25	18	19	15	6	196 clear days in year.
Cloudy,	18	14	14	13	20	7	12	6	11	11	15	25	169 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Rain,.....	1	1	—	2	6	2	8	5	5	4	2	2	42 days in which rain fell.
Snow,.....	2	1	3	2	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	18 do snow do
Rain and snow,.....	—	—	—	—	—	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	2 1/4 do rain & snow fell.
Rain gauge,.....	1.45	1.58	3.25	2.78	3.19	2.66	5.91	1.94	3.23	4.05	2.91	2.64	35.59 total fall of rain and snow.

* There was more rain than here given, the vessel occasionally leaking.

First frost in Autumn, Sept. 30. First fall of snow, Oct. 27.

5. LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—Cyrus Bolster, Observer.

1850.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half.	28.17	29.93	35.27	41.32	52.68	64.16	74.30	73.89	66.55	57.75	47.39	26.45	
do 2d do	31.27	33.71	36.30	49.93	58.14	73.90	72.39	66.42	64.50	52.75	34.46	15.14	
Monthly mean,	28.72	31.82	35.78	45.62	55.41	71.02	73.34	70.15	64.52	55.25	40.92	20.79	49.52, annual mean.
Highest degree,	48	58	72	80	85	95	93	92	83	79	63	46	85, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	—4	—6	11	20	32	45	55	42	36	25	14	—22	—22, lowest do
Range,	52	64	61	60	53	50	38	50	47	54	49	68	68, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	26	26	14	27	28	19	17	6	3	23	5	4	June 19, warmest day in the year.
Colest day,	30	5	3	9	5	1	26	17	13	29	23	31	Dec. 31, coldest do
Winds—North,	12½	12½	18½	15½	14	13½	15½	17	17½	16½	8½	15	176½ days N. wind in the year.
Northeast,	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	2	0	0	1½	2	7 do N.E. do do
East,	0	0	0	4	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 do E. do do
Southeast,	0	0	0	1	1	0	1½	1½	0	0	0	0	5 do S.E. do do
South,	9½	8	3	7	5½	12½	10	4	10	4	9½	7	90 do S. do do
Southwest,	0	1½	½	1½	0	1½	2½	0	½	2½	1	0	9 do S.W. do do
West,	5½	4½	7	4½	7	2	2½	0	2	6	6½	4	54½ do W. do do
Northwest,	3½	1½	1½	0	2½	½	1	3½	0	2	3	2	21 do N.W. do do
Total of each month, ...	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	S.	N.	N., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	12	17½	16½	13½	14½	22½	20½	26	22½	17½	13½	12½	209 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	19	10½	14½	16½	16½	7½	10½	5	7½	13½	16½	18½	156 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

- March 8, Robins first seen.
9, First steamboat reached Albany from New-York.
11, Aurora borealis.
29, Frogs seen.
- April 6, Aurora borealis.
7, Aurora borealis.
22, First thunder shower.
- May 4, Shadbush in blossom.
- June 6, Strawberries ripe.

6. NORTH SALEM ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—JOHN F. JENKINS, Observer.

1850	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Result.
Ther. Mean temp., 1st half, do do 2d do	28.05 31.45	30.63 32.92	34.86 31.27	37.99 47.39	51.61 52.56	64.57 70.07	70.58 73.64	70.83 63.49	63.51 56.40	50.35 50.08	44.29 38.67	32.15 24.96	
Monthly mean.....	29.75	31.58	33.07	42.69	52.14	67.32	72.11	67.16	59.86	50.21	41.48	28.57	43.00, Annual Mean.
Highest degree.....	52	56	67	69	82	95	93	92	81	73	61	50	95, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	8	2	3	18	29	44	51	41	33	28	21	4	2, lowest do do
Range.....	44	54	64	51	53	51	42	48	48	47	40	46	64, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day.....	25	9	14	27	28	19	30	4	1	17	27	4	July 30th, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	1	5	4	14	2	11	7&10	18	30	7	24	30	Dec. 30th, coldest do do
Winds—North,	2	14	14	0	4	14	0	24	2	1	4	24	20 days N. wind.
Northeast,	24	4	24	2	4	14	24	24	24	4	3	5	29 do N.E. do
East,	3	4	14	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	14	12 do E. do
Southeast,	34	5	14	7	64	3	54	24	3	3	5	2	474 do S.E. do
South,	34	14	14	2	1	3	4	14	5	4	1	29	do do do
Southwest,	7	64	4	84	6	11	124	5	6	94	64	74	844 do S.W. do
West,	1	64	74	1	34	3	1	44	14	14	0	2	33 do W. do
Northwest,	74	64	11	94	84	64	44	114	9	104	10	106	106 do N.W. do
Total each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365, total.
Prevailing wind,	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W. Prevailing winds of the year.
Weather—Clear,	124	164	184	144	11	194	184	214	174	194	164	84	1934 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	184	114	124	154	20	104	124	94	124	114	144	224	1714 cloudy.
Total each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365, total.

Of barometrical observations made at sunrise, noon, and 9 P. M., daily, for the year 1850. (Reduced to correspond with previous reports, which were about .193 below the standard now in use.)—By J. F. JENKINS. Principal.

1850	Morn.	Noon.	Even.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January,	29.501	29.508	29.508	29.505	30th, 31st 29.89	22d. 28.77	1.12
February,	360	351	363	358	6th. 30.03	15th. 28.52	1.51
March,	344	352	366	354	20th. 29.80	1st. 28.49	1.31
April,	383	383	408	398	24th. 29.74	4th. 28.71	1.03
May,	372	366	388	375	22d. 29.72	17th. 29.11	.61
June,	511	518	506	511	5th. 29.84	10th. 29.06	.78
July,	504	508	501	504	11th. 29.73	19th. 29.05	.68
August,	475	477	486	480	28th. 29.77	26th. 28.98	.79
September,	513	521	523	519	30th. 29.77	19th. 29.20	.57
October,	435	421	429	428	10th. 29.75	27th. 28.89	.86
November,	490	456	482	476	5th. 29.79	17th. 28.95	.84
December,	412	403	407	407	30th. 29.95	23d. 28.05	1.89
Annual means,	29.442	29.439	29.449	29.443			

Highest degree, Feb. 6, 30.03. Lowest degree, Dec. 23, 28.06. Annual range, 1.97.

Prof. Guyot estimates the altitude of this Academy above mean tide, as deduced from barometrical observations, and the survey of the railroad in this vicinity, as 360 feet, instead of 170, at which it has been reported for many years.

The longitude of North Salem is given correctly on the 27th page in last year's report of the Regents, but on the 275th page it is stated to be 74° 37', it ought to be 73° 38'.
JOHN F. JENKINS.

7. ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—LEANDER WETHERILL, Observer.

1850.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mead temp.	1st half,	26.97	26.56	31.59	35.59	47.79	64.55	72.17	71.77	62.10	51.41	46.39	29.70	
	2d do	31.47	29.73	29.76	45.26	50.36	71.15	71.62	67.28	56.99	47.80	37.97	21.26	
Monthly mean,		29.29	28.15	30.65	40.44	49.07	67.85	71.88	69.45	60.55	49.55	42.18	25.35	47.13 Annual mean.
Highest degree,	.....	42	48	50	79	77	94	93	89	86	76	74	54	94 highest degree during the year.
	Lowest do	12	4	14	20	32	43	50	53	36	30	20	1	
Range,		30	44	36	59	45	51	43	36	50	46	54	53	59 greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,		11	26	13	27	28	19	17	9	1	11	5	3	July 17th, warmest day in year.
Coldest day,		1	4	3	9	21	1	26	27	29	29	22	31	
Winds.—North,		1	1	6	2	3	0	14	4	1	14	14	14	194 days N wind in year.
Northeast,		5	14	1	6	54	4	8	1	4	4	2	2	43 NE do
East,		2	0	1	2	0	14	1	0	2	1	1	3	14 E do
Southeast,		64	4	34	1	24	2	14	44	1	2	14	1	29 SE do
South,		24	3	0	3	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	4	21 S do
Southwest,		5	34	4	54	2	114	54	24	7	114	7	4	69 SW do
West,		54	94	9	34	6	4	7	1	6	64	6	7	71 W do
Northwest,		34	54	64	7	114	64	34	214	6	5	8	114	93 NW do
Total of each month,		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	360 total.
Prevailing wind,		SE	W	W	NW	NW	SW	W	NW	SW	SW	NW	W	WNW prevailing wind.
Weather.—Fair,		4	7	124	134	114	22	15	214	174	16	124	54	1584 fair days during the year.
Cloudy,		27	21	184	164	194	8	16	94	124	15	174	204	2064 cloudy do
Total of each month,		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	360 total.

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER,
MADE AT VII A. M. AND II AND IX P. M., AT ROCHESTER, FOR
1850, BY C. DEWEY.

1. THERMOMETER.

Month.	Mean.	Monthly Mean.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Range.
January..	1st half, .. 27° 36'	30° 09'	16° 50°		35°
	2d " .. 34 82		8 51		
February,	1st " .. 34 45	32 31	4 49		46
	2d " .. 30 07		10 50		
March, ..	1st " .. 32 73	31 6	14 60		46
	2d " .. 30 56		15 48		
April, ...	1st " .. 37 42	42 59	20 68		53
	2d " .. 47 76		25 73		
May,	1st " .. 49 75	51 28	34 68		47
	2d " .. 52 73		36 81		
June,	1st " .. 67 07	69 56	50 91		34
	2d " .. 73 04		58 94		
July,	1st " .. 75 69	72 71	62 94		34
	2d " .. 71 79		59 93		
August, ..	1st " .. 71 78	69 46	58 89		34
	2d " .. 67 29		52 86		
September, ..	1st " .. 62 15	60 44	41 84		50
	2d " .. 58 73		34 84		
October, ..	1st " .. 49 33	48 14	30 79		44
	2d " .. 47 02		28 72		
November, ..	1st " .. 45 84	41 84	26 74		54
	2d " .. 37 84		20 64		
December, ..	1st " .. 29 04	25 66	-1 59		60
	2d " .. 21 85		-4 38		

Mean of year, 47 97

Range of year, 98

Mean temperature for the last ten years, 47° 02'.

2. BAROMETER.

	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January,	29° 63'	30° 13'	28° 87'	1° 26'
February,	29 47	30 17	28 93	1 24
March,	— 52	30 08	28 90	1 18
April,	— 47	29 93	28 88	1 05
May,	— 43	29 86	28 83	1 03
June,	— 55	29 84	29 28	0 56
July,	— 51	29 72	29 28	0 44
August,	— 51	29 81	29 16	0 65
September,	— 53	29 90	29 15	0 75
October,	— 51	29 80	29 10	0 75
November,	— 55	29 92	29 10	0 82
December,	— 58	30 17	29 06	1 11

Mean of year, 29 44

Yearly range, 1 30

Mean of Barometer for last ten years, 29° 55'.

Level of Lake Ontario, at mouth of the Genesee, below the dock, recorded by H. T. Spencer, of Charlotte, for 1850

January 1,.....	2 feet 9 inch
February 1,.....	2 " 4 "
March 1,.....	2 " 4 "
April 1,.....	2 " 4 "
May 1,.....	1 " 8 "
June 1,....	1 " 5 "
July 1,.....	1 " 10 "
August 1,.....	2 " 10 "
September 1,.....	2 " 11 "
October 1,.....	3 " 4 "
November 1,.....	3 " 7 "
December 1,.....	2 " 7 "
December 31,.....	2 " 8 "

For the last three years the lake has been higher in the months, when the spring waters reach the lake from the north. In 1848 the lake was high in May, June, July and August; highest in June; and in 1850 highest in May, June and July. In 1848 it was high in December, owing to the great rains of that year. In 1850 the great rains were in summer. C. D.

Storms.

May 22d, 1850. Severe thunder storm began here at ten o'clock with high wind from N of west, continued an hour or more, followed with showers without thunder through the day. The storm was of great extent. It began at Chicago on the preceding day at seven o'clock with lightning and heavy thunder and wind. It reached Buffalo at one A. M. on the 22nd, Rochester about three o'clock, between three and four, Schenectady early in the morning, Albany at seven, Pittsfield, Mass., about 8, and had only two flashes of lightning, Woodstock, Vt., nine o'clock, with heavy thunder followed, and passed into New-Hampshire. The course of the storm was from west of east, and was noticed only in the western part of Massachusetts. The wind was heavy as far N as the middle of Vermont. A glance at the map shows its velocity to have been from 60 to 70 miles an hour.

July 5th, Friday. Thunder showers of great violence fell on the country and in Canada. Between 3 and 4 P. M. a heavy

passed chiefly north of this city and over the lake into Canada. About 6½ another shower passed chiefly south of us, with severe lightning and heavy thunder, as in the previous shower, with high wind. As the shower moved slowly southwards the sun shone through the heavy rain N and W of the city, shedding a deep reddish yellow and splendid light over the earth. At length the cloud rose above the sun, which burst out through the rain in the most gorgeous glow as if the canopy was on a blaze, and the bells at once rang the alarm for fire. At seven P. M. was a violent shower of rain, wind and lightning at Buffalo, and southward along the shore of Lake Erie. In the evening a shower fell along the Mohawk, with the flooding of valleys and plains; the railroad so washed away that the down train was cast away this side of Fort Plain, and the up train six miles below that place; two persons were killed, and the lives of many greatly exposed. The lightning was incessant, the roar of thunder astounding, and the whole scene terrific. The bank of the canal gave way in three places along the Mohawk, and a large break was made some miles west of Schenectady.

This shower was heavy at Albany and Troy; and at Brunswick, a few miles E of Troy, a very destructive hail ruined some crops.

In the city of New-York, the shower was very severe, and in Canada, N of Lake Ontario.

At Pittsfield, Mass., the thunder storm began about eight P. M., with high wind, and its approach had been foretold for more than an hour by the incessant flashing of lightning at the west. Velocity of the shower was at least 60 miles an hour.

July 18, Thursday. A heavy NE storm and gale along the shore of the Atlantic, with a great rain over New England and further north, and in the Eastern part of the State of New-York; began about 12 at New Haven, Ct., and earlier at N. York city, and earlier further south, till in North Carolina it began on the 17th. Here it began on Friday the 19th, with NE wind, and moderate rain throughout the day. The great rain of this storm extended to the west to the mountainous range E and S of Utica, and fell in abundance at Niagara and further south. In middle and western New-York, only moderate rain.

July 28, Sabbath. Hot, sultry weather, attended by several thunder showers in the P. M., and evening, and much rain: with a great amount of lightning.

August 28. A great storm on Lake Superior, and on the Chicago, and on Lake Michigan and Huron. No trace of it in this section, unless in the preceding fall of the barometer.

Sept. 9. Storm at Halifax, N. S., along coast, and at Richmond.

Sept. 15. A fog so uncommon in this city, rose from the Valley canal in the evening, and spread over the city and so away. It was only of moderate extent. Our June fogs be clouds or vapor settling down from above.

Sept. 24. Several heavy showers, and wires torn off in 7 offices.

October was a month of splendid weather, and the first of November.

Nov. 23. Severe frost, and slight ice on the canal in some in this city.

Dec. 6. Heavy thunder shower at Plattsburgh.

Dec. 9. Canal frozen firmly.

Dec. 23. Great snow storm began early in the morning from NE; snowed all day, wind changed to NW at evening of snow great. Railroads impassable in this State. This was storm over New England, and much snow fell in N. H., Vermont and part of Mass., and in this State. Here the about two feet deep, while the old and pressed down snow inches deep.

In the city of New-York the storm was chiefly rain, but The rain extended over the southern counties of New York. The fall of snow was very moderate thirty miles south of Rochester along the southern tier of counties. The storm extended to Detroit.

Dec. 31. The last three days of this month were very the 31st showed a temperature of -4° or four degrees below The cold was widely extended over the country. The Thermometer was at Syracuse -11° ; at Utica -7° ; at Albany -12° ; at N. H., -22° , and still lower in that State; at Ticonderoga in Toronto, U. C., -11° . So great cold in Dec. is uncommon.

C. DE

Lightning and thunder storms in 1850.

The summer of 1850 was distinguished by the number and of its thunder storms. Deaths by lightning were many

country. Many buildings were struck also. The telegraph posts and wires were affected by it, and in several telegraph offices the wires were melted by the lightning. It has been supposed that these wires, stretched over the country, might diminish the activity of the electric fluid. The history of the thunder storms for the past summer gives no support to this notion, but is opposed to it.

C. DEWEY.

The Seasons and Productions.

With the year 1850 closed the first half of the nineteenth century. In many respects this has been an eventful year. Waving all topics not connected with meteorology, many interesting particulars come forth from the store-house of memory.

In this section, the cold of last winter was not severe. The thermometer did not sink here in Jan. and Feb. lower than to four degrees, while in 1849 it fell to ten *below* cypher, and was several times near or below zero. On the last day of this year, the temperature was four degrees below, a very uncommon occurrence here in December.

The spring months were rather cool, and vegetation was delayed. The planting of Indian corn was late. In June, and especially after the middle of June, the weather became decidedly warm, and summer was hot, and attended with abundant rains. Vegetation hastened its course rapidly. The season became one of the most prolific over the whole country, both for the early and later harvest. The grain and grasses generally gave abundant crops. Wheat and rye flourish in cooler summers, and maize in the hotter. The coolness of spring gave that strength and energy to the former, which enabled the heat of June to bring them to a rapid and rich maturity, while the continued heats of summer and of September bore the latter and other autumnal crops to the greatest perfection and richest abundance. Scarcely has our whole country teemed with such a prolific harvest. The fruits of the season, from June to October, from the richest strawberries to luscious grapes, through all the pomological gifts, were in high excellence, and here in profusion. The floral season was equally splendid.

The grass of autumn was a rich carpet over this State and all New England. Very rarely have the eyes rested on as fresh a green on the hills and over all the vallies, in the months of August, September and October. This was owing to the amount of rain, so

falling as to prevent the usual drying of the pasture and lands, and parching up of the grass. The advantage of the and abundant fall feed to the farmer cannot readily be c amidst all this beauty of the verdant fields and hill-sides.

Though the potato has been cut off by *the disease* in some in this it has only slightly suffered, and in dry soils the m varieties have been uninjured. It may be hoped, that this like other similar visitations of Providence, is gradually w even to its disappearance.

The dense and rich foliage of the forests preserved its rich the more severe frosts about the middle of October. As dance of rain had preserved its verdure, the foliage had fully The change to the deep autumnal variegated gorgeous c late, so that the severe frosts brought the leaves soon to th Hence the variegated hues soon passed away. This was true in the hilly parts of Massachusetts and this State, v gorgeous variety is seen to the greatest advantage. In a weeks the change was accomplished, and the trees were de the winter.

It is a common opinion that frost is essential to this v scene. But on the hard and soft maple, sumach, and son the gorgeous colors begin before the frosts, and are not dep frosts. The green coloring matter of the leaves, the chlor chemists call it, is oxydated and probably acidified, and the colors are changed, according to their nature, in the mapl mach into red, in the walnut and chestnut into shades of y the oak into reddish brown, and in others to all variety of c

The summer and autumn of 1850 were magnificent sea call for devout gratitude.

C. DE

Comparative Wheat Harvesting.

Near Rochester the wheat harvesting began extensively after July 4th. A few fields had been cut, previous to th By the 20th the great body of wheat had been cut. In Pen the harvest began earlier, and in Virginia earlier still, and South Carolina and Georgia.

In England the wheat harvest began in the vicinity of August 10th. On August 23d, the English papers stated a little wheat had been cut north of the middle of England.

pt. 6th in the north of England. This accounts for the English use of the phrase *Harvest moon*, in September, as their harvest is still being gathered, while even in the Northern States our wheat harvest has been finished two months before the time of their harvest moon.

The French papers stated, September 6th, that the wheat harvest was finished in the vicinity of Paris.

It is obvious that our higher temperature in June and May, and early part of July, hastens to maturity the wheat which requires weeks more of the lower temperature of France and England.

C. D.

Time of flowering of some plants for comparison with those of other localities, observed in and near Rochester.

- April 23, Soft maple, *Acer rubrum*.
 28, White elm, *Ulmus americana*.
 30, Lilacs leafed out, and flower stems appearing.
- May 1, Honeysuckle leafing.
 2, Apricot in flower.
 3, Snowball leafing out.
 4, Hard maple, *Acer saccharinum*.
 6, Peach in flower, and cherry opening and plum.
 8, Soft maple leafing.
 10, Hard maple leafing.
 23, Lilac opens its blossoms.
- June 10, Paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyracea*.
 12, Jacob's ladder, *Smilax rotundifolia*.
 Field Mayweed, *Anthemis arvensis*.
 Hound-tongue, *Cynoglossum virginicum*.
 Papaw, *Uvaria triloba*.
 18, Isabella grape in blossom.
 22, Menispermum canadense, Moon-seed.

The last plant had not before been noticed in this vicinity.

8. SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—Moses Lane, Observer.

1860.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half, ..	29.04	28.73	32.58	36.97	47.84	64.99	71.42	71.02	59.32	46.75	44.15	30.02	
do 2d do ..	34.61	30.21	30.57	46.38	51.42	69.92	71.64	65.85	55.39	44.31	36.81	25.48	
Monthly mean,	31.82	28.47	31.57	41.67	49.68	67.40	71.48	68.43	57.35	45.53	40.48	28.75	46.72, annual mean.
Highest degree,	52	48	62	75	76	90	92	90	78	70	70	54	92, highest degree.
Lowest do	8	-2	8	9	24	42	54	53	25	12	5	-5	-5, lowest do
Range,	44	50	54	66	52	48	38	37	53	48	65	59	65, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	26	28	13	27	28	19	17	4	23	11	5	3	July 17, warmest day.
Coldest do	1	4	3	14	1	10	9	27	29	7	22	30	Dec. 30, coldest do
Winds—North,	2	0	1	0	14	0	1	1	14	3	8	64	24 days N. wind.
Northeast,	14	2	5	5	3	0	2	14	14	24	0	14	24 do N.E. do
East,	24	3	2	1	2	0	24	2	14	0	0	1	16 do E. do
Southeast,	4	1	2	24	1	0	24	14	0	0	0	4	14 do S.E. do
South,	24	44	1	14	24	1	14	2	3	3	7	24	30 do S. do
Southwest,	104	34	4	54	24	16	164	6	14	4	54	74	83 do S.E. do
West,	5	114	13	134	17	54	14	114	134	174	6	84	128 do W. do
Northwest,	2	14	34	1	24	74	44	6	84	1	34	34	46 do N.W. do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S. W.	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	24	7	104	19	11	184	164	49	16	154	10	34	150 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	284	21	204	11	20	114	144	11	14	154	20	274	215 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

March 14, Meadow larks first heard.

15, Wild pigeons first seen.

16, Robins, meadow larks and English snipe seen.

April 3, Swallows seen. Frogs first heard.

6, Plowing commenced.

May 19, Bobolink seen.

August 19, Potatoes rot **extensively.**

9. UNION HALL ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—JACOB H. ANIX, Observer.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr'l.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half.	24.68	23.97	28.29	40.26	54.30	68.30	75.66	77.57	74.30	56.01	46.47	34.75	
do do 2d do	31.69	35.88	50.93	46.82	55.24	72.05	77.64	69.65	62.07	50.35	40.68	27.88	
Monthly mean,	28.18	29.92	39.61	43.56	54.77	70.17	76.65	73.61	68.18	53.18	43.57	31.31	51.05, annual mean.
Highest degree,	50	55	66	68	79	93	98	93	86	70	63	52	98, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	2	6	11	28	40	51	63	80	50	31	27	10	2, lowest do
Range,	48	49	55	40	39	42	35	33	36	39	36	42	55, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	11	26	24	28	13	20	25	9	6	5	2	1	July 25, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	2	5	7	15	2	1	12	20	13	30	24	10	Jan. 2, coldest day in the year.
Winds—North,	7	5	6	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	30 days North wind in the year.
Northeast,	3	1	2	3	7	14	4	1	1	0	2	5	26 1/2 do NE do
East,	3	0	1	3	2	2	3	2	5	1	5	5	34 do E do
Southeast,	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	27 1/2 do SE do
South,	1	3	1	6	5	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	24 1/2 do S do
Southwest,	2	2	1	5	2	4	12	3	1	2	2	2	40 do SW do
West,	4	7	10	5	8	19	8	15	17	12	12	2	125 1/2 do W do
'Northwest,	8	6	7	2	3	2	0	1	1	10	4	10	55 do NW do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	NW	W	W	S	W	W	SW	W	W	W	W	NW	West, prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	18 1/2	21 1/2	19	17 1/2	16	21	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	26	21	17	244 1/2 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	12 1/2	6 1/2	12	12 1/2	15	9	8 1/2	9	7 1/2	5	9	14	120 1/2 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

- March 21, Robins and blue birds seen.
31, Daffodils and violets in bloom.
May 6, First thunder shower.
8, Swallows first seen.
14, Lilacs in bloom.
21, Apples in full bloom.
June 4, Peas in blossom.

12. ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations, kept by David Johnson, Esq., Newbury, Vermont.

1850.	THERMOMETER.				WINDS.								WEATHER.						
	6 o'clock, A. M.	12 Noon.	6 o'clock, P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Snow and rain.
January,.....	19	23	24	40	-11	51	1	.....	1	2	1	5	2	16	10	21	2	7	3
February,.....	15	24	25	42	-34	76	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	11	10	17	2	7	2
March,.....	24	32	32	44	-4	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	17	10	19	2	4	2
April,.....	33	44	44	66	20	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	12	18	12	4	.....	.....
May,.....	44	54	53	73	30	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	8	3	27	18	.....	.....
June,.....	55	74	70	88	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	13	13	17	7	.....	.....
July,.....	63	75	73	84	49	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	11	16	16	10	.....	.....
August,.....	57	69	65	78	44	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	5	17	14	14	12	.....	.....
September,.....	52	67	61	77	39	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	10	16	13	7	.....	.....
October,.....	43	52	49	60	27	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	14	12	19	15	.....	.....
November,.....	31	40	39	60	26	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12	14	16	3	3	1
December,.....	14	19	15	39	-24	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	16	10	21	3	13	2

TABLE of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.

Winters.	River closed or obstructed by ice	River open or free of ice.	No. days closed.
85-86	.....	*March 23, 1786	
89-90	February 3, 1790	*March 27, 1790	52 days.
90-91	December 8, 1790	*March 17, 1791	99 days.
91-92	December 8, 1791		
92-93	December 12, 1792	*March 6, 1793	84 days.
93-94	December 26, 1793	*March 17, 1794	81 days.
94-95	January 12, 1795		
95-96	January 23, 1796		
96-97	November 28, 1796		
97-98	November 26, 1797		
98-99	November 23, 1798		
99-1800	January 6, 1800		
00-01	January 3, 1801		
01-02	February 3, 1802		
02-03	December 16, 1802		
03-04	January 12, 1804	*April 6, 1804	84 days.
04-05	December 13, 1804		
05-06	January 9, 1806	*February 20, 1806	42 days.
06-07	December 11, 1806	*April 8, 1807	121 days.
07-08	January 4, 1808	*March 10, 1808	65 days.
08-09	December 9, 1809		
09-10	January 19, 1810		
10-11	December 14, 1810		
11-12	December 20, 1811		
12-13	December 21, 1812	*March 12, 1813	83 days.
13-14	December 22, 1813		
14-15	December 10, 1814		
15-16	December 2, 1815		
16-17	December 16, 1816		
17-18	December 7, 1817	March 25, 1818	108 days.
18-19	December 14, 1818	April 3, 1819	110 days.
19-20	December 13, 1819	March 25, 1820	102 days.
20-21	November 13, 1820	March 15, 1821	123 days.
21-22	December 13, 1821	March 15, 1822	92 days.
22-23	December 24, 1822	March 24, 1823	90 days.
23-24	December 16, 1823	March 3, 1824	78 days.
24-25	January 5, 1825	March 6, 1825	60 days.
25-26	December 13, 1825	*February 26, 1826	75 days.
26-27	December 24, 1826	*March 20, 1827	86 days.
27-28	November 26, 1827	*February 8, 1828	About 50 days.
28-29	*December 23, 1828	*April 1, 1829	100 days.
29-30	*January 11, 1830	*March 15, 1830	63 days.
30-31	*December 23, 1830	*March 15, 1831	82 days.
31-32	*December 5, 1831	*March 25, 1832	111 days.
32-33	*December 21, 1832	*March 21, 1833	86 days.
33-34	*December 13, 1833	*February 24, 1834	73 days.
34-35	*December 15, 1834	*March 25, 1835	100 days.
35-36	*November 30, 1835	*April 4, 1836	125 days.
36-37	*December 7, 1836	*March 28, 1837	111 days.
37-38	*December 13, 1837	*March 19, 1838	94 days.
38-39	*November 25, 1838	*March 21, 1839	116 days.
39-40	*December 18, 1839	*February 21, 1840	65 days.
40-41	*December 6, 1840	*March 24, 1841	109 days.
41-42	*December 19, 1841	*February 4, 1842	47 days.
42-43	*November 29, 1842	*April 13, 1843	136 days.
43-44	*December 9, 1843	*March 14, 1844	95 days.
44-45	*December 11, 1844	*February 24, 1845	74 days.
45-46	*December 4, 1845	*March 15, 1846	100 days.
46-47	*December 15, 1846	*April 6, 1847	112 days.
47-48	*December 24, 1847	*March 22, 1848	89 days.
48-49	*December 27, 1848	*March 19, 1849	82 days.
49-50	*December 25, 1849	*March 9, 1850	73 days.
50-51	*December 17, 1850	*February 25, 1851	70 days.

REMARK.—All those marked * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

Norrs.—1817-18. This winter was long and intensely cold. On March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

1820-21. The river closed on the 18th, opened on the 20th Nov., and Dec. 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which between Powles' Hook and New-York, was crossed on the ice; the years being 1740, '41, 1765, '66, and 1779, '80.

Jan. 12, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

1827-28. The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. It closed a second time.

1830-31. Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again January, 1831.

1832-33. Opened again January 3; closed again January 11.

1834-35. March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. John Jay came to Van Wie's Point; ice at the overslaugh.

1847-48. Dec. 24. River closed. Dec. 31. River open.

As the river throughout to New-York, has not always been clear, the days stated above, the time at which the first steamboat passed from Albany or vice versa, is also added for a few years.

1835, March 25.

1836, April 10.

1837, March 31, Robert L. Stevens.

1838, March 17, Utica.

1839, March 25, Swallow.

1840, February 25, Mount Pleasant.

1841, March 26, Utica.

1842, February 6, Telegraph. In consequence of heavy rains, the river was closed in front of the city of Albany on the 8th of January, and can have closed again during the season. The ice, however, continued miles below, at and about Barren Island, near Schodack Landing, and the channel impassible. Cold weather followed about the middle of the month, and again obstructed the navigation. A steamboat arrived again March, 1842.

1843, April 13, Utica.

1844, March 18, 11 A. M., Utica.

1845, February 24, steamboat Norwich at 1 A. M., from New-York city on the 22d, at 8 P. M. River full of ice from West Point up to Albany, stationary, except a small portion that broke away by the site Lydius-street

1846, March 18, steamboats Columbia and Oneida arrived.

1847, April 7, steamboat Columbia.

1848, March 22, steamboat Admiral.

1849, March 18, steamboat Columbia.

1850, March 9, steamboat Buffalo.

1851, February 25, steamboat Oregon.

ERRATA IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

- re 9, for *Ridgeway*, read *Ridgebury*.
- 13, line 4, for 65,524, read 65,424.
- 103, No. 1, for *Little Falls*, read *Rockton*.
- 103, No. 8, for *Amenia Academy*, read *Amenia Seminary*.
- 105, No. 73, Hubbardsville Academy, for *Oneida*, read *Madison*.
- 108, No. 159, for *Benjamin Wilson* read *Benjamin Wilcox*.

1851.

It was not intended to have published the catalogue of books added to the library of the Albany Medical College, but as it accompanied the annual report, it was in error before the error was discovered.



State of New-York.

No. 73.

SENATE, APRIL 16, 1851.

REPORT

**of the committee on canals, on the bill to authorize
Canal Appraisers to award damages.**

**of the committee on canals, to which was referred the Assembly
bill entitled "An act authorizing the Canal Appraisers to ascertain
and award damages in certain cases,"**

REPORT:

**That the first section of the proposed bill authorizes and requires
the Canal Appraisers to ascertain, appraise, and award damages
arising from breaches in the canals occurring since the first day of
January, 1849, whenever, in their opinion, the State is equitably
bound to pay such damage. The second section directs the Appraisers
to award damages arising from leakage of the canals in all cases
in which the Canal Commissioner in charge shall, in writing direct.**

**The present statute limits the power and duties of the Canal Appraisers,
to cases in which there can be no doubt of the liability and
on the part of the State to respond in damages. It is now limited
to cases in which there has been a permanent or temporary
appropriation of lands, waters, or streams, or where there has been
an overflow of lands by the erection of a dam or other obstruction.
The present bill seeks to extend it to other cases, and constitutes, in
such instances, the Canal Appraisers and in other cases the Canal**

Commissioners in charge, the judge or arbiter as to whether should or should not respond in damages.

In the class of cases to which this bill seeks to extend ment of damages, your committee, as a general principle that there is no legal or equitable liability or responsibility part of the State. Breaches and leakages are both matters to the construction and maintenance of a canal. Whenever is constructed the danger of leakages and breaches are at present and considered. In the assessment and appraisal for the appropriation of land for the purpose of a canal, every conceivable kind and character are anticipated, and into the account. Prominent among such damages are included the liabilities to breaches and leakages, arising from construction of the canal, and there is probably scarcely a the whole line of the canal in which damages have been when such items have not proved a prominent part of the. Such being the case the appraisal and payment of such confer the title of the land appropriated for the canal in the be used for the purposes of a canal, and the adjoining lands with the incumbrances and injuries resulting therefrom. as no claim for subsequent or second compensation for the ages can be tolerated or countenanced, so no further claims ges included in such appraisal can be charged or claimed or improvements existing thereon at the time of such appraisal. Any change made or improvements placed on cent land subsequent to the location of a building of the made and placed there subject to the appropriation of the land for the purpose of a canal and at the risk of all injuries of breaches or leakages, incident to its proximity. The State are not liable to respond in any other or different rules ges than if such subsequent improvements had not been made.

Whenever the claim for damages in the construction of has been released by the owner of the land, such release the damages incident to the canal, and included in the use of appraisal; and therefore such owner, his assigns, and ing lands are placed precisely in the same condition as if they had been fully appraised and paid.

in addition to such considerations, which, in the minds of the committee, are conclusive on the subject, your committee further holds that if a liability is recognized at all for breaches on the canal, the liability of the State is extended beyond the legal liability of individuals. An individual is not responsible in law for injuries resulting from the tearing away and destruction of his dam by a flood; the State should not be held responsible for the tearing away of the banks of its canal.

As a general principle, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, the State is not responsible for damages arising from breaches or overflows in its canals; and it is neither the dictate of wisdom, or sound, judicious State policy, to recognize a liability, or empower any authority to establish and sanction a liability for damages, when none in law exists. The general principle being thus against the liability of the State, the individual case in which the liability exists, if it exists at all, is an exception to the general rule, and dependent upon the special circumstances of the particular case. The power of judging of such special circumstances the Legislature should not place beyond their reach, but should retain it in their own hands and within their own control.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that the proposed bill should not be passed into a law; and that it contains provisions conferring upon individual subordinate officers of the State discretionary powers to create debts and liabilities, which, if unwisely and indiscreetly exercised, may lead to the ruin and bankruptcy of the State and its treasury.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill under consideration be not passed into a law, and that it be rejected.



State of New-York.

No. 74.

SENATE, APRIL 16, 1851.

REPORT

the minority of the select committee on the subject
a union of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn,
and the village of Williamsburgh, under one city
government.

Cross, from the select committee to which was referred the
following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the village
Williamsburgh, are divided only by the narrow strait of East
while the citizens of all by their business, domestic and social
relations, are closely connected together : And whereas jealousies
and dissensions for more than half a century have existed between
growing out of the claims of both to exercise certain rights
under their several charters, affecting the franchises and the jurisdic-
tion of both city governments :

and whereas the opinion has long been entertained by many
citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that the re-union of both cities,
together with the village of Williamsburgh, under one city govern-
ment would effectually end all controversies between them and tend
powerfully to promote the harmony and best interests of all
concerned : Therefore,

"Resolved, That the senators from the second, third, and sixth districts, are hereby appointed a committee to subject of a union of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, village of Williamsburgh, under one city government, and committee be instructed to report thereon to the Senate day of the next session of the Legislature,"

REPORTS :

That they have had the subject under consideration but did not to recommend legislative action thereon at the present time. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1850, the council of each of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and trustees of the village of Williamsburgh, severally appointed committees of their body to confer together and deliberate on the subject embraced in the foregoing resolution. These committees have had many meetings at which the proposed union has been discussed, but they have failed to agree upon or recommend a plan under which these several localities can be united under a common municipal government.

Situated as these localities are, with the skirts of the city of New-York verging upon the village of Williamsburgh, and Brooklyn joined together, while New-York is divided from both by the East River, a narrow river that furnishes a harbor for the shipping of both, and the cities are united and blended together in their social, domestic and commercial relations; it would, therefore, seem to be apparent to all that the true interests of these places would be greatly promoted by uniting them under a common government.

By this union the many questions that would tend to disturb the peace and well being of both would be terminated. It is a well known fact, there has existed for many years a controversy between the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, arising out of the claim of New-York to exercise jurisdiction over the waters of the harbor to high water mark on the Brooklyn shore, and the New-York government claims that their city limits and boundaries extend to that high water mark. New-York also claims the exclusive right of all ferry franchises between the two cities, together with the power to license, regulate or totally prohibit the use of the common highway of both. Many vexatious questions arise under our

ments between the two cities, in consequence of individuals residing in Brooklyn and doing business in New-York. Most of these exclusive privileges now claimed by New-York, have been, and will continue to be resisted by Brooklyn, if the two cities remain under separate local governments. These controversies will lead to useless expenditures of money, and produce animosity, jealousy and alienation of feeling, instead of that fraternal sympathy and union which their close contiguity, their commingled relations and blended interests imperatively require for the benefit of their people.

The city of Brooklyn insists that the East River being an arm of the sea, where the tide ebbs and flows, is by the laws of nations a natural highway, *common, of right*, to all the people of the State, as is the air that we inhale. That there is no just or equitable principle by which the claim of New-York to the exclusive jurisdiction or use of its waters can be sustained, and that all attempts on the part of New-York to make that river a source of revenue to the injury of the people of Brooklyn, ought to be and must be resisted.

The location of these cities, and the jurisdiction claimed by New-York, presents a state of things which it is believed can seldom be found elsewhere to exist. That is the fact that two city governments exist, the one commencing its limits where the boundaries of the other ends. How inevitable then that two separate municipal governments can never exist in such close proximity without quarrels and innumerable dissensions.

But let them be united under one municipal government, as they are united by a community of interest, and a singleness of destiny, and all these fruitful sources of discontent and difficulty are avoided and forever removed. Instead of striving to overreach each other in their city councils or in the legislative halls, the generous strife would be directed for the common good of all, and the beneficial results could be felt and acknowledged by all classes and conditions of men.

When these localities shall be united in one common bond of union their prosperity must be increased. With a population now numbering about 700,000, it is difficult to conceive the extent of their future grandeur or to assign limits to their numbers and power in future years. But while the committee are fully convinced of the

very great importance of the union to the people themselves. We must abstain from recommending legislative action. Unions, whether they relate to individuals, cities or states, if they would have their share in the happiness and well being of the united, must spring from the parties most immediately concerned. They are never aided by the persuasion or arguments of interested friends or the enforcement of law. However much, therefore, we regard this contemplated union with approval and favor, the committee feel constrained to leave the subject in the hands of the corporate authorities of the parties concerned. While they feel strongly and deeply the great benefit that must flow to all from the union proposed, if it can be fairly obtained they will neither "forbid the banns" nor attempt to recommend a union coerced by authority of law.

JOHN A. C.

State of New-York.

No. 75.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Yellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the Assembly :

The abrupt termination of the recent annual session of the legislature, imposed upon me the responsibility of convening the two Houses in extra session, and of ordering special elections to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of members.

While I felt reluctant to burthen the treasury with an extraordinary expenditure, and to subject you to the inconvenience of re-assembling at the Capital at this unusual season, the condition of the public business at the time of your adjournment in April, was such as to render further legislation indispensable to the ordinary administration of the Government; and in this posture of affairs, a sense of duty constrained me to act with promptness in adopting the only mode of proceeding which seemed adequate to the occasion.

The annual appropriation bills and many general measures affecting the public welfare, which were left unfinished, should receive final action as early as practicable; and in the discharge of this duty, your own wishes, no less than the interests of your constituents, will prompt the utmost dispatch which you may deem consistent with prudent and judicious deliberation.

It is a subject of gratifying reflection, that, in the recently held, so large a portion of the people of the State, above all party divisions, should have proclaimed their adherence to the vital principle of our institutions, which clothed constitutional majority with the power to decide public questions, and control the action of our representative bodies. The temporary prostration of the legislative power, by the secession of a minority, was an event which could hardly fail to leave a deep impression upon the public mind.

A proceeding of this character has never before occurred in the formation of a republican government in this State. It was not the first time in the course of our State and national history that wide differences of opinion had arisen in our legislatures respecting the expediency of public measures and the proper construction of constitutional provisions. But in seasons of high popular excitement, when the violent spirit seemed to defy control, and when political divisions were most equally balanced, the encounters of debate have ended, and the gravest conflicts of opinion have yielded to the judgment of the majority. The diversities of sentiment which arise in the administration of a popular system, are to be regarded as a necessary incident of self-government. Our past experience has shown that the utmost freedom of discussion is consistent with the restraints of the Constitution, and that the controversies produced by opposing views of public policy are not hostile to the stability of democratic institutions. The cheerful acquiescence of the whole people in the ascertainment of the majority, has ever constituted the brightest feature of our history, furnishing indisputable proof of the wisdom of republican theory, and the capacity of our citizens for the discharge of political responsibility. This principle of submission to the voice of the majority, expressed through the forms of constitutional action, is fundamental and organic; and pervades and sustains our admirable system of regulated liberty, and constitutes the only shield against the disorders of faction. Its practical application has thus far happily distinguished our country from the ill-fated democracies, ancient and modern, which have perished beneath the violence of popular strife and insubordination.

ou will doubtless esteem it among the first of your duties to
me the consideration of the important subject which was
er discussion in the Senate when its proceedings were so sud-
y arrested.

he merits of the measure, and the objections which have been
anced in opposition to it, should receive your calm and im-
ial deliberation. In my annual message to the Legislature,
emed it my duty to invite your attention to the interesting
ect of our canal policy, and to present some considerations
h appeared to me conclusive in favor of the early comple-
of our unfinished canals. The convictions which were then
essed in relation to the expediency of consummating these
ovements, so many years in progress, have gained strength
subsequent reflection and discussion. The importance of
rade and revenues of the Erie canal to the prosperity of
State, is conceded by all. No public work of any age or
try has contributed so largely to the welfare and happiness
whole community. Every interest in the commonwealth
elt its vivifying influence. The towns and cities which it
reated; the unparalleled prosperity of our principal empo-
; the giant strides of Western New-York in wealth and im-
ement; and, above all, the commercial supremacy of the
, may be pointed to with honest pride by all our citizens,
during memorials of the wisdom which conceived, and the
y which consummated the noble design of opening a water
unication to unite the Lakes with the Atlantic. It would
e difficult to demonstrate that the Erie canal has added
than three hundred millions in value to the property of
people. Its effects upon the public treasury are no less
ing and satisfactory. Its revenues, after paying the cost of
iginal construction, are rapidly reducing the debt incurred
enlargement, and in aid of other improvements. That the
completion of a channel which has yielded these benefi-
results, would injure the State or endanger its liberties, is
prehension condemned by experience, disowned by reason,
only to be regarded as the dismal phantasy of a sombre and
mpered imagination, rejecting all grateful memories of the
and disdaining all generous hopes of the future.

It is now fifteen years since the work of enlargement commenced. The main purpose of the undertaking was to enlarge the channel with sufficient capacity for boats of 150 tons burthen, which producers and consumers will be relieved from a cost of nearly half the present cost (excluding toils) of canal transportation. Towards the accomplishment of this design we have expended over sixteen millions of dollars. Nearly all the expenses have been completed for the passage of boats of 100 tons tonnage; but this avails nothing towards the design of the subject of the improvement, until the last mile of excavation is finished. At the present rate of progress, from ten to fifteen years will be required to perfect the work. This tardy progress requires a full organization of officers and engineers, and is attended with a large increase of expense, and a heavy loss of interest. In this condition of things the real if not the only question presented is, whether a work of such vast importance is admitted by all to be necessary, and upon which so much has been done, shall be procrastinated from year to year, until the generation shall have disappeared, and many of the benefits of the improvement have been surrendered to competing enterprises in trade; or shall the plan be prosecuted with vigor, and carried forward as other useful enterprises are carried forward in this country to the same advance and achievement?

In considering the subject with reference to our future, it becomes important to form a correct estimate of the value and extent of the Western trade, and to keep in view the peculiar advantages of our geographical position. It mainly upon our own legislation whether the Erie canal continue to be the chief outlet for the vast and fertile territory stretching from the Lakes to the Mississippi. If wise and judicious views shall guide our councils, we have the ability to carry forward during all future time, the commerce of a territory larger than Europe, embracing several of the most prosperous States of the Union, which, though yet in their infancy, are advancing with an example in population and resources, and in the constant improvement of internal communications which in effect are but an extension of our own.

The commercial relations created between this State and its western neighbors, by opening for them an easy channel of navigation from the Lakes to the seaboard, have yielded and must continue to confer reciprocal benefits upon both. In giving to them the advantage of cheap access to the Atlantic markets, we enhance the value of their soil and productions, while we acquire for our own citizens the profits of the carrying trade and the multiplied benefits which spring from a healthful and expanding commerce. In this connection it should be remarked that the increase of production from year to year in the States tributary to Lake Erie is larger than their entire surplus at the first opening of the Erie canal. The people of those States, so closely identified with us in interest and feeling, are not insensible to these advantages; and it is creditable to their intelligence, that they should look forward with anxious solicitude, as we are assured they do, to the completion of the Erie Enlargement.

In considering the financial bearings of the subject, we should remember that our Treasury derives a noble revenue from the western trade, as an equivalent for the facilities of transit which this State has created. The proportion of canal tolls derived from tonnage coming from or going beyond our borders, is steadily increasing. The amount collected in the year 1850, at Buffalo and Oswego, on the productions of other States, was \$1,013,631.58, to which should be added the amount received at the Eastern ports on returns of merchandize. The receipts at the same ports for the present season exhibit a gratifying increase. Thus it will be perceived that a large share of the means for the gradual payment of the State Debt, as well as for completing our unfinished works, is to be furnished, not by our own citizens, but by neighboring communities, whose trade has been attracted by our liberal commercial policy; and in connection with this view, a just estimate of the increase in trade and revenue which will result from the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals must dispel all apprehensions of future embarrassment and taxation. Unless the calculations of increased tonnage upon which the Erie Enlargement was originally based shall prove to be fallacious, it is evident that the State will be relieved from debt at an earlier period than by prosecuting the work to a speedy completion, than by post-

poning it for a long series of years. A careful examination of the subject must also convince every practical mind that an early summation of the improvement will shorten the period which must elapse before the canal revenues will be released and applicable to the ordinary expenditures of the State, to relieve the people from taxation for the support of the government. Then, freed from debt, with a revenue from the improvements without example in the history of government, the State will have an inexhaustible fund for the support of education, the encouragement of art and the relief of the unfortunate without the intervention of assessors and tax-gatherers.

In surveying the financial condition and prospects of the State it is important to observe, that after completing the canal now in existence, no further improvements which can create a new burden upon the people will remain to be accomplished by the Legislature. No new canals are proposed. The aid of the State for construction of railroads is no longer needed or expected. Thus we perceive that after perfecting what has been commenced there will be neither necessity or excuse for new enterprises at the cost of the Treasury, beyond the judicious application of ample revenues which the canals, when released from their present bur-
 den, will place at the disposal of our successors.

Whether the State continues to possess those sovereign powers and faculties which are necessary to expedite the completion of the canals, without transcending the limitations of the Constitution, is a question which demands your enlightened consideration. Assuming the necessity for action to be established, you are called upon to determine in what manner the object may be attained.

In communicating my views at the commencement of the annual session, I deemed it most becoming and respectful to submit this question to the superior wisdom of the Legislature. Entertaining on my part an earnest desire to co-operate in every practical measure which you should deem free from constitutional objection. Regarding the considerations in favor of more efficient and vigorous progress as paramount and

ent, I did not hesitate to recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as should confer the requisite authority, if in our judgment no judicious plan of action could be matured consistently with the financial provisions of that instrument. Our first and highest obligation is to preserve inviolate the principles of the organic law which we have sworn to support. Whatever differences of opinion may arise touching the interpretation of particular provisions, it should be our constant aim to give full effect to all its requirements. No considerations of expediency or even of necessity can justify a departure from its true intent and spirit. The financial provisions of the Constitution were intended not to defeat but to ensure the completion of the Erie enlargement and the Black River and Genesee Valley canals. For nearly five years these works had been suspended. A majority in the Convention of 1846 determined that they should be resumed and finished. They dedicated the entire surplus Canal revenue to this object, after making certain reservations for the payment of the existing debt, and the support of Government.

It is hardly conceivable that they would have refused to permit the early accomplishment of an object for which they so effectually provided, if it could have been supposed that individuals would consent to furnish the necessary means at once, on simple assignment of the surplus, with special conditions that the purchasers should receive the transfer at their own risk, without recourse to the State in any contingency. Is it reasonable, is it just to the reputation of men eminent for their wisdom and sagacity, to conclude that while requiring the performance of a work they nevertheless intended to deprive the Legislature of the power to employ the means which they placed at its disposal in such manner as to execute the design in the most economical manner and in the shortest possible period?

While a pledge of the revenue in the nature of a collateral security for the payment of moneys borrowed upon the general credit of the State, would clearly fall within the prohibition of section 12, article 7, of the Constitution, it seems equally clear that an absolute assignment of the surplus, at the risk of the

holder, made for the purpose of obtaining funds in perform the very work for which such surplus is a by the Constitution, must be within the discretion of the Legislature. This proposition is established by the arguments of eminent jurists, whose opinions have been heretofore submitted to your consideration.

The constitutional power of the Legislature to assign the surplus, without recourse to the State Treasury in case of deficiency, with a view to realize the funds in aid of the purpose of attaining at once the object to which the surplus is pledged by the Constitution, never appeared to me as doubtful. But it is proper for me to observe, that in my message I refrained from recommending a resort to the State Treasury from an apprehension that holders of capital might not invest their funds in a stock containing no obligation on the part of the State for the sufficiency of the revenue, and for the payment of principal and interest in case of deficiency. My attention was called to the objections which seemed to me to be against the feasibility of the plan. These objections and my reasons have been obviated in the well matured provisions of the bill now pending before the Senate, and by reliable testimony that capitalists stand ready to purchase the proposed bonds or certificates on terms favorable to the State.

The steady increase of canal tolls for years past, and the constant growth of the Western States, from which a similar increase may be anticipated in future, seem to have inspired confidence in the sufficiency of the revenues, even among those who are least inclined to be credulous upon such subjects. At this point it is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates on flour and other commodities, the amount of tolls received for the first six weeks of the present season was \$773,188.25, being an increase of \$100,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Nor need there be any apprehension that the Canal revenues will be diminished after the completion of the enlargement, by the competition of the railroads; it having been demonstrated that those

modities from which the largest amount of toll is derived, can be conveyed at a less cost by the canal than by any other artificial mode of transportation.

The enlargement of the Oswego canal is a subject which demands your early and favorable consideration. It is of the utmost importance to the public interests that this improvement should be accomplished simultaneously with the enlargement of the Erie canal, in order that the two main channels of transportation communicating with the lakes may be placed on a footing of equality in respect to canal boats of the largest capacity. Instead of viewing the Erie and Oswego canals as conflicting and hostile interests, I cannot but regard them as essential parts of a wise and harmonious system of internal navigation, both having equal claims upon the favor of the State, and being equally necessary to attract the trade of the Western States and the Province of Canada to our commercial emporium.

Partial provision was made for the improvement of the Oswego canal by the Legislature of 1847, by appropriating \$100,000 of Bank Fund Stock which belonged to the Canal Fund at the adoption of the Constitution in 1846. Although no portion of the canal revenue is applicable to this object, no objection is perceived to a direct loan of the amount required for the completion of the work under the 10th section of the financial article.

It affords me sincere satisfaction to be enabled to congratulate you on the final completion of the New-York and Erie railroad. This stupendous work, after receiving an impulse from the partial aid of the State, has been consummated by the matchless energy and unfailing perseverance of a small portion of our citizens, acting in concert and with a determination to surmount obstacles which seemed for years to be invincible. They have executed their design at a cost of over twenty millions of dollars, being more than twice the amount now required by the State to finish the enlargement of the Erie canal. The completion of this great highway cannot fail to confer lasting benefits upon the people of the southern tier of counties, whose position had long excluded them from an equal participation in our sys-

tem of internal improvement. It adds another link to the golden chain which unites New-York to the States of the west by the voluntary ties of reciprocal commerce, mutual interest and fraternal attachment.

It should be our constant aim to secure the trade of the communities beyond us. This prize is to be won, not by a route or channel monopolizing the whole, but by a free competition, cheapening transportation, and presenting varied facilities and inducements which will give permanence to our commercial relations with our neighbors, making them beneficial to both. A broad and liberal view of the subject satisfy all unprejudiced minds that the supposed conflict of interest between our canals and railroads is more apparent than real. Each mode of communication will have its appropriate labor to perform, and in their efforts to secure the best which they are adapted, they must contribute in no small degree to the success of each other. There is no occasion to apprehend that the improved means which we may supply for the convenience of the Western trade and travel will outstrip the constant increase of production and business between the States and the Mississippi.

From the returns of the census received at the Department of the Interior, it appears that this State will be entitled to three Representatives in the Congress of the United States at the enumeration and apportionment of 1850. Our population has advanced from 2,428,921 to 3,090,022 in a cycle of ten years, yet without any change of numbers in the popular representation in Congress, this State will suffer a loss of one member in the next general representation. This fact presents an impressive illustration of the rapid progress of the new States in the West.

Concerning the ordinary topics of legislation submitted to my attention in my annual message, and still undisposed of, it is sufficient to reiterate the views heretofore expressed, and to recommend that they may receive such early action as the exigencies of public duty shall dictate.

n conclusion, I avail myself of the occasion to express my
ent hope that a spirit of elevated patriotism may inspire your
uncils, and that your deliberations, under the blessing of Provi-
nce; may tend to perpetuate the honor of the State and the
elfare of the People.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Albany*, June 10, 1851.



State of New-York.

No. 76.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

SANDFORD E. CHURCH, PRESIDENT, *Albion, Orleans County.*

strict number one,.....	William Horace Brown.
strict number two,.....	John A. Cross.
strict number three,.....	Richard S. Williams.
strict number four,.....	Clarkson Crolins.
strict number five,.....	James W. Beekman.
strict number six,.....	Edwin D. Morgan.
strict number seven,.....	Benjamin Brandeth.
strict number eight,.....	Joseph Halsted.
strict number nine,.....	James C. Curtis.
strict number ten,.....	Marius Schoonmaker.
strict number eleven,.....	Stephen H. Johnson.
strict number twelve,.....	Thomas B. Carroll.
strict number thirteen,.....	James M. Cook.
strict number fourteen,.....	Thomas Crook.
strict number fifteen,.....	William A. Dart.
strict number sixteen,.....	John Sanford.
strict number seventeen,.....	Sidney Tuttle.
strict number eighteen,.....	John Noyes.
strict number nineteen,.....	Benj. N. Huntington.
strict number twenty,.....	Moses P. Hatch.
strict number twenty-one,.....	Caleb Lyon.
strict number twenty-two,.....	George Geddes.
strict number twenty-three,.....	Levi Dimmick.

State of New-York.

No. 77.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

before the Senate, at the close of the Regular Session,
1851.

*l read a third time; no constitutional quorum being present upon
the vote:*

act to provide for the Erie canal enlargement, and the completion
of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.

Senate bills ordered to a third reading :

act to enable two manufacturing corporations formed under the
laws of France, to hold and convey real estate.

act to legalize the acts of Marlborough W. Hewit, a justice of
the peace in the county of Genesee.

act relative to selling the Schenectady and Troy railroad.

act in relation to the coast survey within the State of New-York.

act to appropriate a portion of the United States Deposit Fund
to colleges and medical institutions.

act declaring a part of Black river a public highway.

act to authorize Levi S. Backus to distribute one hundred and
fifty copies of a newspaper called "The Radii," to educated
deaf mutes, and to provide compensation for the same.

act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to plank roads
and turnpike roads," passed April 6th, 1849.

An act to regulate assessments for local improvements in New-York, and to grant the necessary powers thereunto the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York.

An act to more effectually suppress gambling.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Turnpike Company," passed April 10, 1824.

An act authorizing the Schoharie and Duaneburgh Turnpike Company to alter the width of their roadway.

An act to provide for the public printing.

An act authorizing the Canal Board to settle a certain claim of Thomas E. Buchanan and Henry Card.

An act to regulate the transportation of baggage on steamboats.

An act in relation to capital punishment.

An act to restrict and regulate the power of municipal corporations to borrow money, contract debts, and loan their credit.

An act requiring the Canal Board to hear the claims of James and Patrick Fitzsimmons.

An act authorizing the Canal Board to grant a rehearing of the case of Sage, Walrath and Dunham, for extra allowance on locks on the Chenango canal.

An act to release the interest of the people of this State in the lands acquired by escheat on the death of Jane P. Walkill, in the county of Orange, to Hannah C. and other persons.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1847, so far as it relates to the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison.

An act to provide for the publication of the general laws in relation to the care and maintenance of the poor.

An act in relation to the interest of money.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Greenbush.

An act to increase the number of trustees of St. Lawrence.

An act for the relief of John C. Smith and Warren N. Smith, contractors upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

act for the relief of James Stewart, contractor upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

act for the relief of David Rodgers, contractor upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

act for the relief of A. P. McDonald, John H. Nichols, C. J. De Graw, and Henry De Graw, contractors upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to jurors in the city of New-York," passed December 15, 1847.

Bills from the Assembly ordered to a third reading.

act to amend the charter of the village of Herkimer.

act in relation to the Oswego County Agricultural Society.

act to authorize the inhabitants of the town of Pittsford to raise money by tax, to lay out and open a certain road in the county of Monroe.

act to repeal an act entitled "An act to aid in repairing and improving the road leading from the State road, in North Hudson, to Mill Brook, in the town of Moriah."

act to authorize Phineas B. Cook to establish and continue a ferry across the Genesee river from the village of Charlotte, at the mouth thereof, to the opposite shore.

act to authorize the clerk of Chautauque county to procure a new seal for said county.

act authorizing the comptroller to loan to the town of Westfield, in the county of Chautauque, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, out of the money in the treasury belonging to the Common School Fund, for the purpose of building a bridge over Chautauque creek at Westfield.

act to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Triangle, in the county of Broome, to erect a free bridge across the Onondaga river, on or near the line of road running from Binghamton to Deruyter.

act to amend an act passed May 3, 1836, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Albany Mutual Insurance Company."

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate of Franklin, in the county of Delaware," passed 1836.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for ment and collection of taxes in the city of Albany," March 23, 1850.

An act further to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate Albany Cemetery Association," passed April 20th 1850.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1841, relates to the village of Cohoes.

An act in relation to the district attorney in the county of Albany.

An act to enable Jean Baptiste Ferrier, Jean Baptiste Harpigny, Marguerite Ferrier, and Maria Anne Cribellier to hold, and convey certain real estate.

An act to provide for the collection of unpaid fees and for official services rendered by county judges and clerks which accrued upon or after the first Monday in April and prior to the second day of April 1849.

An act declaring valid the proceedings of the superintendent of the poor of the county of Niagara, and the effect of the proceedings of the board of supervisors of said county.

An act to facilitate the construction of the Lewiston and Niagara Falls Railroad to authorize the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad and the Lewiston Railroad Company, to unite and form one company.

An act in relation to the duties of the superintendents of the poor.

An act in relation to the width of highways in the town of Albany.

An act to amend the act entitled, "An act to organize the Albany Insane Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the maintenance, and recovery of the insane," passed 1842.

An act in relation to the superintendent and overseers of the poor and for the county of Orleans.

An act to vest in the United States of America, jurisdiction in the city of Brooklyn.

act to incorporate the Utica Art Association, for the promotion of the fine arts.

act to facilitate the proof of the payment of debts.

act to incorporate the Ladies Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New-York.

act to incorporate the New-York Academy of Medicine.

act to incorporate the Dutchess county Savings Bank.

act giving to the supervisors and justices of the peace, of the town of Morristown in the county of St. Lawrence, power to lease and regulate certain ferries in said town.

act to amend title sixteen, chapter eight, part third of the Revised Statutes, entitled of proceedings for the draining of swamps, marshes and other low lands.

act to incorporate the Journymen Tailors' Association of the city of Buffalo.

act to change the name of William H. Pearse to Henry Winter.

act to confirm the official acts of Isaac E. Beecher, a justice of the peace.

act to release the interest of the State in certain real estate in the county of Erie, to Erasta Ann Wright, only child of the late Erastus B. Wright, an alien, and to authorise her to take, hold, and convey the same.

act to confirm the title of Samuel White to certain real estate conveyed to him by Hugh McMullen, an alien.

act to amend an act entitled "An act to organise a separate battalion in the county of Richmond," passed March 23d, 1850.

act to change the name of Livingston Conley to Livingston Thorn.

act in relation to the village of Fort Plain.

act to change in part the northerly bounds of the village of Ulster.

act establishing a ferry across the Hudson river from Walter Millard and Uri Mills' wharf or dock at New Hamburgh, in the county of Dutchess, to the lands of Alexander Young and William C. Young, on the west shore of said river, in Hampton, in the county of Orange.

An act appointing commissioners to lay out a public the towns of Westmoreland, Vernon and Vernon county of Oneida.

An act to incorporate the Auburn Water Works Company.

An act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge Freshkills in Richmond county.

An act authorizing the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road to increase their capital stock.

An act to incorporate the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland.

An act to amend "An act to amend and consolidate the relating to the city of Utica, passed March 31, 1834."

An act to incorporate the Union Steam Vessel Company.

An act for the relief of certain citizens of Oswego.

An act to authorize the city of Troy and certain railroads, to subscribe for and become the owners of the construction of a railroad through the whole of the city of Troy.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the of a nuisance on lands owned by the people of the New-York and other lands in the city of Syracuse January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine."

An act to enable the trustees of consolidated school districts two, in Batavia, to levy a tax for the support therein.

An act to authorize the appraisal and payment of canal James Woodward.

An act to authorize the appraisal and payment of canal Ebenezer Humphrey.

An act to alter the map or plan of the city of New-York the permanent exterior line on the East River Eighteenth-street and Twenty-third street.

An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal Henry Crouse.

An act for the relief of Philip J. Bonesteel.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Saratoga county Fire Insurance Company, passed May 5, 1834.

- An act to incorporate the Westernville Water Works Company.
- An act more effectually to prevent gambling.
- An act for the relief of Thomas J. Strong, and George W. Cheney.
- An act in relation to mortgages on premises in the city of New-York, taken by the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States.
- An act to provide for the laying out and constructing the Colton and Long Lake road.
- An act to change the name of the Plainsville Methodist Episcopal Society, in the county of Yates.
- An act in relation to highways and roads.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Lansingburgh," passed March 29, 1849.
- An act to provide for the election of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Society of the village of Sandy Hill and its vicinity.
- An act extending the boundaries, and amending the charter of the village of Ogdensburgh.
- An act in relation to the State arsenal in the city of New-York.
- An act to confirm the title of Anna Mariah Smidt to certain real estate in the county of Erie.
- An act in relation to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company.
- An act to enable the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company to straighten and otherwise improve the track of their road.
- An act to authorize the Cherry Valley and Fort Plain Plank Road Company to borrow money.
- An act to renew the charter of the State road from the Oswego turnpike to Nyack, in the county of Rockland, as passed on the 20th day of April, 1830.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego," passed June 12, 1842, and ditto acts amendatory of the same.

- An act to revive and extend an act authorizing John Low to erect and maintain a rolling dam across the Susquehanna river, in the town of Milford and county of Otsego.**
- An act authorizing and requiring the board of supervisors of the county of Oneida to levy a tax on the inhabitants of the town of Utica and town of Deerfield to pay for reconstruction of the bridge across the Mohawk river, between the town of Utica and said town of Deerfield.**
- An act to authorize the city of Oswego to borrow money.**
- An act to amend the act to incorporate the East River Street Car Company, passed April 11th, 1848.**
- An act to authorize the county clerk of Wayne county to execute a certain deed.**
- An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.**
- An act authorizing the construction of a draw-bridge across the river, from the village of Portchester, in the county of Westchester, to the Connecticut shore.**
- An act to incorporate the Ulster and Tivoli Ferry Company.**
- An act for the relief of Eleazer Hills.**
- An act to incorporate the Broadway Savings Institution of New-York.**
- An act for the relief of Edward L. Coburn.**
- An act to incorporate the Ishua Hydraulic Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Rome Savings Bank.**
- An act to incorporate the Lewiston Waterworks Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Orient Wharf Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Union Wharf Company at Greenburgh.**
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the city of Rochester," passed April 10, 1850.**
- An act to incorporate the Asylum for friendless boys in the city of New-York.**
- An act to provide for the equitable settlement of the claims of Johnson and Norman Butler, on their contracts.**

- act to regulate the planting and taking of oysters and other shell fish in the Harlem river, and the creeks of Westchester county.
- act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Bath."
- act for the appointment of commissioners to construct a stone bridge over the Patroon's creek in Watervliet.
- act to amend an act for the incorporation of villages, passed December 7, 1847.
- act to establish a lamp district in the village of Poughkeepsie, and to provide for enlarging such district and lighting the same.
- act to appropriate money to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New-York, and to enable them to erect new buildings.
- current resolutions relating to poor laws.
- act to increase the powers and duties of the deputy collectors of assessments in the city of New-York.
- act to alter the map or plan of the city of New-York, by extending Washington street from its present termination to 12th street.
- act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called the "New-York city five per cent. stock for docks and slips."
- act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called the "Croton water stock of the city of New-York."
- act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called "A public building stock, No. 3."
- act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed March 30, 1850."
- act to enable the supervisors of the city and county of New-York to raise money by tax.

An act making appropriations for the State prisons at Sing Sing, Clinton, and amendatory of section 6, chapter 10, Laws of 1845.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Syracuse, passed December 14, 1847, and also the act amending the same, passed April 5, 1849, and also passed April 4, 1850.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell lands belonging to the people of this State in the town of Onondaga, city of Syracuse, and to purchase other lands.

An act to confirm the title of the East River Insurance Company to certain real estate in the city of New-York.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Lockport.

An act for the relief of contractors upon the suspended Oswego canal.

An act to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for the State Library, and to provide for the better accommodation of the Legislature.

An act making appropriations in part for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1850, for other purposes.

An act to revise and amend the several acts to incorporate the Erie Railroad Company, to increase the capital and extend the powers of the same.

An act to provide for building a court house and jail in the town of Addison, in the county of Steuben, and the holding of the assizes for the said county alternately at Bath and Addison.

An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in counties and cities.

An act in relation to the auditing of town and county charges.

An act to provide for the representation of the State of New-York at the World's Industrial Exhibition at London.

An act in relation to certain controversies respecting the Seneca Indian Reservation.

An act to incorporate the Manhattan Steamship Company.

An act declaring Chateaugay river, in the State of New-York, to be a public highway, and regulating the passage of logs and timber down the same.

An act providing for the appointment of commissioners to investigate the claims of Hotchkiss and Smith against the agent of the Sing Sing prison, &c.

An act regulating the appraisal of church pews.

An act in relation to the indictment and place of trial of nuisances.

An act in relation to the Rome and Oswego Road Company.

An act in relation to the Newtown and Maspeth Plank road Company.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dover and Union Vale Turnpike Company," passed April 23, 1835.

An act to incorporate the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and to authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to operate the branch road.

An act to authorize the Maspeth Avenue and Toll Bridge Company to mortgage their corporate property, in order to raise money to enable them to plank their road.

An act to authorize the Schoharie and Albany Plank Road Company to borrow money.

An act to incorporate the Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company.

An act authorizing the canal commissioners to construct a ditch on lot 41, in the town of Ridgway, to carry off water thrown upon said lot by the Erie canal.

An act for the presentation of a copy of the Natural History of this State, to the library of the executive mansion at Washington.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a free school in district No. 3, in the town of Newtown," passed March 16, 1850.

An act for the relief of Patrick Rogers.

An act to incorporate the Central City Savings Institution.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, passed April 10, 1850.

An act to authorize the county judge of Queens county to sign the certificate of the proof of certain wills recorded in the surrogate's office of that county.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act declaring Rock public highway, &c."

An act for the relief of Abijah Fitch, Thomas M. Hunt, and H. Cooley, assignees of Horace Hotchkiss and W. Smith.

An act for the relief of the Buffalo and Black Rock Railroad company.

An act authorizing the Canal Board to settle a certain claim of Thomas E. Buchanan and Henry Card.

An act in relation to the Onondaga Salt Springs.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

1. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish courts of special sessions in and for the city of Albany, and to confer further judicial powers upon the recorder of the city," passed March 27, 1849.
2. An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against joint stock companies and associations, to companies having a joint or common interest in property."
3. An act to extend the act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations, to companies having a joint or common interest in property.
4. An act to pay Russel B. Burch for costs and expenses incurred by him in consequence of retaining certain moneys as school commissioner for the town of New Berlin.
5. An act to amend the act entitled, "An act for the better regulation of mechanics' and others, erecting buildings and for the sale of materials therefor in the several cities of this state, (the city of New-York,) and in the villages of Syracuse, Albany,burgh, Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego and Auburn," passed May 7, 1844.
6. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act in relation to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court held in the city of Albany," passed March 6, 1849.
7. An act to provide for the election of recorder in cities.

8. An act to provide for the election of a special county judge in the county of Chenango.
9. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to correct errors in the sale of lands.
0. An act to provide for exchanging the reports of the Court of Appeals for the law reports of other states.
1. An act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the city and county of New-York.
2. An act in relation to dealers in second hand articles, and keepers of junk shops in the city of New-York.
3. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act in relation to the fees of certain officers in the city and county of New-York, passed December 10, 1847."
4. An act to grant to James H. Sackett, lands under water in the town of Esopus, and to authorize him to erect and maintain docks upon the same.
5. An act to release the interest of the state in certain real estate, of which Edward Farley died seised, to Jane Farley and others, and to remove disability of alienism.
6. An act in relation to indictment for libel and the trial thereof.
7. An act for the relief of the estate of David Rice, late of the town of Fort Ann, deceased.
8. An act to provide for an additional justice of the peace of the town of Lenox in the county of Madison.
9. An act in relation to the attendance of grand jurors at courts of sessions.
0. An act relating to the courts of general and special sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New-York.
1. An act to reduce the fees of the county clerk of the county of Erie, and to repeal the law making the office of said clerk a salaried office.
2. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to adjust certain claims to a piece of land belonging to the people of this State, in the town of Wolcott, by sale or otherwise.
3. An act to abolish the office of recorder of the city of Rochester.

24. An act authorizing married women who may be stockholders of any incorporation to vote at elections and trustees.

Messages from the Assembly not announced to the Senate

- An act to provide for the education of the children of the Indians, in the county of Niagara.
- An act to unite the libraries of the common school district of the village of Glens Falls.
- An act providing for the laying out of a road from Johnsbury county, to the eastern branch of the Sacandaga river, in said county, and for constructing the same.
- An act authorizing the trustees of the Skaneateles Academy to sell and dispose of the academy, and the lot of ground on which the same is situated.
- An act to enable Charles K. Hamilton to hold and convey land, and to devise the same.
- An act to further amend the act entitled "An act to establish the Dutchess Turnpike Company," passed April 5, 1850, to authorize such company to plank their road or a part thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith.
- An act to incorporate the Marshall Infirmary in the city of New-York.
- An act to amend the charter of the village of Havana.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Albany County Savings Institution," passed April 8, 1850.
- An act to prevent fires in the village of Poughkeepsie.
- An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands purchased from the Oneida Indians.
- An act for the relief of the Middletown and Delhi Turnpike Company.
- An act to amend an act to revise and amend the several acts relating to the city of Brooklyn, passed April 4, 1850.
- An act making appropriations for certain academies in the State of New-York for the years 1852 and 1853.
- An act to regulate the salary of the district attorney of the State of Ontario.

an act to authorize the board of supervisors of the county of Saratoga to relieve John Tallmadge.

an act authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Tompkins, to divide the gospel and school lot moneys belonging to the towns of Enfield, Ulysses, and Ithaca, between said towns.

an act to indemnify John Merrill, for the wrongful resale by the Attorney-general, of lot No. 8 of block No. 6, in the village of Oneida Castleton, in the county of Oneida.

an act to authorize the city of Buffalo to borrow money to erect a City Hall.

an act for the relief of the Brewerton Bridge Company.

an act making Minerva creek and Trout brook, in the counties of Essex and Warren, a public highway.

an act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant certain land under water.

an act in relation to the office of constable in the village of Medina.

an act in relation to the Vienna and Clifton Springs Plank Road Company.

an act to authorize the holding of an election for village officers in the village of Holley.

an act for the repayment of certain moneys to the towns of Clay, in the county of Onondaga, and Schroepfel, in the county of Oswego.

an act to authorize a reappraisal of canal damages, in the case of Bridget Hawkins and others, in the town of Western, Oneida county.

an act to amend article 5, title 3, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, entitled of robbery, embezzlement, and larceny.

an act to authorize the Superintendent of common schools to purchase Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for the common school districts of this State.

an act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal damages to Reuben Lyon.

Senate bills returned with amendments, not announced

An act to amend the code of procedure.

An act to incorporate the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

An act to consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relating to the common schools of the city of New-York.

Assembly bills in committee of the whole.

An act to authorize the laying out of a public highway out of the Tonawanda and Oak Orchard canal feeder.

An act to provide for building a bridge on the site of the Falls bridge.

An act to constitute that part of the town of Mexico, Oswego County, lying within the corporate limits of said village as a road district.

An act in relation to the road district in the village of Prattsville in the county of Steuben.

An act making an appropriation for the support in part of the hospitals.

An act requiring the county treasurer of the county of Fulton to fund and pay over certain surplus school money to the supervisors, overseers of the poor, and commissioners of highways of certain towns in said county.

An act to incorporate the New-York House and School for the Deaf.

An act to legalize the acts of several school districts of the county of Steuben providing for the support of common schools.

An act to confirm the election and proceedings of certain town meetings in the town of Loraine, in the county of Jefferson.

An act to amend the "Act in relation to the village of Prattsville," passed March 7, 1820.

An act to revive and extend the act to incorporate the Prattsville Bridge Company.

An act authorizing the trustees of the White Plains Academy to sell and dispose of their academy and the lot of ground adjacent therewith on which the same is situated.

An act to provide for draining certain lands in the town of Oswego.

An act for the relief of Solomon Pasmlee, Robert G. Kenyon and E. N. Kenyon.

An act to amend the charter of Westfield village, and to enlarge the powers of the trustees of said village.

An act to authorize the supervisors and justices of the peace of the town of Newtown, in the county of Queens, to designate two places in that town to be used for the confinement of prisoners.

An act to amend an act passed April 26th, 1831, "To incorporate the village of Plattsburgh."

An act authorizing the directors of the Russia and North Gage Plank Road Company to borrow six thousand dollars, and assess the stockholders for the payment of the same.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1847, as far as relates to the village of Corning, in the county of Steuben.

An act to confirm the title of George Webber to real estate conveyed to him by James Chappell.

An act to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of villages and to confirm the official acts of certain officers.

An act declaratory of the "Act to authorize the recording of wills of real estate, and to exemplifications of judgment records, and decrees in partition suits, and for other purposes," passed May 11, 1846.

An act to prohibit the sale of fire wood in the city of New-York by unlicensed persons.

An act to change the names of Louisa Handley, and Montague Handley, to Louisa Handley Hall, and Montague Handley Hall.

An act to amend article first, title third, chapter seventh, part third of the Revised Statutes entitled of taking conditionally the testimony of witnesses within this state.

An act to amend an act passed March 29, 1848, to improve the Cayuga creek road in the county of Erie, and amended March 27, 1849.

An act to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Schroon to borrow money.

An act in relation to bridges over the Croton river, in the Westchester.

An act to authorize the Northern Railroad Company to build a railroad to Potsdam village, or to construct the branch.

An act to amend section twenty-fourth of article third, title second of the Revised Statutes, relating to the discharge of solvent debtors.

An act to authorize the board of supervisors of the several counties in this state, to make the office of district attorney a salaried office, and to fix the salary thereof.

An act to authorize the Durhamville and Wood Creek Railroad Company, to take toll upon their road.

An act extending the time for continuing and regulating a ferry across the Hudson river in the town of Philips.

An act for the relief of Thomas Wheeler, administrator of the estate of Mang, deceased.

An act to change the name of Elisha Brown Hogmire to Brown Hogmire Boyd.

An act concerning the rank of officers, of engineers of the State of New-York.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the city of Auburn," passed April 9, 1830.

An act to authorize Marion Beggs, to take, hold, convey and dispose of certain real estate.

Assembly bills referred to committees and not reported.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Astoria," passed April 12, 1839.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Amsterdam, in the county of Montgomery," passed May 26, 1841.

An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal land owned by Charles Ehle.

An act for the relief of Hezekiah Sage.

An act for the relief of Andrew Rockwell and Simeon G.

t to incorporate the Northern New-York Live Stock Insurance Company.

t to provide for the settlement of the claims of Dean S. Howard on his canal contracts.

t to release the Cato and Victory Plank Road Company from the construction of a part of their road.

t to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Ovid to borrow money to build and repair bridges in said town.

t to annul a part of the Eastern Union Turnpike road.

t to incorporate the Onondaga County Savings Institution.

t to amend the act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, passed April 10, 1849.

t to extend the charter of the Chautauque County Mutual Insurance Company.

t to repeal the provisions of the Revised Statutes exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation.

t to incorporate the Western Savings Bank of Buffalo.

t authorizing certain railroad companies in this State to change the time for the election of directors.

t to authorize the town of Sterling, in the county of Cayuga, to borrow money and to tax the town for the payment of the same.

t to promote medical inquiry and instruction.

t to authorize the election of a supervisor in each ward in the city of Utica.

t to change the name of Mary Owen, to Mary Owen Denison.

t to authorize the Society of Redemptionists to hold certain real estate heretofore conveyed.

t to give the New-York Medical College power to found and maintain an hospital connected with said college.

t making appropriations for certain academies for the year 1850.

t in relation to the canal debt and the maintenance of the canals, for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1851, and to provide for the completion of the works connected therewith.

An act in relation to the travel fees of the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, and the salary of clerks in Engineer's and Surveyor's office.

An act in relation to the Oneida river improvement.

An act to provide for removing obstructions from the outlet of the Oneida lake, and for the lowering of said lake.

An act in relation to the Oswego canal.

An act to provide for the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego canal.

An act to further provide for the maintenance of the canal for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1851.

An act to authorize the Comptroller to return to the proper owners certain moneys paid under protest to the health commissioners of the city of New-York, on account of certain vessels.

An act for the relief of Ara D. Wood, Ambrose Clark, and H. Douglass.

An act to make the assessors of the street department of New-York, salaried officers.

An act to incorporate the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.

An act to authorize George Colyer and Thomas Dugard, to erect a steam saw mill, of wood, on North river, between the seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, in the city of New-York.

An act to incorporate the Madison Association.

An act making appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1851.

BILLS UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

An act authorizing married women who may be members or holders of any incorporated company, to vote at elections of directors and trustees.

An act to abolish the office of recorder in the city of Rochester.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to settle certain claims to a piece of land belonging to the State, in the town of Wolcott, by sale or otherwise.

act to reduce the fees of the county clerk of Erie county, and to repeal the law making the office of said clerk a salaried office.

act relating to the courts of general and special sessions of the peace, in and for the city and county of New-York.

act in relation to the attendance of grand jurors at courts of sessions.

act to provide for an additional justice of the peace of the town of Lenox, in the county of Madison.

act for the relief of the estate of David Rice, late of the town of Fort Ann, deceased.

act in relation to indictments for libel, and the trial thereof.

act to release the interest of the State in certain real estate of which Edward Farley died seised, to Jane Farley and others, and to remove disability of alienism.

act to grant to James H. Sackett lands under water in the town of Esopus, and to authorize him to erect and maintain docks upon the same.

act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the fees of certain officers in the city and county of New-York," passed December 10, 1847.

act in relation to the dealers in second-hand articles and keepers of junk shops in the city of New-York.

act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the city and county of New-York.

act to provide for exchanging the reports of the Court of Appeals for the law reports of other States.

act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to correct errors in the sale of lands.

act to provide for the election of a special county judge in the county of Chenango.

act to provide for the election of recorders in cities.

act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the terms of the Supreme Court held in the city of Albany," passed March 6, 1849.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the several cities of this State, (the city of New-York,) and in the villages of Syracuse,burgh, Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego and Auburn" passed May 7, 1844.

An act to pay Russell B. Burch for costs and expenses incurred by him in consequence of retaining certain moneys withheld from him as school commissioner for the town of New Berlin.

An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations," to companies and associations having joint or common interest in property.

An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations," to companies and associations having joint or common interest in property.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish special sessions in and for the city of Albany, and to confer further judicial powers upon the recorder of said city" passed March 27, 1849.





State of New-York.

No. 78.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Claims.

Mr. Schoonmaker,	Mr. Crook.
Mr. Johnson,	

On Finance.

Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Colt.
Mr. Brown,	

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Robinson,	Mr. Sanford.
Mr. Miller,	

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Babcock,	Mr. Hatch.
Mr. Schoonmaker,	

On the Militia.

Mr. Huntington,	Mr. Tuttle.
Mr. Crolius,	

On Canals.

Mr. Upham,	Mr. Lyon.
Mr. Huntington,	

On Railroads.

Mr. Geddes,	Mr. Owen.
Mr. Dart,	

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Miller,	Mr. Tuttle.
Mr. Schoonmaker,	

On Grievances.

Mr. Curtis,	Mr. Halsted.
Mr. Morgan,	

On Literature.

Mr. Beekman,	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Carroll,	

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Cook,	Mr. Upham.
Mr. Curtis,	

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Cross,	Mr. Cook.
Mr. Crook,	

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Owen,	Mr. Dart.
Mr. Babcock,	

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Carroll,	Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Noyes,	

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Colt,	Mr. Dimmick.
Mr. Noyes,	

On Poor Laws.

Mr. Sanford,	Mr. Huntington.
Mr. Williams,	

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Williams,	Mr. Hatch.
Mr. Beach,	

On Manufactures.

Mr. Crollius,
Mr. Sanford,

Mr. Cook.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Beach,
Mr. Cook,

Mr. Brandreth.

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Halsted,
Mr. Johnson,

Mr. Stanton.

On Retrenchment.

Mr. Lyon,
Mr. Cross,

Mr. Beekman.

On the Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Halsted,

Mr. Dimmick.

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Cross,
Mr. Carroll,

Mr. Owen.

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Brown,
Mr. Babcock,

Mr. Crollius.

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Dart,
Mr. Tuttle,

Mr. Miller.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.

Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Williams.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Beach,
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Upham.

On the Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Geddes,	Mr. Colt.
Mr. Hatch,	

Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Beekman,	Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Lyon,	

On Agriculture.

Mr. Dimmick,	Mr. Geddes.
Mr. Brown,	

On Federal Relations.

Mr. Cook,	Mr. Crook.
Mr. Babcock,	

Select Committee on the Code of Procedure.

Mr. Geddes,	Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Schoonmaker,	

State of New-York.

No. 79.

IN SENATE, JUNE 11, 1851.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

(Adopted June 11, 1851.)

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Notices and the introduction of bills.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Third reading of bills.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders, but messages from the Governor and Assembly, and communications and reports from State officers, may be considered at any time.

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3. The clerk shall make a list of all bills and of resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, and of all orders which shall be committed to a committee of the Senate, which they shall be arranged in the order in which they are introduced; which list shall be called the *General Order of the Day*. And all such matters shall be taken up and acted upon in the several orders of business in which they may be placed in the order in which they stand upon the General Orders, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

4. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders of the day, and it shall be made the special order for another day.

5. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

6. When the reading of a paper is called for, except a bill, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

7. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the President or public papers are reading; and when the President is asking a question, no Senator shall walk out of or across the hall; and when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

8. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested with such time, with all the powers of the President; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, nor shall his power as such substitute continue a longer time than one day, without leave of the Senate.

9. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the Senate standing in his place. No member shall speak more than once in any one debate on the same day without leave of the Senate.

10. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded; shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be made, unless to lay on the table, for an amendment, for postponement, to commit it, or to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition.

Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by report of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to introduce a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. The notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it is the first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate direct otherwise. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole.

Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who vote for or against a question, shall be entered alphabetically in the minutes, if two members require it; and each member shall be upon, unless, for special reasons, he be excused by the President, shall declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

18. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, and to be named by the President, shall preside. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be reported to the Senate by the chairman. After the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment, the question to engross is put; but such amendments shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

19. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as may be applicable, except the number of times of speaking, and except that the yeas and nays shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out or insert a clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate; if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a part of the bill.

20. A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

21. After a bill or a resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the bill shall be in order, without unanimous consent; nor, in the case of a bill, shall such motion be in order, unless before it is read the third time; but every bill not committed to a committee of the whole, shall be read through before it shall be ordered to a third reading.

22. When a member shall be called to order, he shall not speak until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member; and if a member be called to order for words or actions, exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down, and the member shall be better enabled to explain the matter.

23. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the sum and the longest time.

24. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send a sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

25. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it.

26. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost.

27. The following are the standing committees of the Senate:

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On railroads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On state prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.

12. On agriculture.
13. On commerce and navigation.
14. On manufactures.
15. On medical societies and medical colleges.
16. On privileges and elections.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On Indian affairs.
19. On expiring laws.
20. On public expenditures.
21. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
22. On public buildings.
23. On the poor laws.
24. On charitable and religious societies.
25. On retrenchment.
26. On grievances.
27. Manufacture of salt.
28. Internal affairs of towns and counties.
29. On public printing—And every motion to print a petition, resolution, report, bill, message, or other document, shall be referred to such committee as the committee may report adversely to such proposition; or they may report the number of copies which they may report ought to be printed; or they may report that a part only of such papers to be printed; but not more than 1000 extra copies of any message from the President, nor more than 300 extra copies of any other document, shall be ordered to be printed, unless by a majority of all the Senators elected.
30. On federal relations.

28. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any other proposition requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators, is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be required to decide any question for amendments, or extending the time, being short of the final question.

29. On motion made and seconded to close the discussion of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may require the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the President shall require all persons, except the members and clerk of the Senate,

draw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things, whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

30. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business, shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

31. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to a committee consisting of the senators from the judicial district within which the nominee may reside, and a future day for the consideration of all nominations, shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer, shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

32. All information and remarks in secret session by any Senator, concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated to office by the Governor, shall be kept secret.

33. When a bill, originated in the Assembly, shall have been lost there, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

34. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except gentlemen with ladies, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's private and military secretary, the Adjutant-General, officers of

the Senate, officers of the Assembly, reporters of the sessions introduced by Senators.

35. None but the president, members and clerk shall be allowed to take any books or stationery belonging to the Senate from their chamber; and on taking books, each of the above mentioned shall furnish to the clerk a list of the books and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and the clerk shall take care that once in each week the books for the use of the Senate shall be placed in order, according to a fixed arrangement; and he shall make report to the Senate of such books as are missing.

36. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all amendments and resolutions, before they go out of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the clerk of the Senate shall keep such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and passed by both houses, to the Governor, and enter the same in the journals.

37. All concurrent resolutions shall lie one day on the table unless the Senate otherwise direct.

38. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and a different committee shall be appointed, the question shall be taken in the following order, viz:

1. The committee of the whole Senate.
2. A standing committee.
3. A select committee.

39. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the Senate and not laid upon the table or postponed, or by any committee (excepting the committee on engrossed bills) and committed to a committee of the whole, laid on the table or postponed, the question shall be: Shall the report be agreed to, when such report shall be favorable and agreed to, or shall be twice read and not laid on the table, or postponed?

on shall be: Shall such bill be engrossed and read a third time. Upon such question the merits of the bill or resolution may be debated, and a motion to commit or re-commit, to lay on the table or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question shall be decided in the negative such bill shall be declared lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative, such bill shall when the Senate shall order, be read a third time, and the question shall be taken thereon, immediately after such reading, and without debate.

The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal; unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the 41st rule.

If on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill requires a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to pass it, and if that number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table, and shall be again read, and the final question taken thereon, as provided in the 40th rule, at such time as the Senate shall order.

It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to have the reports and bills upon the files of the President and Senators, arranged in the order of their numbers; and for this purpose, the sergeant-at-arms shall be subject to his directions.

No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the members present in the Senate; and no motion to suspend, alter or rescind any rule, or any joint rule of the two houses, shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall have been given.

Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table without the vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill in the place in which the bill was placed thereon, and shall be read at the next session, No. 79.]

subject to the provisions of the third rule; but if a bill is made the special order of any day, and shall on that day be reported by a committee of the whole, the report may be forthwith considered unless the Senate shall otherwise order; and if not finished on that day, the bill with the report shall remain on the general orders, unless made the special order for any day, and the merits of a bill shall not be considered except at the head of general or special orders, unless by unanimous consent.

45. The president shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.

46. Any Senator within the bar of the Senate chamber, at any time his name is called, or when the names of the absent Senators are called, shall be allowed to vote on the call of the yeas and nays.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1851.

SANFORD E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate, Albion, Orleans Co., boards at Mansion House.

District.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.	Boarding place in Albany.
1st,.....	William Horace Brown,.....	Brushville, Queens Co.,.....	Congress Hall.
2d,.....	John A. Cross,.....	Brooklyn,.....	72 Jackson-street.
3d,.....	Richard S. Williams,.....	New-York,.....	C. Misses Carter.
4th,.....	Clarkson Croluis,.....	New-York,.....	150 State-street.
5th,.....	James W. Beckman,.....	New-York,.....	Congress Hall.
6th,.....	Edwin D. Morgan,.....	New-York,.....	Congress Hall.
7th,.....	Benjamin Brandreth,.....	Sing Sing,.....	City Hotel.
8th,.....	Joseph Halstead,.....	Ancram Lead Mines,.....	Congress Hall.
9th,.....	James C. Curtis,.....	Cochecton,.....	City Hotel.
10th,.....	Marius Schoonmaker,.....	Kingston,.....	City Hotel.

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11th,	Stephen H. Johnson,	Schenectady,	Stanwix Hall.
12th,	Thomas B. Carroll,	Troy,	Mansion House.
13th,	James M. Cook,	Ballston Spa,	Stanwix Hall.
14th,	Thomas Crook,	Plattsburgh,	Mansion House.
15th,	William A. Dart,	Potsdam,	Mansion House.
16th,	John Sanford,	Amsterdam,	Franklin.
17th,	Sidney Tuttle,	Gilboa,	Stanwix Hall.
18th,	John Noyes,	Norwich,	Mansion House.
19th,	Benjamin N. Huntington,	Rome,	Congress Hall.
20th,	Moses P. Hatch,	Oswego,	City Hotel.
21st,	Caleb Lyon,	Lyonsdale,	Delavan.
22d,	George Geddes,	Fairmount,	City Hotel.
23d,	Levi Dismick,	Binghamton,	Stanwix Hall.
24th,	William Beach,	Auburn,	Delavan.
25th,	Henry B. Stanton,	Seneca Falls,	Delavan.
26th,	Samuel Miller,	Rochester,	Congress Hall.
27th,	Alonzo S. Upham,	Le Roy,	Congress Hall.
28th,	Charles Colt,	Genesee,	Delavan.
29th,	Charles D. Robinson,	Almond,	Stanwix Hall.
30th,	George R. Babcock,	Buffalo,	Congress Hall.
31st,	Robert Cweb, Jr.,	Randolph,	17 Philip-street.
32d,			

William H. Bogart,.....	Aurora,.....	Delavan.
William E. Mills,.....	Clarence,.....	City Hotel.
J. N. Tucker,.....	Albany,.....	Franklin.
George L. Garlick,.....	New-York,.....	Stanwix Hall.
Ransom Van Valkenburgh,.....	Albany,.....	11 Van Woert-street.
George A. Loomis,.....	New-York,.....	Franklin House.
Edward T. Buckbee,.....	Albany,.....	231 North Pearl-street.

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State of New-York.

No. 81.

IN SENATE, JUNE 19, 1851.

REPORT

of the committee on literature on the bill to furnish Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to common schools of this State.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on literature to which was referred the bill which passed the Assembly in April last, entitled "An act to authorise the Superintendent of Common Schools to purchase Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for the common school districts of this State,"

REPORTS:

That there can be but one opinion in the minds of intelligent men in respect to the great value of Webster's Dictionary, and its superiority over others. The definitions are clear and precise, not given by a loose enumeration of synonyms, but by an exact description, in condensed and forcible language, of the signification of every word. The different significations of which each word is capable, are arranged in a luminous order, presenting to the eye the history of those meanings as they have been developed from the primitive root, and suggesting to the mind wonderful changes in human opinions and advances in science and civilization. No dictionary in the English language by the unanimous consent of all English scholars, can be at all comparable with Webster's in this particular. So striking is its superiority

[Senate, No. 81.] 1 [u.n.&150 p.]

in this regard, that it has been taken, we are informed as a model for defining dictionaries in other languages. At the present moment in England there are believed to be in preparation three new dictionaries all of which are borrowed largely from Webster. The most elaborate of these, "The Imperial," in two volumes of 1,000 pages, is based upon it and distinctly avows the fact, as its recommendation, in its prospectus. Of Webster's Original Dictionary the London Times confessed "it was the best and most complete dictionary of the English language ever published." The London Morning Chronicle says: "Dr. Webster's great work is the best dictionary of the English language." A British "Journal of Education" says: "In the unanimous judgment of the literary press of Great Britain and the United States, Webster's Dictionary is the most learned, the most comprehensive, and the most complete work of the kind in the English language." John Angel James, a distinguished writer in England, writes as follows: "That the best dictionary of our language yet appeared should have been written by an American is a source of glory to the credit of the Father land." As America may well be proud that the genius and patient industry of America has carried the name of "Webster" as her scroll of merited fame in the department of letters, so her sons has already inscribed the same name in the annals of statesmanship and oratory. Of this dictionary we are proud, while it is compared with all works of the kind in the language, critical and capricious England herself being

In respect to the etymology of words, the work is without a rival. The vocabulary embraces every word acknowledged by good writers, while it is not, except in those words which are unworthy to be found in a work of reference is made as a standard. The spelling has been adopted by a majority of our countrymen, and is made the standard of our school books, while of the spelling of the words, in respect to which there is a difference of opinion, the methods are usually given, and the choice is left to the teacher. The correctness of the pronunciation is also proved by the fact that the "Imperial Dictionary" is

just adopted it in every particular, and in its elaborate instruction vindicated it by learned and substantial reasons. Your committee regard it as superfluous labor to enlarge upon the superiority of this dictionary; this is attested by the general estimation which this work has gained in this country, which is proved to be unprecedented for a work so expensive.

That this work is peculiarly valuable for common schools is the opinion of your committee very evident. There is no branch of knowledge in which it is so important, that the 750,000 children of this State who are taught in them should be perfect in the knowledge of their own language. There is no end so important to the education of the common mind as to use this common language with correctness, ease and elegance, and to attain which we should make every possible facility readily accessible to all. And, in the opinion of your committee, there is no book which furnishes so many facilities for this purpose as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The habit of referring to it will lead every scholar to a knowledge of this rich mine of intellectual knowledge; and as he uncovers its treasures, his mind will be enlarged by the variety of knowledge which is condensed in the definitions of the familiar words he uses. The habit of selection too will be matured, by being employed on objects so nearly within his reach as the words which he spells, and reads, and uses in speech. If he be once taught the habit of reflecting on words, he will soon learn to reflect on the thoughts which the words represent: If an appeal is often made by the teacher to this comprehensive standard, the pupil will learn to guard against error and carelessness in the spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words, and will be trained to habits of neatly and fully expressing his thoughts. There is no one point to which the attention of the guardians of our schools should be directed as a more watchful and earnest attention, than to the training of the pupils to a competent and correct acquaintance with another tongue. Especial care needs to be bestowed on this subject, in consideration of the fact that the multitude of foreigners with their children whom we welcome to our shores, are to learn to speak and write the English language; and since many of these are accustomed to another language at home, and

often to a mixed and mongrel dialect, we ought as far as possible in the districts schools in which they are educated, to use a standard, and to accustom them to its use.

To subserve these purposes, and urged by the most friends of education in Massachusetts, it was proposed to the Legislature of that State at its session of last year, to procure a copy of this Dictionary be furnished at the public expense to every school district in the State who should desire to purchase it. It was referred to a committee of that body, who in favor of it, use the following language: "Webster's Dictionary is widely and favorably known to the public, not only in this country, but in all others where the English language is used as a defining dictionary; its superiority over all others is generally admitted. It is indeed, a most learned and valuable work, reflecting high honor upon the literary character of our country, and cost the author the labor and research more or less of some sixty years of his life. It has received the highest commendations from persons of the greatest consideration in this country and in England." This report was sustained, passed in pursuance of its recommendation; and as the result, nearly 3,000 copies of this dictionary have been distributed to the common schools of that State. The usefulness of this measure has been attested by the resolution of thanks to the Legislature, which was passed at a meeting of the association of teachers of that State held at Worcester last November.

In proof of the entire success and useful operation of this measure we present also the testimony of the Rev. Dr. D. D. Phelps, deputy superintendent of the common schools of Massachusetts, in a letter dated Feb. 21, 1851, and addressed to our committee. "I perceive," he writes, "that the Superintendent of your common schools has recommended that they be supplied with Webster's Dictionary from the proceeds of your school fund. You are aware that Massachusetts has just enacted such a measure. It has been highly acceptable to the public generally. Hon. N. P. Banks, who visited different parts of the State last summer and autumn, and who is now speaker of our House of Representatives, informed me that the measure of our Legislature was more popular or useful

ny towns the dictionary was the only authoritative judge and umpire in literary matters. Where it was enthroned in a district or village school-house, not only the pupils and teacher but the parents and citizens appealed to it to settle questions in orthography and definitions, and thus it contributed to educate the the entire community."

In this State the Superintendent of common schools last year recommended that a copy of this dictionary be furnished to each of our common schools. The same suggestion has been renewed the present year by the same Superintendent with the cordial concurrence of his assistant. That this recommendation agrees with the wishes of the people of this State, appears to us evident from the number of petitions addressed to this Legislature from persons deeply interested in all the interests of our common schools and many of whom have devoted much attention to popular education. This is evident too, from the fact that many of our cities and large towns have already supplied their schools with this dictionary. Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo are understood to have done so. It is not probable, however, that without the aid of the Legislature, the schools will generally provide themselves with so expensive a work as this, especially will thousands of districts in the country neglect to do so who are further removed from easy access to books, but to whom the possession of this standard of reference would be especially valuable. Besides, if the schools would generally purchase them there would be economy in this legislative provision, since by the number ordered and the payment provided for by the State, the publishers are enabled and willing to reduce the price of them to each district, from six to four dollars each copy, which considering the size and great cost, is deemed extremely low.

It is suggested that there is a diversity among English Dictionaries, and that some of the districts may prefer some other dictionary to Webster's. This suggestion was made in Massachusetts where a strong local feeling existed in favor of another work. In the act it was provided that each district might choose its kind of dictionary, and much effort it is believed, was made in favor of another dictionary, yet, we are informed that only

104 of the other dictionary were demanded by schools more than 2,900 of Webster's were furnished to them.

There seems to your committee an eminent propriety in defraying the expense of this distribution from the library. This dictionary is in itself a library, and contains the result of the best talent spent among books, the author of which commenced upon it (we believe) while teaching a common school in the State. A good dictionary is a compendious exhibit of human knowledge, and is the last result of the highest attainments in science, literature, and the arts.

That this dictionary occupies preeminently this position is evinced by the fact; that pointed attention has been given to its last revision to the definition of technical terms of all kinds, particularly of those in the physical and practical sciences and the arts of life. The services of gentlemen eminent in these departments were put in requisition, and much time and labor, it is claimed, were employed to ascertain with precision the definition of single words. A reference book of this kind may be said to be an encyclopedia, to which constant reference may be had, not only in the daily exercises of the school, but in connection with the use of the district libraries.

Great difficulty has been experienced it is well known that it has been testified to by our Superintendent "in finding suitable books for the district libraries. Publishers it is true, have furnished books under the title of *school libraries*, but they have been like worn-out clothes; old books which have been rejected and are entirely unsuitable for juvenile hands. Proper books for school libraries are yet to be written."

There can be no doubt that this book is eminent for its universal and constant use and the widest circulation. It will be every where welcomed and every where appreciated. The more it is used the more it will be valued.

An opportunity is furnished to purchase a work at a reduced price, 25 per cent. below the cost in any other mode of purchase, which at the full price would, in the opinion of your committee, be justified from the enduring nature of the work and its universal

to all minds, be the most economical outlay of so much of library money. An intelligent advocate of this measure, : "Carry this dictionary with its full and exact definitions, ample stores of information into every school, no matter if it so humble that it cannot understand the value of the gift, and will meet and show to many an awakening mind what has been what can be known. It will stimulate such minds to high , and after a few years, bright and enduring results will be consequence. If your schools need libraries, how much more they need the book which of all others that have ever been ted in this country, is a library of itself; which will answer e questions, and give more certain, more rich and various in- mation on points on which every one needs knowledge, than book in the English language, save one only, and that is— Book of books.

our committee reflect with pleasure and pride on the fact, it was when a teacher in Goshen, Orange county, in our e, in 1782, the author of this dictionary first conceived and menced the plan of preparing those school books of which dictionary is the final result—the crown and consummation. advantages cannot be computed that have accrued to our ntry, and to all who speak the English lanuguage, from those rs in the degree of correctness, purity and uniformity with ch the language is spoken by the millions who inhabit the ted States.

s guardians of the best interests of the rising generation in State, of the children and youth attending our district schools, o will soon number a million, it is our duty and should be earnest care to provide that every means be used to perfect r education in the language which is our pride, and which estined to be the language of civilized and christianized *man*.

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And with a view to the preservation of the health of the community, it is recommended that the following measures be taken:

[illegible]

State of New-York.

No. 82.

IN SENATE, JUNE 13, 1851.

Communication from the Governor transmitting Letters from the Sec'y of War and Brevet Col. G. Wright, relative to bill granting lands in vicinity of Fort Ontario.

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, June 13th, 1851. }

To the Senate:

I communicate herewith a copy of letters received from the Secretary of War, and Brevet Colonel G. Wright, commanding Fort Ontario, in relation to a bill now pending before the Legislature, granting to the town of Oswego certain lands below low water mark, in the vicinity of Fort Ontario.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

Letter from Charles M. Conrad, Sec'y of War

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, May 8, 1851

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Colonel G. Wright, commanding Fort Ontario, to General G. Totten, corps of engineers, calling the attention of the Government to a bill which was before the Legislature of New-York at its last session, granting to the town of Oswego certain land at low low water mark, in the vicinity of Fort Ontario. This bill, failing in the Senate, did not become a law. Colonel Wright says it may be again brought up at the approaching extra session and passed. As this may probably be the case, I beg to state to your Excellency, that the United States, under a patent from the state of New-York, for land at the mouth of the Oswego river, own to low water mark, and it is doubted whether the State can legally grant land in front of it.

If the grant should be made, and wharves and warehouses erected, (as it is understood will be the case,) they will necessarily be from a portion of the fort which is intended to provide an inner harbor at Oswego, and to provide for which was one of the objects of the late repairs on that work. The department feel itself bound therefore to oppose the erection of the works referred to.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.

C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War

His Excellency,

WASHINGTON HUNT,

Governor of New-York,

Albany, N. Y.

Letter from Brevet Col. G. Wright.

FORT ONTARIO, Oswego, N. Y. }
 April 26, 1850. }

eral—It appears that during the late session of the Legislature of this State, a bill was introduced giving to the city of Oswego the land under water from the east pier to the Cove, called the Cove, in front of the land granted to the United States. This bill passed the House, but was lost in the Senate after having been ordered to a third reading. As it is probable that the bill will be revived at the approaching extra session, and the bill, I have deemed it proper to acquaint you with the

distance from the pier to the Cove, on the river, is a little more than a quarter of a mile, at the latter place is a government wharf which embraces all our accessible landing points on the shore. I understand that, if the bill passes, it is the intention of the local authorities to build wharves and warehouses along the shore, extending from low water mark to the edge of the channel.

It appears by the act of the Legislature of April 25, 1839, ceding the jurisdiction of the land to the United States, that our shoreline boundary "is at low water level," "together with all the rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the land, or in any way appertaining."

I was much astonished when I learned of the design of the Legislature to pass the bill in question, as I supposed, of course, that it would require the action of the General Government before any water land adjacent to our shore line could be taken. I can be recollected that this low water mark is not permanent, but changing with the rise and fall of the lake.

Having no interest in this matter, farther than the
the General Government are concerned, I conceive it my
acquaint you with the facts in the case.

Very respectfully,

(I have the honor to be your most ob't ser't,

(Signed)

G. WRIGHT,

Br. Col. 4th Inf'y, 6th

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,

Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

State of New-York.

No. 83.

IN SENATE, MAR. 19, 1851.

Communication from the Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Albany, March 18, 1851. }

to the HONORABLE,

The President of the Senate :

Sir:—The Comptroller, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, passed the 7th instant, inquiring, " Whether there is any money in the Treasury arising from unclaimed interest due prior July 1, 1850, on stock issued by this State, and if so, what amount, when due, and to whom belonging," submits herewith copies of statements furnished him by the Manhattan Company, the transfer office of the State, for its canal stocks, and by the Merchants' Bank, the transfer office for the New-York and Erie Railroad stock. On no other of the State stocks does there appear to be any interest due prior to the 1st of July last, unclaimed, excepting the interest on a Comptroller's bond of \$3,395.34, since November 15, 1845, held by the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund for the county of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

PH: C. FULLER,
Comptroller.

State of New-York.

No. 84.

IN SENATE, JUNE 28, 1851.

REPORT :

Of the committee on privileges and elections, on the petition of William J. Gilbert, claiming a seat in the Senate as a member thereof, from the 26th Senate district, composed of the counties of Steuben and Chemung; and also on the petition of George B. Guinnip, claiming a seat in the Senate from the same district in the same manner.

The committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the petition of William J. Gilbert, claiming a seat in the Senate, as a member thereof, from the 26th Senate district, and the petition of George B. Guinnip also claiming a seat in the Senate as a member thereof from the same district,

REPORT:

That they have had these several petitions under consideration, and have heard the proofs and allegations of the claimants, all of which proofs are herewith reported to the Senate.

By reading the petitions it will be seen that both of the claimants for a seat in the Senate from the 26th district, rest their claims (among other grounds) upon the allegation that illegal votes were given against them at the late special election. The language of the petition of William J. Gilbert upon that subject is as follows:

"And your petitioner further alleges that there were votes cast for the said George B. Guinnip, at the said election, and other fraudulent and illegal acts performed, which deprived your petitioner of the legal evidence of his election. And upon the same subject the language of the petition of George B. Guinnip is as follows:

"That at the said special election in the said district, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania were permitted to vote, and did vote for the said Gilbert in the towns of Painted Post, Ra, Corning, Erwin and other towns in said district. Your petitioner further states that there are various other irregularities and frauds attending said election by which he was deprived of the legal evidence of his election."

The committee held their first meeting to consider the matters referred to on the 12th of June, at which all the members of the committee were present. The petitions of the claimants were read, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee adjourn to to-morrow, 13th June, P. M., to enable them to offer in the Senate a resolution giving the power to send for persons and papers, and also to send Mr. Guinnip to take the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of sending the committee to the 26th Senate district to take testimony.

On the 13th June, at 3 P. M., the committee met for adjournment. Present, all the members and the claimants.

Mr. Gilbert in person, and Mr. Guinnip by his counsel, Bamber, presented written statements of the evidence. The claimants severally intend to offer to the committee. Several papers are hereto attached, and are numbered 1 and 2.

The following resolution was then adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Resolved, That this committee will receive no evidence from either party, but will determine the matter back of the ballot box, but will determine the result of the contest between George B. Guinnip, and William H. Bamber, upon the individual legality of the ballots cast.

and will further receive all evidence relating to the action of inspectors of election districts, and county canvassers, in counting and canvassing the votes.

This resolution was designed to narrow the range of the controversy, but at the same time to permit either of the claimants to show that illegal votes had been given against him, and all frauds and irregularities that might have taken place in the return and canvass of the votes given.

Although it has not been the uniform practice in contested elections in this State, to enquire into the legality of votes that have found their way into the ballot box, the committee were constrained to allow it, for the following, among other reasons:

1. Because it is unjust that an illegal vote should deprive any citizen of an office or trust to which, without the allowance of such illegal vote he would be legally entitled.
2. Because it is believed to have been the uniform practice of the National Congress, to enquire into the qualification of voters in contested elections, and for that purpose to go beyond the ballot box.
3. Because it was in this case demanded by both of the claimants and their counsel.
4. Because the same course was adopted and sanctioned by the Assembly in 1850, in the contested election between Daniel P. Durland, and Daniel Fullerton, for a seat in the Assembly, from the county of Orange.

The committee also adopted the following resolution, by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the respective claimants furnish to the chairman of the committee, a list of the names and residences, of the respective witnesses, and that a copy of such list be served upon each of the claimants, by the chairman, at the time such list is handed in to him.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee, Mr. Cook dissenting:

Resolved, That the claimants serve upon the chair of their witnesses at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting:

Resolved, That the claimants make, and annex to the witnessess furnished to the chairman, an affidavit, that every witness upon their list, is from their own knowledge from information furnished, a material witness as to the facts allowed to be proven under the resolution as to the facts allowed to be taken before them.

This last resolution was adopted by the majority of the committee, to prevent unnecessary delay, and the great difficulty in procuring the attendance of a large number of witnesses, testimony could not be received.

Thereupon, the committee adjourned, to meet again on the 24th of June, at three o'clock p. m., at the committee room in the Capitol. Mr. Crook dissented from this adjournment.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Gilbreath handed to the chairman a list of witnesses, eight in number, with an affidavit attached thereto, and Mr. Guinnip handed to the chairman a list containing the names of twenty-nine witnesses, each of whom subpoenas were issued by the chairman. A sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was sent to summon the witnesses of both claimants. Both of the lists of witnesses were handed to the committee, are herewith returned to the Senate, marked (3,) and (4.)

June 1868

A special meeting of the committee on privileges and immunities, having been called at the request of Mr. Guinnip, the committee met at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Present—Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook, Mr. Crook.

Mr. Guinnip appeared before the committee and by request requested to have entered on the minutes, "That the committee met on Saturday at the time subpoenas were issued, and asked the members of the committee individually to

Guinnip to serve subpoenas on his witnesses, which was denied by a majority of the committee, Mr. Cross and Mr. Cook.

Mr. Guinnip presents a further list of the names of persons he desires as witnesses and asks subpoenas therefor. Marked (5.)

Mr. Gilbert being absent, the committee adjourned from day to day, without acting on the application of Mr. Guinnip on account of the continued absence of Mr. Gilbert.

Committee met June 24, at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. Present all the members and both the claimants.

Mr. Guinnip presents to the committee a payer in which he objects to the jurisdiction of the committee to investigate the claim of the claimants. This paper is hereto annexed, and marked (6.)

The committee, Mr. Crook dissenting, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That no new application by affidavit or otherwise be received for new witnesses until those who have been subpoenaed to attend, shall appear before the committee and be examined..

The committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow morning.

June 25, 9 A. M. The committee met pursuant to adjournment, present all the members and contestants.

George A. S. Crooker was then appointed clerk of the committee, and the following evidence was given and the following proceedings had:

June 25, 1851, 9 o'clock A. M. The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook, Mr. Crook.

Mr. Bamber as counsel for Mr. Guinnip objected to the farther proceeding of the committee in the investigation of the claims of both the claimants for the seat in the Senate from the twenty-sixth Senate district because the State Canvassers had officially declared that the special election held in that district on the 27th

May last had resulted in a tie vote between George I and William J. Gilbert. That there was therefore which could only be filled by a new election. The objection was overruled by the committee.

Charles McAllen was then sworn on behalf of Mr. Gilbert and testified as follows: He resides in Prattsburgh in the county of Steuben. He moved there the latter part of September of the year 1840 from the state of Indiana; is a man of family; had lived in Prattsburgh from 1840 up to September last. I did vote at the election for Senator held in Prattsburgh on the 27th day of September. I believe I voted for Mr. Guinnip; that is the name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Guinnip's counsel,—I am 35 years old; I cannot tell how many times I have voted in this state; I have been a married man about fifteen years; I lived in this state, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri from 1840 to the present time. I generally voted the democratic ticket; have voted for whigs; was subpoenaed to give evidence in this case about 10 days ago by Mr. Tuell, I think; did not tell any one what I swore to; they subpoenaed me, I suppose, because I had lived long in Prattsburgh; I voted because Mr. Higby told me I could vote if I had been there six months; It was Mr. Higby, member of Assembly that told me that I could vote; he told me he had just read the law, and from what he supposed I could vote; I did not know what the law was. When I voted, they got the law and read it, and after the vote was put in the box, they said the vote was not a legal vote; one of the inspectors said so; a good many persons told me that it was not legal; not hurt me for coming here to testify; I do not recollect who told me so, but a great many in Prattsburgh did; Esquire Montgomery told me they could not hurt me, and Mr. Montgomery did not recollect any others now; I have not been hired to come here to testify, nor have I received any money for coming; Mr. Tuell told me I should be paid for coming down here. The only thing that was said to me was that I would get pay for coming here. A good many around the village say I could get so much for coming here, some said eight cents, and some ten cents a mile; I declined; I told them I did not want to be troubled; and write; Mr. Higby gave me the vote that I voted at.

tion ; I moved my family into this state the last of September last, when I came ; I moved direct from Indiana to this state ; I started from Indiana the last of August or first of September last ; I lived in Fayette county, Indiana ; am a farmer ; I do not recollect the name of the town in which I resided in Indiana ; never paid much attention to the names of towns ; I lived there from 1840 until September last ; I suppose I knew the name of the town, but do not now recollect it. No person has offered me any money to stay away from here.

Charles G. Higby, sworn, on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, testifies that he resides in the town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county, in the twenty-sixth senate district. I attended the special election held in that town on the 27th day of May last, for the election of a senator. The candidates were George B. Guinnip and William J. Gilbert. I gave a ticket or vote at that election to Charles McAslin, the last witness. The name of George B. Guinnip for Senator was on the ticket I gave him.

Cross-examined by Guinnip's counsel.

McAslin might have changed the ballot before he voted and I not know it.

Direct examination resumed.

I gave McAslin the ballot on the steps in front of the house. He went towards the polls and I followed him. In that situation he might have changed the vote and I not know it. I followed him immediately and he handed the ballot to the inspectors.

Warner H. Welch, sworn, on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, testifies that he resides in the town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county ; was one of the inspectors of election of that town on the 27th of May last, and was present at the election held to fill a vacancy in that senate district. Mr. Gilbert, now present, was the candidate who was nominated for senator against Mr. Guinnip. I knew Mr. Gilbert before the nomination was made. I saw the ballot of McAslin as it was going into the box. It was handed to Esq. Quackenbush. He, Quackenbush, styles himself a democrat or loco foco. I was sitting at the board. In the way we

sat it was difficult for me to see the man offering his vote. I saw Higby and McAslin coming through the door into the room, and saw no more of McAslin until I saw Mr. Quackenbush with a vote in his hand with the caption turned towards me, and was about putting it in the box. The name of McAslin was called by Mr. Quackenbush to the clerks. I then said McAslin was not a voter in our town. Higby said he had just heard the law read and McAslin was a voter, for he had been a resident of the State nine months. I told Mr. Higby that I thought he was mistaken. Mr. Quackenbush then said it was too late for the ballot has gone into the box. I then raised the question of our right to receive the vote. The clerk read the election law and found it required one year's residence. Mr. Quackenbush then said he was wrong in putting in the vote so soon. There was a difference in the captions of the Guinnip and Gilbert votes, and some difference in the paper. Gilbert's votes were printed on thicker and coarser paper than Guinnip's votes. I think I can say what McAslin's vote was. McAslin's vote was canvassed with the other votes.

Mr. Bamber, in behalf of Mr. Guinnip, made a motion to delay the investigation until the inspectors of election of the towns of Bath and Painted Post, in the county of Steuben, and Elmira, in the county of Chemung, could be subpoenaed, and their attendance procured.

The motion was supported by Mr. Bamber and opposed by Mr. Gilbert in person.

The committee refused to grant the motion, Mr. Crook dissenting from the opinion of the majority.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip then moved to suspend the further investigation of the claims of the contestants until the two witnesses, Phelps and Silsbee, named in Mr. Guinnip's list of witnesses, who were not found by the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be found, served with process of subpoena, and their attendance procured.

This motion was denied by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Mr. Z. T. McClusky was sworn on the part of Mr. Guinnip, and testified as follows: I reside in the town of Dix, Chemung county, I attempted to vote in the town of Dix at the late special senatorial election held in May last, I did vote, I gave the ballot to an inspector, It was for George B. Guinnip for Senator. Dix is in the twenty-sixth Senate district, I cannot tell whether my vote was put in the box or not. About the time I voted there was a couple of Irishmen came up on the opposite side of the table, their legality was questioned, and one of them took out his paper and handed it to Col. Bennett, and he handed it to me to read, and I lost sight of my vote, I do not remember to what member of the board I handed my vote, it was either Thayer or Cole, I am not positive which, one of them is a whig, the other is a democrat; my vote was not challenged, I am under sheriff of Chemung county, have resided in Dix for seven years last past, my vote was not questioned by any one.

Cross examined by Mr. Gilbert. I am a brother-in-law to Mr. Guinnip, I saw only one poll list in the town clerk's office, but saw two at the election, it was since the election that I examined the poll list, I do not know that the list that I saw at the clerk's office was the original poll list or not, I saw it at the clerk's office, cant recollect when it was that he examined the paper, it was as he thinks three weeks ago, but it might be shorter and it might be longer. Guinnip was present. I cannot tell whether it was before or after Guinnip went to Albany, it was suggested by some that I was so cool that I had not voted, I went to see if a person had voted who was said to have voted at that election, the town clerk's office is in our village, I reside about thirty rods from it, Guinnip did not come to my house to go to the clerk's office, I first saw him in the street and proposed to him to go to the clerk's office to see if a certain man had voted, I inquired for the poll list and the clerk handed me what was said to be the poll list.

David W. Frost sworn on behalf of Mr. Guinnip testified as follows: That he was an inspector of election of the town of Dix, on the day of the special election in May last, and assisted in canvassing the votes. There is but one election district in

that town, he has examined a paper called a poll list of that town.

Mr. Gilbert objected to the admission of parol proof of the contents or non-contents of the poll list of the town of Dix, on the ground that it was an office of public record, and that the mode of proving it was fixed by law. He also moved to strike out all evidence by parol relating to the contents of said poll list.

The committee (Mr. Crook dissenting) decided that parol evidence was inadmissible to prove the contents of the poll lists and all such evidence be stricken out.

Committee on motion of Mr. Cook adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon.

June 25, 1851, at four o'clock p. m. the committee met pursuant to adjournment, present Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook and Mr. Crook of the committee, and Mr. Guinnip and Mr. Gilbert contestants.

By consent of Mr. Guinnip and Mr. Gilbert, Ferral C. Dinlany, Mordecai Rickey, W. F. Daley, A. Primmer and George W. Mason, witnesses summoned and attending on the part of Mr. Guinnip, were discharged without examination from further attendance before the committee.

The counsel of Mr. Guinnip made a motion to strike out all the evidence of Charles McAslin, on the ground that the poll list is the highest evidence to prove that McAslin voted at the special election for Senator in May last.

This motion was denied by the committee, (Mr. Crook dissenting,) when the examination of

David W. Frost was resumed, who further testified as follows:

I got the list, (a paper called the poll-list was here produced to the committee,) at the town clerk's office of the town of Dix. I got it of a Mr. Ward, a brother to the town clerk. He gave it to me as the poll-list of the late special election. He (Mr. Ward) acts as agent of the town clerk, in his office. I think the paper produced is the same he gave me. Mr. McClusky's name is not on the list as I can see.

The counsel of Mr. Guinnip offered to prove that the witness, as one of the inspectors, compared the two lists kept at the election, and that they agreed.

The proof offered was rejected by the committee.

David W. Frost, again: The number of ballots corresponded with the number of names on the poll-list.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gilbert.

"There were two poll-clerks at the special election in Dix. I judge the paper to be the poll-list from the handwriting. I did not file it in the town clerk's office, nor did I see any inspector file it there. There are some stains upon the back part of the paper that I supposed I knew. If the same person had written another, leaving out one name and writing in another, I should not know it, I think. I think the list is all in one handwriting, but am not certain. It was kept by Mr. Sandford. When I got the paper, I met the town clerk in the village; he said he was going on the hill.

Green Bennett was sworn on the part of Mr. Guinnip, and testified as follows: I reside in the town of Dix; the special election was held at my house; I did not see McClusky offer his vote; I stood at the table when the two Irishmen came up to vote, and I handed to McClusky the paper the Irishmen handed to me; McClusky took the paper to read; I saw McClusky have votes in his hand while at the table, but did not see him offer to vote; I saw Sanford keep the poll-list; should know his handwriting anywhere; I see the name of a man from Catlin on the poll-list now produced, it is Ansel Townsend; I saw him in Catlin since it began to grow warm weather; In April or May I was up there, and he was there with his family; he formerly resided in Dix; I do not know where he resides now, nor where he did reside at the special election; The town of Catlin is in Chemung county; I think it was thirty days, perhaps more, before the special election, that I saw him in Catlin; I challenged the vote of Michael Gurnett; the Irishman who handed the paper to me; if McClusky voted at the time stated by him, his name should appear on the poll-list between that of Bishop and Donley, one of the two Irishmen.

Jeremiah McGuire, sworn on behalf of Mr. Guinnip, testified as follows: I reside at the town of Catharine, and was present at the special election in that town. A Mr. Curtis, a captain of a State scow voted there that day. For whom he voted I cannot say. His name is Levi Curtis, and in February or March last, he resided in Reading, Steuben County. I did not see him vote, but I saw his name on the poll list. There are several families of the name of Curtis residing in Catharine, but I know of no other Levi Curtis.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip offered to prove by the declaration of Curtis for whom he voted.

This evidence was objected to by Mr. Gilbert, and was rejected by the committee (Mr. Crook dissenting) on the ground that it was mere hearsay.

Examination of McGuire continued. A young man by the name of Morris, voted there on that day. I saw him vote in the village of Havana. A short time before the election he resided in Tompkins county, and I am not aware but he did then. He resided in Tompkins county three or four weeks before, or some time during the winter. This young man was coming towards the poll a short distance from the inspectors. He pulled his tickets out of his pocket, I don't know but he had two or three. But he pulled out a white ticket, walked up to the poll handed it to one of the inspectors. The inspector took his vote and put it in the ballot box. I could only speak my opinion from the color of the ballot for whom this man voted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gilbert. I have talked with Mr. Guinnip in relation to this contest, and have been anxious for the success of the democratic party as I always am. I have been active for Mr. Guinnip in this contest, and have drawn affidavits for him. I saw the young man Morris, at his father's, at Meeklenburgh, in Tompkins county. He has no family. I know nothing of his residence except the fact that I saw him at his father's.

Hiram W. Jackson was sworn for Mr. Guinnip, but was not examined.

It was admitted by the contestants, in person, as follows: That the return of the town inspectors of the town of Catlin, in the county of Chemung, to the county canvassers was informal in not having the original ballots of the votes attached to the return, but that the number of votes given for each candidate were otherwise properly and truly returned, and were counted and allowed without any pretence or allegation of fraud, as they were returned by the board of county canvassers of the county of Chemung.

The committee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

26th June, 9 A. M.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present all the members.

Ansel J. McCall was called and sworn on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, and testified as follows: I reside at Bath, in the county of Steuben. I am a single or unmarried man.

Question by Mr. Gilbert. Did you vote at the late special election held in the town of Bath on the 27th May last.

Ans.—I did, I voted for George B. Guinnip; I have been to California within three years past; I left home to go there 14th March, 1849; I returned to New-York 21st or 22d January, 1851; I am an attorney at law by profession; I practiced law in California; a friend of mine there opened an office and requested me to go in with him and I did so; I practiced law there from January, 1850, till December following; I voted in California on the adoption of the constitution of that state; I voted at other elections; there were frequent elections; there were elections almost every week, I voted at some of them; I voted in that state at an election after the adoption of the constitution of that state, cannot tell how many; I voted for member of Congress at the time of voting on the adoption of the constitution; while I was there I was voted for for the office of county judge of Sacramento county, which office was created by the constitution of that state; a portion of the democrats supported me as their candidate; there were some bolters there and the democrats did not make much headway; while there I was appointed and acted as clerk

of the court of first instance of California; this court was organized under the military government.

Cross-examination. The military governor of California appointed a judge to hold courts, and the judge appointed a clerk; there was no certain or fixed tenure of this office, various persons were appointed; the clerk issued process in the absence of the judge; one of my parents resides in Bath, Steuben co., and that is my home, and was so at the time of the special election; since 1839 I never had a home any where else.

By Mr. Cook : what is your age? **Ans.** I am thirty-five years old.

Mr. Gilbert objects to the witness stating his conclusions or opinions on the subject of his residence. Overruled by the committee.

Cross-examination continued. My mother and myself have kept house at Bath since 1840 or 1841; I considered myself a housekeeper in Bath since that time; my mother has the title of the house where she lives; it was paid for by the money of both; she has an income, and I mine, and the money is used indiscriminately; I was challenged at the special election and swore in my vote; I continued a partner in a law office in Bath during my absence.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip now proposes to prove that no kind of a written or printed notice of the election previous to the special election, was posted in the town of Catharine, Chemung co., for the special election held 27th May last.

Refused as not coming within the rule adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip then moved for subpoenas for additional witnesses, (see list No. 16,) and read various affidavits to support the motion, and argued the motion at length.

The committee refuse the application for further subpoenas for witnesses, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Testimony closed.

Mr. Bamber addressed the committee in support of the claim of Mr. Guinnip. Mr. Gilbert declined to address the committee.

Mr. Bamber, as counsel for Mr. Guinnip, insists that no proof has been given that any illegal votes were cast for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, at the special election, held on the 27th of May last, because,

1st, McAslin does not swear that he voted for George B. Guinnip, his evidence being, that "he believed he voted for Mr. Guinnip."

2d, Because the poll list is the best evidence that McAslin voted at all at such election, and that fact ought to be proved by the poll list.

The said counsel also insists that the witness Ansel J. McCall was a legal voter in the town of Bath, in the county of Steuben, inasmuch as he testified that he regarded Bath as his home, and that that fact was conclusive in his case.

The same counsel also insisted that the vote of Z. T. McClusky should be allowed to Mr. Guinnip, because it was proved that he gave a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, to one of the inspectors, and that the name of Z. T. McClusky did not appear upon the poll list of the town of Dix, as having voted at that election. And therefore the said George B. Guinnip was entitled to the seat as Senator from the 26th district, by a majority of one vote.

The committee respectfully report, that all the evidence in the case in regard to illegal votes, that is worthy of any consideration, applies to the votes of Charles McAslin, Ansel J. McCall, and Z. T. McCluskey.

The evidence shows, what no one denies, that at the time of the special election in May last, McAslin was not a voter. He moved his family from Indiana to this State in September last. He had lived in Indiana since 1840, and had not resided in this State one year before the election.

The remaining questions then are, did he vote, and for whom? McAslin himself swears, that "he did vote, and that he believes

'that he voted for Mr. Guinnip.' On being cross-examined by Mr. Guinnip's counsel, he says, that "Mr. Higby, a member of Assembly from Steuben, gave me the vote that I voted at that election," and that he was induced to vote by the representations of Mr. Higby, as to the law. Mr. Higby swears, "that he gave a ticket or vote to Charles McAslin, on the day of the special election for Senator, and that the name of George B. Guinnip for Senator, was on the ticket he gave him." He gave him the ticket, and followed him to the poll. Higby says, "in that situation, he might have changed the vote and I not know it;" but he, Higby, adds, "I followed him immediately, and he handed the ballot to the inspectors."

By this evidence it is established beyond controversy, that Higby gave McAslin, at the late special election, held in the town of Prattsburgh, a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator; that McAslin voted that ballot, and that McAslin was not at the time he voted, a legal voter at any place within the State of New-York. Nothing, therefore, can be plainer than the fact that the vote of McAslin so given for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, was wholly illegal, and in defiance of the laws of this State.

This vote having been illegally given for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, and allowed in the county and State canvass, and having been given by a person who had no right whatever to vote, ought to be deducted from the number of votes returned, as given for said Guinnip, to the county and State canvassers for Senator.

It is proved by the testimony of Ansel J. McCall, that "he left this State for California in March, 1849, and did not return to this State until January, 1851; that he commenced the practice of law in California, and continued to do so nearly a year; that he frequently voted at elections in California before, upon, and after the adoption of the constitution of that state; that he was appointed to and held and exercised the duties of an office under the military government of California; that he was the candidate of the democratic party for county judge of Sacramento county there, and voted before and after the adoption the state constitution of that state; and that at Bath, in the county of

Steuben, on the 27th May, 1851, at the late special election, he voted for George B. Guinnip for Senator; that he is thirty-five years of age and has no family."

Although this witness states, that "his mother resides in Bath," and "that that place is his home," and "was so at the time of the special election," and that, "he considers himself to have been a housekeeper in Bath since 1841," notwithstanding his absence from this State for nearly two years, under the circumstances detailed by him, the committee are of opinion that they are not bound by his judgment when that judgment is at war with all the facts in case. His opinion may strongly tend to excuse him from the consequences of crime in swearing in an illegal vote, if he should be indicted for it, because the wicked or malicious intent may have been wanting in the commission of the wrongful act. But such mistaken opinion cannot, however honestly entertained, restore to Mr. McCall the right of suffrage which he had lost.

All can see that in case the opinion and judgment of the voter is to be allowed as a criterion of the right of any individual to vote, then has the law provided a shield and sure means of escape for every species of illegal voting that can possibly occur. The election law will have a letter, but a "dead" one, while the spirit and the interpretation of the law must be left to the judgment of the voter.

If an individual can remain out of the State one year and upwards, and exercise the right to vote and hold office in another State, and still retain the right to vote immediately upon his return, he can do so for twenty or any indefinite number of years. By this rule he might acquire a residence in a dozen states, and be entitled to vote in as many different states.

The terms "inhabitant" and "resident," in the election law, are, in the opinion of the committee, nearly synonymous terms, that mean in the statute precisely the same thing that they mean in common parlance. The twenty-first section, of article second of the election law, very plainly defines the meaning of these terms. The section is as follows:

"No person shall be deemed to have lost or acquired a residence by being a student in any college, academy, or any seminary of learning, nor by living in any poor-house, alms-house, hospital or asylum, in which he shall be maintained at the public expense; nor by being under punishment in any prison, bridge-well or penitentiary; nor by being absent from his town or place engaged in the army or navy of the United States, or in navigating any of the waters of this State, the United States, or on the high seas, nor by being a soldier of the United States stationed at any place with this State, and without having acquired any other lawful residence."

At the time of the special election, the witness McCall had not been an "inhabitant" of the State of New-York one year next preceding said special election, and had not only acquired a legal foreign residence but had exercised the rights of voting and holding office which that "lawful" foreign residence entitled him to exercise. The fact that McCall carried on business at Bath, or paid taxes, does not alter the case. Men carry on business and pay taxes in many places, and in numberless cases without even acquiring a right to vote at elections at any other place than the town or ward where they actually reside.

"In view of all these facts the committee are of opinion that the said Ansel J. McCall, by his long residence in California, by entering into business there, and by exercising the rights of citizenship in voting and holding office had acquired a lawful residence in California, and at the same time ceased to be an inhabitant of this State, and therefore had no right to vote within this State until he had re-acquired the right to do so according to the statute.

Ansel J. McCall having voted for George B. Guinnip, at the special election in May last, at Bath, in the county of Stenben, and not having been at the time he so voted a legal voter at any place within this State, in the opinion of the committee, it necessarily follows that the vote so given by said McCall "for George B. Guinnip for senator," was illegal, and the said vote having been allowed to said Guinnip by the county and State Canvassers, the same ought to be deducted from the number of votes returned.

to the Secretary of State, and from the number of votes allowed to said Guinnip by the State Canvassers, in their final estimate of the votes given at said special election in the 26th senate district.

It is claimed on the part of Mr. Guinnip that one vote should be added to the number of votes returned to the State Canvassers, as given for him, because Z. T. McClusky voted for him, and his name does not appear on the poll-list. But there is no evidence that the vote of McClusky did not go into the ballot box. McClusky himself swears, "that he attempted to vote," and that "he did vote." And that "he gave his vote to one of the inspectors then holding an election poll in the town of Dix," and that his attention was diverted, and he "lost sight of his vote."

A list of names has been handed to the committee, and witness testified that he received it from a brother of the town clerk of the town of Dix, who acted as agent of the town clerk, and two witnesses testify that this list of names is in the handwriting of one of the persons who acted as poll clerk of the town of Dix, at the special election. The list of names presented has few, if any, of the forms required by the statute in keeping an election poll-list. It has not the caption directed and published with the election law by the Secretary of State. It does not purport to be the poll-list of a general or special election, nor of an election held in any particular town; nor does it state whether any nor what officers were voted for by those whose names are written upon it; nor is there any column in said list corresponding in its heading with the name of any box kept at such election as is required by law. There is no column in said list headed "names of voters," as the statute requires, and there is no certificate of the town clerk that it is a poll-list, but it is merely a list of names headed with these words, "Poll-list, May 27, 1851."

But waving all questions arising from any defects appearing in this list, and conceding it to be the regular poll list of the town of Dix, it furnishes no proof that the vote of McClusky did not go into the ballot box. When a legal voter offers a vote to an inspector of election, the law requires him to take it, and if the vote is not challenged to put it forthwith into the ballot-box.

The vote of McClusky was not challenged. The rule of law is well settled that when a duty is imposed upon a public officer, that duty shall be presumed to be performed until the contrary is proved. The non-appearance of the name of McClusky on the poll list furnishes no proof to the contrary in this case.

It only proves an omission of duty on the part of the clerk of the poll, who kept the list, and the neglect of one officer can never be allowed to impeach the acts of another. It may well happen and often does happen, that the clerk omits in the hurry and excitement of contested elections, to enter the name on the poll list, but the committee are constrained to believe that it can very rarely occur that the vote of an unquestioned voter can be withheld from the ballot-box by an inspector and lost without some knowledge on the part of the voter, the bye-standers, or the officers who preside.

Nor does it furnish any additional ground to suppose the vote of McClusky was withheld from the ballot-box because the number of names upon the poll list agree as is alleged in this case with the number of ballots found in the ballot-box. Because there are very many more rational and legal ways to account for the agreement than to suppose the vote of McClusky was lost; the clerks may have written a wrong name upon the poll list, or may have written the name of a voter twice over. Or, if a vote was lost in the count, it may just as well and just as probably have been the vote of any other elector of that town in favor of Mr. Gilbert, as the vote of McClusky for Mr. Guinnip

Either of these suppositions are more tenable, and more according to the spirit of our laws than the supposition that the inspector to whom it was handed withheld it or destroyed it. The evidence given is therefore wholly insufficient to warrant the committee in coming to any other conclusion than the one to which every rule of law applicable to this case as well as the plainest principles of common sense would lead them. That if Mr. McClusky handed in his vote to the inspectors it was put by them into the ballot-box, and that there is no reasonable or plausible ground upon or by which Mr. Guinnip can justly claim the al-

lowance of an additional vote by any or all the evidence given in relation to the vote of McClusky.

If these reasons could be waived and the dangerous precedent should be set of allowing an additional vote to Mr. Guinnip for the vote of McClusky, because the poll clerk failed to register his name, still the votes of McAslin and McCall given for Mr. Guinnip being both clearly illegal the committee would be compelled to come to the same inevitable result.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Guinnip at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th May last, each received, according to the official report of the state canvassers, an equal number of votes for the office of Senator, and both received a greater number than any other person.

In making that official determination the state canvassers allowed and counted to Mr. Guinnip the illegal votes of McAslin and McCall which the committee are clearly of opinion ought to be deducted from the number of Mr. Guinnip's votes. Therefore the allowance of the vote of McClusky as claimed by Mr. Guinnip cannot alter the result. Allowing the vote of McClusky to Mr. Guinnip, still Mr. Gilbert is duly elected by a majority of one vote of the legal votes cast. If the vote of McClusky is not allowed to Mr. Guinnip then Mr. Gilbert is duly elected to the Senate by a majority of two votes.

The committee therefore, in accordance with the foregoing views of the several claims of the petitioners, have come to the conclusion that William J. Gilbert was at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th day of May last, duly elected to the office of Senator by a majority of the legal votes cast at that election in said district. They therefore offer for the consideration of the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert is entitled to a seat in this Senate as Senator from the twenty-sixth Senatorial district of this State.

JOHN A. CROSS,
JAS. M. COOK.

I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the committee as not being borne out by the testimony.

THOS. CROOK.

Petition of William J. Gilbert.

To the Hon. the Senate of the State of New-York :

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that at the recent special election held on the 27th day of May last, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor of this State, in the 26th Senate District, to elect a senator in and for said district to fill the vacancy occurring therein by the resignation of the Hon. George B. Guinnip, your petitioner was a candidate for said office, and was voted for by a part of the electors in said district, and the said George B. Guinnip was also a candidate and voted for by a part of the electors of said district, and that the said George B. Guinnip and your petitioner each received a greater number of votes for the said office than any other candidate.

And your petitioner alleges that it appears by the official canvass of the votes cast in said district for said office, that there is a tie between the said George B. Guinnip and your petitioner.

And your petitioner further alleges that there were illegal votes cast for the said George B. Guinnip at said election for said office, and other fraudulent and illegal acts performed which deprived your petitioner of the legal evidence of his election, which facts he asks leave to show to your Honorable Body in such manner and at such time as by them may be deemed proper; and that if upon such showing it shall appear that your petitioner has been deprived of the legal evidence of his election to said office by such illegal votes or acts, that he be admitted to a seat in your Hon. Body, the legal representative therein of the said district.

WM. J. GILBERT.

Petition of Geo. B. Guinnip.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that at the special election held on the 27th day of May last, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor of this State, in the 36th Senatorial district to elect a Senator in and for said district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of your petitioner, your petitioner was a candidate for re-election, and one William J. Gilbert was also a candidate for that office; that your petitioner and the said Gilbert received each a larger number of votes for said office than either of the other candidates for said office in said district.

And your petitioner further sheweth that it appears by the official canvass of the votes cast in that district for said office, that there is a tie between the said William J. Gilbert and your petitioner.

And your petitioner further sheweth, and alleges that no sufficient notice of the said special election was given by the supervisors and assessors of the town of Reading, in the county of Steuben in said district, as is required by law, and that for that reason, and by that neglect your petitioner was defrauded of a large number of votes that he otherwise would have had, and that a large number of votes were counted as duly cast at said election, in said town, for the said Gilbert, at the said canvass, where they should have been rejected.

And your petitioner further sheweth, that he is informed and believes that at the said special election so held as aforesaid in said district, various citizens or inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, were permitted to vote and did vote for the said Gilbert in the towns of Painted Post, Elmira, Corning, Erwin and other towns in said district.

And your petitioner further sheweth, and alleges that he is informed and believes that at said election so held as aforesaid, divers large sums of money were corruptly paid by persons to

your petitioner unknown, to induce electors to vote for said Gilbert at said election, by which corrupt offer and influence divers persons were induced to vote who would not have voted at said election, and others to vote for said Gilbert who would otherwise have voted for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further states that there are various other irregularities and frauds attending said election, by which he was deprived of the legal evidence of his election to a seat in your Honorable body, all which allegations he believes he can prove at such time and in such manner as your honorable body may appoint, and he prays an opportunity to do so, and that he may be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State as the legal representative of said district, to which office he was duly elected at said election.

G. B. GUINNIP.

Dated June 11, 1851.

No. 1. Statement of evidence and facts intended to be proved by Mr. Gilbert.

The claimant Wm. J. Gilbert proposes to show that persons who were not legal voters in the 26th Senate district did vote on the recent special election held in said district and voted for George B. Guinnip for the office of Senator.

WM. J. GILBERT.

No. 2. Statement of evidence and facts intended to be proved by Mr. Guinnip.

We propose to show, first: that there was no legal election held in and for the town of Reading, Steuben county, on the 27th day of May 1851, the day appointed by the Governor for the holding of the special election to elect a Senator for the 26th district. That the notice of said election required by law to be given to the electors was not given in said town: That at least fifty legal voters in said town omitted to vote, by reason of the failure of the proper officers to give the notice required by law to be given, who would have voted for George B. Guinnip for Senator, had they have been apprised that an election was to be had on the day aforesaid in the town aforesaid.

2. That at least one hundred men were in the several towns of the counties making up said 26th Senatorial district, hired and received a compensation in money from Wm. J. Gilbert or persons acting for him as his agents, and in his belief to vote for said Gilbert and did so vote; who if such compensation had not been paid them would not have voted for said Gilbert, and that each and every one of said voters were illegal voters in the towns aforesaid in which they voted.

3. That not less than one hundred illegal votes were cast for Wm. J. Gilbert in the several towns composing the 26th Senatorial district at the late special election held therein for the election of Senator.

4. That the town canvassers in several of the towns composing the 26th Senatorial district aforesaid have been and were guilty of fraud and corruption in the canvassing of the votes of said towns which resulted detrimentally to said George B. Guinnip by not returning to the county canvassers votes that were given in said towns at said election for G. B. Guinnip. Geo. Guinnip, George Guinnip, G. Guinnip, Senator Guinnip, Mr. Guinnip, and Guinnip; which votes were manifestly designed and intended to be votes for George B. Guinnip, the claimant, and also in not returning all the votes given for the said George B. Guinnip in the said towns.

5. We claim the right to give in evidence any and all facts and circumstances that tend to prove that George B. Guinnip was duly elected a State Senator in the 26th Senatorial district of this state by the legal votes of said district on the said 27th day of May last, without regard or reference to the returns of the boards of state, county or town canvassers; and also the right to impeach either or all of said returns of said boards of canvassers.

6. That persons not residents of this state but residing in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and other persons not citizens of the United States, and persons who had large sums of money, bet on the result of the election in said senatorial district, were permitted to vote and did vote at said election in several of the towns composing said 26th senatorial district, which does not ap-

pear in the returns of said town canvassers to the county canvassers although some of said town canvassers well knew these facts. But corruptly and falsely concealed the same from the county and state canvassers.

No. 3. List of witnesses, with their residences on the part of William J. Gilbert, in his application for a seat in the Senate.

Ansel J. McCall, Bath, Steuben co.; Warner H. Welch, Prattsburgh, Steuben co.; Burgess Stone, Chemung, Chemung co.; Asahel Buck, Chemung, Chemung co.; Henry H. Hull, Bath, Steuben co.; Charles McAslin, Prattsburgh, Steuben co.; Charles G. Higby, Albany city; Mr. Sawyer, Addison.

WILLIAM J. GILBERT

State of New-York, Albany county, ss: William J. Gilbert being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the witnesses named in the annexed list, and each and every one of them is from the knowledge of this deponent, or from information furnished to this deponent, and which he believes to be true, a material witness as to the facts or some of the facts allowed to be proved, under the resolution adopted by the committee in this proceeding as to the testimony allowed to be taken before the said committee in this proceeding.

WM. J. GILBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 14th day of June, 1851.

JOHN A. CROSS.

No. 4. List of witnesses to be subpoenaed on the part of Mr. Guinnip.

Ferral O. Dinning, Addison, Steuben county; Wm. O. Rhodes, C. F. Church, Wm. S. Hubbel, Town Inspectors of Election, Bath, Steuben county; John McBerney, Jonathan Brown, Samuel Boyce, Inspectors of Election of the town of Painted Post, Steuben county; Moses S. Weaver, Reading, Steuben county; Geo. Jackson, Hiram W. Jackson, Hiram Raymond, Jesse McGuire, James Pine, Catharine, Chemung county; Walter Daley, Mr. Phelps, attorney, Veteran, Chemung county; David W. Frost, Z. T. McClusky, Greene Bennett, Dix, Chemung county; Abram Prummer, J. T. Beers, Catlin, Chemung county; Wm. Gregg, Mr. Mason, editor, Mr. Robinson, merchant, Mr. Rickey, Mr.

Turner, town Inspectors of election, Elmira; L. Silsby, N. H. Davy, Wm. A. Tuttle, James Hughson, Big Flats.

City and county of Albany, ss: George B. Guinnip, of Chemung county, being duly sworn, says that the persons named in the foregoing annexed list of names, are each and every one of them material witnesses as deponent verily believes, in the matter of the contest between George B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, and that they reside in the respective towns alleged in said list. All which deponent believes to be true.

GEORGE B. GUINNIP.

Sworn before me, the 19th }
day of June, 1851. }

JOHN B. STURTEVANT, Com. Deeds, Albany.

City and county of Albany, ss: W. Bamber, of said city and county, being duly sworn, says he is counsel for George B. Guinnip, in the matter of contest between said Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, that it is understood, and deponent believes, that the witnesses named in the foregoing list are material witnesses to the points in said contest, embraced in the resolution of the committee, marked "A," and which resolution is designed to limit the range of inquiry in the said contest.

W. BAMBER.

Sworn before me, this 14th day }
of June, 1851. }

JOHN A. CROSS.

No. 5. List of Witnesses.

Thomas Murray, Wm. Hubbard, James Knapp, Theodore Clark, John Canars, Joshua Whitney, Painted Post, Steuben co.; Mr. Middlebrook, (inspector of elections to bring poll-list and canvassers,) Thomas McBurney, town Elmira, Chemung co.; Samuel Jones, Legrand Barlow, G. L. Davis, Michael Enhoof, town Catharine, Chemung co.; Alexander Clagherty, Heman Van Vechten, Mr. Curtis, (Havana;) inspectors of elections, town of Erwin, Steuben co.

Albany City and County, ss: George B. Guinnip, of Chemung county, being sworn says, that the witnesses named in the foregoing list are each and every of them material witnesses in the con-

test between George B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, as the same has been narrowed down by the resolution of the committee marked "A," as deponent verily believes.

G. B. GUINNIP.

Sworn to before me, this 19th }
day of June, 1851, }

H. P. HAMMOND, Com'r. of Deeds.

No. 6. *Paper presented by Mr. Guinnip, objecting to the jurisdiction of the committee.*

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip, objects to the jurisdiction of the committee, on the ground that there is a vacancy declared by law in the office of senator in the 26th senatorial district, which vacancy can only be filled by the electors themselves at a general or special election; that the Senate has no power to fill a vacancy in that body, and therefore any action by this committee with that intent is unauthorized and void. Sec. 6, title 2, chap. 4, part 1 R. S., and sec. 6, title 3, chap. 4, part 1 R. S.

REPORT

Of the minority of the committee on privileges and elections on the petitions of Wm. J. Gilbert and Geo. B. Guinnip, for seat as Senator elect from the 26th Senate district.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on privileges and elections on the petitions of William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip, each claiming a seat as Senator from the 26th Senate district, which has by the State canvassers been declared vacant by reason of the said William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip having received an equal number of votes for the same office,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the claimants have each in person, and the said George B. Guinnip by counsel, appeared before your committee, where the proceedings had, and the testimony taken, were as appears in the papers annexed to this report.

The minority of the committee believe that the proposition offered by George B. Guinnip on the 14th inst., to subpoena his own witnesses at his own expense should have been granted; which would have enabled him to have procured the attendance of the inspectors of elections of the towns of Painted Post, Elmira and Bath, inserted in the list furnished by him, which inspectors names he did not recollect and was unable to give, and who were not subpoenaed by the officer sent to perform that duty; and would also have enabled him to have procured the attendance of two other important witnesses, whose names were inserted and for whom subpoenas were issued but not served by the officer. The benefit of all which he has been deprived of, and the State subjected to great expense in consequence of the refusal of the majority of the committee to grant this request.

The undersigned is also of the opinion that the application of George B. Guinnip for additional subpoenas was just and reasonable, and the refusal to grant the same was the exercise of an arbitrary power, unprecedented in former proceedings of this character, by which the petitioner has been denied a fair opportunity to establish his right to a seat in this body.

In every grade of legal proceedings involving either the rights of persons or property, the fullest and freest opportunity is afforded to parties to procure their witnesses, and before judicial tribunals this right is not left to the caprice or even the discretion of those who administer the law, but it is secured by legal enactments and judicial decisions in such a manner that its denial enables a party to seek redress from a higher court.

Mr. Guinnip came here entirely ignorant of the extent to which he would be permitted to go in establishing facts to prove his own right to a seat, and of course ignorant of the witnesses he would require to meet the testimony of his opponent, and in fact supposing, as he had a right to suppose, either that the committee would proceed to the district and examine witnesses themselves or that a commission would be sent to some person in the district to take the testimony of such witnesses as might be produced by either party, and at all events he did not believe that the committee would deny him the right to take a subpoena and put in such names as he should find to be material, especially after he proposed to subpoena his witnesses at his own expense. All these facts were stated to the committee, and the injustice of denying to Mr. Guinnip the privilege of procuring witnesses, the materiality of which was abundantly sworn to, is most apparent.

In fact it appears to the undersigned, that no fair minded man can read the affidavits upon which applications for further subpoenas were founded, without being entirely satisfied that the merits of the case have been only partially examined, and that a full examination would bring to light numerous instances of improper and fraudulent practices that would place the right of Mr. Guinnip to a seat, which were within the restricted rules established by the committee beyond doubt or cavil.

His opponent, Mr. Gilbert, is a lawyer, and sought to establish but a single case, or at most two cases of illegal voting, and he came entirely prepared to present his proofs for that purpose, and beyond that it has seemed to the undersigned, without intending to impute any improper motives either to Mr. Gilbert, or his associates, that there has been a prevailing disposition to curtail the examination; and if the contest shall be decided in favor of Mr. Gilbert, the undersigned will feel constrained to believe that such decision will be made upon a partial hearing of the case, utterly at variance with those high principles of justice and equity which ought to characterize every tribunal acting in a judicial capacity.

The undersigned, however, cannot agree with the majority of the committee in their conclusions upon the case as presented. The first point which it is proper to consider, is one of jurisdiction; whether either the committee or the Senate have any authority to determine the right of a claimant to his seat, in cases where the State canvassers have declared that two of the highest candidates have received an equal number of votes, and no person has been declared elected.

The Senate are aware that the undersigned is not a lawyer, and makes no pretensions to legal learning, and yet from his own judgment, and the best light he can obtain, he believes that neither of the claimants can be admitted to a seat by the Senate. The authority of the Senate is derived from the 10th section, of the 3d article of the Constitution, which declares that each house "shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members." This clause, in the opinion of the undersigned, applies only to cases where some person has been declared elected, and returned as such, and not to those cases where the law declares a vacancy.

The State canvassers decide in the first instance, upon the returns furnished by the county canvassers, as to who is elected, and when they declare any person elected, the Constitution vests the Senate with full power to determine the question; but if the State canvassers determine that there is a tie, the law declares the office vacant, and provides for filling the vacancy.

See sec. 6, of title 2. and sec. 6, article 3, of title 3, of chapter 13, of laws of 1842.

In such a case, it is made the duty of the State canvassers, "without delay," to call a new election, in not less than twenty, nor more than forty days.

When the State canvassers declared that no person was elected in the 26th Senatorial district, it was their duty immediately to have called a new election.

The law made the office vacant, and the Senate have no more authority over the case, than as though there had been no election.

All public officers are presumed to have performed their duty, and in the absence of any official information on the subject, it is submitted whether the Senate are not bound to presume that a special election has been called by the State canvassers, and that a claimant will soon present himself, with a certificate of election, in due form of law.

The dilemma in which the Senate would be placed, in deciding between the rights of such a person, and one of the present claimants, the undersigned will leave to those "learned in the law," to escape from; it is sufficient for him to know that such a state of things may, and as he is bound to presume, will exist. But whether the State canvassers have done their duty or not, cannot alter or enlarge the power of the Senate over the subject.

The electors of the 26th Senatorial district it is true would have a right to complain, but unfortunately the Senate have no power to furnish the relief, and in attempting to do so they not only invade the powers and rights of the electors, but run the hazard of disregarding their wishes and feelings. If the Senate shall coincide with the undersigned in their opinions and decide that your committee have no jurisdiction, the undersigned would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip are not either of them entitled to a seat in this Senate.

But, if the decision of this honorable body should be otherwise, the undersigned would briefly advert to the testimony offered before the committee and relied upon by the several claimants to the vacant seat.

Mr. Gilbert produced Charles McAslin, whose general want of intelligence, as will be seen by examining his testimony entitles him to little or no credit; he cannot tell what town he has resided in for the last ten years, although his residence has been in the same place the whole of that time; and only swears that he "*believes* he voted for *Mr. Guinnip*;" "*thinks* that is the name;" added to this he swears to the commission of an act which if true, renders him infamous, and in the opinion of the undersigned, witness clearly impeaches his own testimony.

Mr. Gilbert produced Ansel J. McCall, whose testimony was introduced to show that in consequence of his absence to California he was not a legal voter in the town of Bath, and he swears that his home was in the town of Bath, Steuben county, and he never had a home in any other place since 1839; had continued to be a member of a law firm in Bath during his absence, and owned, and had paid taxes at Bath on both real and personal property during his absence, and that with his mother he had been a housekeeper in Bath since 1841. That he visited California with no intention of remaining, but designed to return to Bath where he resided and carried on business, and the undersigned does not deem that any acts done by witness while in California has disfranchised him, especially since it is known that scarcely any restriction existed there upon the right to vote or even to hold office, but that the witness is, and of right ought to be, the best judge of where he considers his home or residence to be. On the examination of the witness the majority of the committee intimated an opinion that he, the witness, must judge of this part for himself, and it was with great surprise that the minority of your committee was informed, two days subsequently, that on arriving at their conclusions the majority had excluded the vote of Mr. McCall which had been given for George B. Guinnip, assuming to judge for themselves where the residence of Mr. McCall was, against his own positive declarations under oath and unimpeached. Here Mr. Gilbert rested.

Mr. Guinnip produced Zophar T. McClusky, who says that he gave to the inspectors of elections of the town of Dix, a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator of the 26th Senate district; that he has since examined the poll-list and his name was not on it, and the circumstances testified to by him leave no room for doubt that his vote (probably by mistake) was never put into the box.

Mr. Guinnip also produced David W. Frost, who swears that he was an inspector of elections of the town of Dix, and assisted in comparing the poll-lists and canvassing the votes. The poll-lists agreed; the number of ballots agreed with the number of names on the poll-list. The poll-list was produced by witness and sworn to, and McClusky's name was not on the list.

The undersigned believes the foregoing to be a fair statement of the main facts which are relied on by both the contestants, and the conclusions forced upon the mind of the undersigned as being the only legitimate ones fairly deducible from the evidence taken by your committee are, that the Senate will not be authorized or justified in rejecting the two votes of Charles McCaslin and Ansel J. McCall, alleged to have been given illegally for George B. Guinnip.

The undersigned also comes to the conclusion that the inference is fairly deducible from the proof that Z. T. McClusky voted for G. B. Guinnip, but that the inspectors did not cause the same to be deposited in the ballot box, or the voter's name to be entered on the poll-list, and that, therefore, George B. Guinnip is entitled to and should be allowed the vote of said Z. T. McClusky; and the undersigned recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert is not entitled to a seat in this Senate.

Resolved, That George B. Guinnip is entitled to a seat in this Senate as a Senator from the 26th Senate district of this State, and that he be admitted and sworn as such.

THOS. CROOK.

In the matter of the contested seat of George B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, before the committee on privileges and elections.

Committee met at Stanwix Hall, June 12th, 1851. All present. Mr. Gilbert appeared in person, Mr. Guinnip appeared with Mr. Bamber, as counsel. Committee adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow, to enable it to ask the Senate to send for persons and papers, and to authorize the committee to proceed to the 26th Senatorial district and take testimony in the case.

June 13th.—Committee met pursuant to adjournment, all present. The Senate having refused to authorize the committee to proceed to the 26th Senatorial district and to take testimony, but conferred upon it the power to send for persons and papers, Mr. Guinnip, by his counsel, Mr. Bamber, offered the following propositions from one to six inclusive, which were all rejected by a majority of the committee in the adoption of the resolution annexed, marked A, Mr. Crook dissenting.

The following propositions were submitted to the committee on the part of Mr. Guinnip: We propose to show,

1. That there was no legal election held in and for the town of Reading, Steuben, on the 27th day of May, 1851, the day appointed by the Governor, for the holding of the special election to elect a Senator for the 26th Senate district. That the notice of said election required by law to be given to the electors, was not given in said town. That at least fifty legal voters in said town omitted to vote by reason of the failure of the proper officers to give the notice required by law to be given, who would have voted for George P. Guinnip for Senator had they been apprized that an election was to be had on the day aforesaid in the town aforesaid.

2. That at least one hundred men were in the several towns of the counties making up the 26th Senatorial district, hired and received a compensation in money, from Wm. J. Gilbert, or persons acting for him as his agents, to vote for said Gilbert and did so vote; who, if such compensation had not been paid them would not have voted for said Gilbert, and that each and every one of said voters were illegal voters in the towns aforesaid in which they voted.

3. That not less than one hundred illegal votes were cast for Wm. J. Gilbert, in the several towns composing the 26th Senatorial district at the late special election held therein.

4. That the town canvassers in several of the towns composing the said 26th Senatorial district, were guilty of fraud in the canvassing of the votes of said towns, which resulted detrimentally to said Geo. B. Guinnip by not returning to the county canvassers votes that were given in said towns at said election, for Mr. Guinnip, G. B. Guinnip, Geo. Guinnip, George Guinnip, Senator Guinnip Guinnip, and G. Guinnip, and manifestly designed and intended to be for George B. Guinnip the claimant, and also in not returning all the votes given in the said towns for George B. Guinnip the claimant.

5. We claim the right to give in evidence, any and all facts and circumstances that tend to prove that George B. Guinnip was duly elected a State Senator in the 26th Senatorial district of this State, by the legal voters of said district on the said 27th day of May last, without regard or reference to the returns of the boards of State or town canvassers, and also the right to impeach either or all of said returns of said boards of canvassers.

6. That persons not residents of this State, but residing in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and persons not citizens of the United States, were permitted to vote and did vote at said election in several of towns composing said 26th Senatorial district, and persons who had large sums of money bet on the result of the election also voted in said Senatorial district, which does not appear in the returns of said town canvassers to the county canvassers, although some of said town canvassers well knew these

facts, but corruptly and falsely concealed the same from the county and State canvassers.

(A.) *Resolved*, That this committee will receive no evidence of any matter behind the ballot box, but will determine the question of the contest between Geo. B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert upon the individual legality of the ballots actually cast, and will further receive all evidence relating to the action of inspectors of election districts and county canvassers in counting and canvassing the votes given.

Vote of committee two to one, Crook dissenting.

The majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting, adopted a resolution that both claimants hand in a list of names of witnesses to be subpoenaed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Guinnip asked for one week to furnish a full list of the names of witnesses.

Majority denied this application, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Adjourned to the 24th of June.

June 14th. Mr. Guinnip, by counsel, asked the members of the committee to be permitted to subpoena his own witnesses, this was refused by the majority of the committee. He offered also to subpoena witnesses at his own expense, refused also by majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

On the 20th inst., committee met. Mr. Guinnip, by counsel, asked for a subpoena for the following list of witnesses, marked B, to which was appended the affidavit of claimant required by the resolutions, and offered a list of witnesses for Mr. Gilbert, as required by resolutions of the committee. On account of the absence of Mr. Gilbert the committee adjourned to quarter before 3 o'clock this P. M. The application above referred to was refused by the majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

B. List of Witnesses.

Thomas Murray, Theodore Clark; William Hubbel, John Canars, James Knapp, Joshua Whitney, Mr. Middlebrook, Thos. McBurney, Samuel Jones, Legrand Barlow, Alex. Clauherty, In-

spectors of elections in town of Erwin, John Doolittle, Herman Van Veghten.

20th inst.; quarter before 3 P. M. Committee met pursuant to adjournment, all present. Motion for a subpoena renewed and again postponed. On account of the absence of Mr. Gilbert the committee again adjourned till half past 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Monday, June 23d. Committee met, Mr. Crook absent. Demanded subpoena as at each of the above meetings, and the majority of the committee refused it for the same reason as before stated, and adjourned till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

24th 3 P. M. Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Application for subpoenas as heretofore made, and the affidavit of Mr. McGuire was proposed to be added to the then pending application, which is in the words and figures following to wit :

City and county of Albany, ss: J. McGuire, of Havana, Chemung county, being duly sworn, makes oath, that on the 15th day of June, instant, he was at Corning, in the county of Steuben; that he had conversation with various persons in relation to the special election held in the 26th senatorial district for Senator on the 27th day of May last, past; and as to illegal votes being cast at Corning, in said county of Steuben, for W. J. Gilbert, for Senator to represent said district: That Mr. Middlebrook, one of the inspectors of election at Corning, aforesaid, informed this deponent, that one Theodore Clark, of said village, voted at said place on the day above named for a Senator for said district, and that said Middlebrook had good reason to believe and did believe, that said Clark voted for W. J. Gilbert for such office; that said Clark told in the presence of this deponent, that he was but 17 years old; that deponent was also informed by said Middlebrook and others, that one William Hubbel, a clerk in the post-office at said village of Corning, voted at said election; and that said Middlebrook believed that said Hubbel voted for W. J. Gilbert; that deponent was informed by the persons above named, which information deponent believes to be true, that said Hubbel was a minor of about 19 or 20 years of age.

That deponent was also informed by the persons aforesaid, that one John Canars voted at said election, in the said village of Corning for Senator; that said Canars, as was represented to this deponent by the aforesaid persons, was a foreigner, unnaturalized, residing in the United States for about the space of two years only; that deponent was also informed by one Thomas Murray, of Corning aforesaid, that there were in his opinion, from 50 to 75 illegal votes polled at Corning, at the special election in May last, for Senator in said 26th senatorial district; that deponent was also informed by Thomas McBurney, by W. Hathway and others, that there were illegal votes cast at said election for W. J. Gilbert, for the office of Senator from said 25th district.

And deponent further states, that all of the representations so made to him, and information communicated by each and every of the persons herein named or referred to, which said persons as deponent believes in their respective communities are men of moral character and veracity, and which statement so made as aforesaid, deponent verily believes to be true.

J. MEGUIRE.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June 1851,

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman*.

The committee denied the motion, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Resolved, That no application be entertained for further witnesses, until after the witnesses subpoenaed have been examined. (Vote as above stated.)

25th. Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Counsel for Mr. Guinnip argued the jurisdictional question. Committee reserved the question for future decision. The objection was in the words and figures following: The counsel for Mr. Guinnip objects to the jurisdiction of the committee on the ground that there is a vacancy declared by law in the office of Senator in the 26th Senatorial district, which vacancy can only be filled by the electors themselves at a general or special election; that the Senate has no power to fill a vacancy in that body, and therefore any action by this committee with that intent is unauthorized and void. Sec. 6, title 2, chap. 4, part 1st, Rev. Stat., and sec. 6, title 3, chap. 4, part 1st, R. S. Committee took a recess of one hour.

TESTIMONY.

Chas. McAslin sworn for Gilbert: Says he resides in Prattsburgh, Steuben county; is a man of family; came there last September from Indiana; had resided in the State of Indiana since 1840 up to September last; I voted at the last and special election in Prattsburgh; *I believe I voted for Mr. Guinnip; I think that is the name*; am of the age of 34; cant tell how many times I have voted; have been married about 15 years; I have lived previous to 1840 in the State of Indiana and Missouri; I have voted the democratic ticket; I have voted for some whigs; I dont know the day I. was subpoenaed; about 10 days since; I suppose I was subpoenaed because I had not been there long enough to vote; Chas. Higby told me I could vote; he understood the law; I did not know I could not vote; I know I did not know I had no right to vote; after I had voted I was told my vote was not legal; don't recollect any one; Mr. Smith and Mr. Montgomery I had conversation with in regard to this matter; they told me I could not be harmed; I have not been hired to come here as a witness; all that was said to me was I'll get paid for coming; Mr. Tuel; I have heard say I'd get so much a mile; 8 or 10 cents per mille; I did not want to come as a witness; did not want to come; I can read and write; Higby gave me my ticket; I moved my family into this State last September; I left Indiana last of August or first of September; I resided in Fayette co.; I don't recollect the name of the town; I lived in it since 1840.

Resumed—I have received no propositions or offers of money not to come; I have not heard of any ten dollars.

Charles Higby sworn says: I reside in Prattsburgh, Steuben county; it is the 26th senate district; candidates were George B. Guinnip, and Wm. J. Gilbert; I gave a ticket or ballot to Charles McAslin; (wit.) the name of George B. Guinnip was on the ballot I gave him.

He witness, McAslin, might have changed the ballot I gave him before he voted, and I not have known it.

I gave him the ballot on the front steps; he passed though the bar-room and another room before he voted, and he might have changed the ballot after I gave it to him before he voted.

Warner H. Welch sworn: Reside at Prattsburgh; I was an inspector of elections at the last election, in May; it was an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Senator in the 26th Senatorial district. The candidate who ran against Mr. Guinnip, was Mr. Gilbert: I was delegate in convention. I saw the ballot of Charles McAslin, (witness,) as it was "going in the box." The ballot was handed to A. J. Quackenbush, he styles himself a democrat—locofoco. I was president of the board; where we sat it was difficult for me to see a man when he voted: (Q. received the votes.) I saw McAslin and Higby come in the door, in the room where we held our election; I saw no more, until I saw Mr. Quackenbush about putting vote in box, caption towards me; my attention was called, name was given of McAslin. I then remarked McAslin was not a voter in the town; Mr. Higby said that he was; he had just heard the law read, Mr. McAslin was a voter, he had resided in the State nine months. Told Mr. Higby he must be mistaken, he did not understand the law; squire Quackenbush said it is too late, the ballot is in the box: clerk read election law, showed that it required 12 months residence in the town to be a voter. Quackenbush admitted he had acted too hastily as to the putting the vote in the box. There was a difference in the outside of the ballot, the caption and paper; Mr. Gilbert's ballot votes were on thicker paper than the others. I think I can say what the ballot was that McAslin voted; that ballot was canvassed among the other votes. Here Mr. Gilbert rested for the present.

Asked for leave to subpoena the inspectors of election in the several towns of Elmira, Bath, and Painted Post, before proceeding with the testimony on behalf of Mr. Guinnip.

Asks that this examination be delayed until the remainder of the witnesses named in the list handed to the committee by Mr. Guinnip, and not subpoenaed by the officer of the committee, can be subpoenaed, and their attendance before the committee procured. Both these propositions overruled by a majority of the committee.

Z. T. McClusky sworn:—Resides in Dix, Chemung county; I attempted to vote at the late Senatorial election in the 26th Senate

district ; I mean the special election in May ; I voted or gave to the inspectors, a ballot for George P. Guinnip, and containing that name for the office of Senator in the town of Dix, Chemung county, in the 26th Senatorial district ; can't tell whether it was put in the ballot-box ; about the time I voted a couple of Irishmen came up and their legality was questioned ; one took out his paper from his pocket and handed it to Col. Bennett, and not having his glasses on, he handed me the paper to read ; I then lost sight of my vote ; I handed my vote to one of the board, either Mr. Thayer or Mr. Cole, one whig and one democrat ; my vote was not challenged ; I have resided in the town seven years, am under sheriff of Chemung county ; I resided in Dix the last seven years immediately preceding the election ; no objection was made to receiving my vote or to its legality ; I afterwards examined the poll list of the town and found my name was not on it ; I am a brother-in-law of Mr. Guinnip ; I don't know when I examined the poll list, it was since the election ; I did not know the list I saw was the original poll list ; the list I saw was at the clerk's office ; it may be more or less than three weeks ; Mr. Guinnip was present and pointed out the fact that my name was not upon the list ; I went to the clerk's office to see if another person who was not a voter had voted ; the office of the clerk is in our village ; It is thirty rods or more to the clerk's office ; Mr. Guinnip did not propose to go with me to the clerk's office ; I first met him in the street ; I think I proposed to go to the clerk's office to Mr. Guinnip.

Resumed—I enquired for the poll list of the town ; the clerk handed one what was said to be the list ; my name was not on it.

David W. Frost—I was inspector of elections in the town of Dix, on the day of the late special election ; I assisted in canvassing their votes ; there is but one election district in the town ; I examined the town poll list kept at the late election ; it does not contain the name of Mr. McClusky, (last witness.)

Mr. Gilbert now moves to strike out the parol proof relating to the contents or non-contents of the poll list as illegal and improper, and objects to any further parol proof in relation to the

contents of said poll list. Majority of the committee sustain the motion. Mr. Crook dissents.

Mr. Guinnip moves to strike out all the evidence of Charles McAslin, upon the ground that the poll list is the highest evidence of the fact that said McAslin voted at the late election, and that it does not appear to the committee, that any effort has been made to procure said poll list, and to furnish the same as evidence before the committee. Committee refuse the motion. Mr. Crook dissenting.

Frost continues : I have with me the poll list of the town of Dix ; I got the list now offered in evidence at the town clerk's office of the town of Dix ; I got it of a person in the employ of, and acting as deputy of the town clerk ; he gave it to me as the poll list kept at the late election ; I saw the poll list on the day of election several times ; I think this is the same. [Committee reserve this question. Here Mr. Gilbert objected to this evidence.] I was one of the inspectors of election at the poll where this list was kept ; I have examined this list and the name Z. T. McClusky, is not on it ; I compared this poll list with the other kept at the same poll and they agree—are the same ; I was present at the canvassing of the votes ; the number of ballots agreed with the number of names on the poll list ; there were two clerks at the election ; I know this poll list by the hand writing and its general appearance ; if a copy had been made by the person I might not have known the difference ; I know of some marks of copperas or something of that kind on the back of the list ; should think the poll list was all in the same hand writing ; it may not be, I have not examined it with a view to that fact ; when I got this list the town clerk was absent from home ; person I got this poll list from is a person employed as clerk in the store of the town clerk in which the office is kept.

Greene Bennett sworn : Says he resides in the town of Dix, Chemung county ; poll of the election in that town was held at my house ; I have resided over twenty-six years in town ; I know the poll list ; I have no doubt it is the poll list ; I saw Mr. Sanford keep it ; he was clerk at election board ; know that Ansel

Townsend, on this list as having voted, resided in the town of Catlin as lately as April or May; I can't tell where he resided on election day; McClusky's vote should be about 139 on the poll list; I challenged the Irishman spoken of by McClusky, and his vote is 140; the clerk of the poll is a very correct man.

J. McGuire sworn: says he resides at Havana, town of Catharine; I was present all day at the late election; Mr. Curtis, captain of the State scow, voted at Havana that day; Levi Curtis, in March last, resided in the town of Reading, in Steuben county; there is no other Levi Curtis in that town; saw his name on the poll list.

Question—*Did Levi Curtis, above named, tell you that he voted at the late special election on the 27th of May last, held in the 26th district?* [No declaration of any voter as to how that voter voted at the late election will be received.]—Decision of Majority of the committee.

Witness also knows of a young man by the name of Morris voting at the late election in Havana; he had for a short time before the election resided in Tompkins county; not more than three or four weeks before the election; saw the man a short time before he got to the poll; he pulled a white ticket out of his pocket, walked up to the poll and handed it to one of the inspectors; inspector took his vote and put it in the ballot-box; I judge from the color of the ballot, but it is but an opinion; I can't say positively for whom he voted; I saw the man in Tompkins county sometime in March last.

Admitted.

No tickets were pasted on the return of the town of Catlin, Chemung co., as provided in Revised Statutes, but no complaint of fraud.

But the majority refuse to hear an application for another subpoena on the part of Mr. Guinnip to-night.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment, when Wm. J. Gilbert called as a witness Ansel J. McCall. Reside in Bath; am a single man; I voted in the town of Bath at the late election; I voted for George B. Guinnip; I left home for California March, 1849, I returned on the 21st or 22d of January last; I am an attorney at law by profession; I practiced at California; I did not make any partnership; I stopped in the office of a friend; I practiced some from January, 1850, until December following; I voted on the question of the adoption of the constitution of California; I voted at several of the elections in California; I voted at special elections after the adoption of the constitution of California; I did not vote for member of Congress except at the time of the adoption of the state constitution. I was voted for for county judge while in California; it is a constitutional office; I was named only by a portion of a democratic party, it was not a very regular nomination; I acted as clerk of the court of first instance; the court of first instance is a court created by the military governor; it was not an office with any regular term or time; it was a temporary place; my home is in Bath, Steuben county, it was my home at the time of the late election; I have never had a home in any place else than in Bath since 1839; am 35 years of age; my mother and myself have kept house in Bath since 1840 or 1841; I have been a house-keeper in Bath, Steuben county, since 1840 or 1841; my mother has the title of the house we live in; I purchased it with my money and hers together.

By Mr. Gilbert: I was challenged and swore in my vote at Bath at the late election; when I left I took nothing with me; I went to California; when I went there I did not go with any intention of staying away; my law business has gone on in the same manner in Bath as before I left; I was and continued to be a member of a law firm in that place; I have been taxed and paid taxes on personal and real estate all the time in Bath; have always been a householder there; we have no highway tax in Bath; I paid tax on my personal and real property; I don't know whether my vote was put in the box or not, I gave it to the inspector.

At this stage of the examination Mr. Guinnip further offers to show to this committee that no notice whatever, either written or printed, of the holding of an election on the 27th of May last, was posted in the town of Catharine, Chemung co.; that an election in said town was held on that day, and the official canvass shows that Wm. J. Gilbert received 284 votes more than George B. Guinnip received at said election, and read the following affidavits and certificates in support of this offer, and to show that it was made in good faith :

Steuben county, ss : Peter N. Havens, of the town of Reading, county of Steuben, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he (the deponent) knew nothing of the election held in said town to elect a senator in the place of G. B. Guinnip, who resigned his seat in the Senate ; and deponent further says, that if he had known of said election he (deponent) should have appeared at said election and voted for said G. B. Guinnip.

his
PETER N. X HAVENS.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
this 17th day of June, 1851, }

M. SKINNER, J. P. in and for said county.

Chemung county, ss : Herman Van Vechten, supervisor of the town of Catharine, in the county of Chemung, and Norman Thompson, one of the assessors of said town, in said county, being each duly sworn doth each for himself depose and say, that no meeting of supervisors, assessors and town clerk was held, as required by the statute, to fix the places of holding the special election in either of the election districts in said town of Catharine on the 27th day of May last past, and that no notice, either written or printed, of the place or places designated for holding the election in said town of Catharine, or in either of the election districts therein, or of the time of opening or closing the polls, was posted in any place or places in said town, in any election district in said town, by or under the direction of the officers above named ; that no notice whatever of the time and place of holding the election in said town, or in either of the election districts therein was given or posted of a special election held in said town of Catharine, on the 27th day of May last past ; that

an election was held in said town for the election of senators in the 26th Senatorial district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George B. Guinnip, on the said 27th day of May last past, and the said Herman Van Vechten, supervisor as aforesaid, on his part, says that the official majority in said town of Catharine, as declared by the county canvassers of the county of Chemung, for Wm. J. Gilbert, a candidate for senator over George B. Guinnip, was 284.

Chemung county, ss: Joseph L. Darling, of Catharine, in said county, being duly sworn makes oath, that he presented the foregoing statement to Herman Van Vechten, supervisor of the town of Catharine; that said Van Vechten admitted the majority in said town to be 284 for W. J. Gilbert for senator, and that no notices of the places or time of holding the special election for senator in said 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th day of May last past, was posted or put up in said town or in either of the election districts therein, and that said Van Vechten declined subscribing and swearing to the foregoing statement as above drafted.

J. L. DARLING.

Sworn this 21st day of June, }
1851, before me, }

JOHN G. HENRY, J. P. of said county.

This evidence was ruled out by a majority of the committee on the ground that it was not proper evidence to be given to the committee under the rule adopted by the majority as to the range the proof should be permitted to take.

Mr. Guinnip's counsel then moved for a further subpoena to subpoena the list of persons handed to the committee on the twentieth day of June inst., and also four other persons whose names are now furnished to the committee, Washington C. Quigley, Theodore V. Weller, Gabriel L. Smith and Reuben Newhall, to be inserted in the aforesaid list, to which is attached the affidavit of materiality of George B. Guinnip, required by the resolution of the committee, and also offers the affidavits of Jeremiah McGuire and others annexed, as to the facts expected to be proven by some of said witnesses.

County of Albany ss: Walter L. Daily of Chemung county being duly sworn, makes oath that he resides at Millport in said county, and is intimately acquainted with the persons hereinafter named, that deponent knows such persons to be men of good character for truth and veracity, that on the 22 day of June inst., deponent was informed by Reuben Newhall and Washington C. Quigley both of Millport aforesaid, which information deponent verily believes to be true, that at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district to elect a Senator for said district, on the 27th day of May last at Millport, in the county of Chemung, being a part of said district, that at the counting and canvassing the ballots at that place, at said time by the inspectors of election, it was ascertained that the whole of said ballots cast as then counted corresponded with the number upon the poll list then kept, that upon the opening of said ballots by the inspectors aforesaid, it was ascertained that there were two double ballots cast for Wm. J. Gilbert for Senator, that upon recounting the said ballots it was found that there were two more ballots than there were names upon the poll list, that the ballots were then put together by one of the clerks of election at said polls, and two drawn therefrom, so as to correspond with the number upon the poll list, that one of the ballots so drawn was for William J. Gilbert for Senator, and the other for George B. Guinnip for such office, that said Reuben Newhall was one of the inspectors of election at Millport aforesaid, and the said Washington C. Quigley was one of the clerks at said place.

W. L. DAILY.

Sworn before me, this 25th }
day of June 1851, }

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman.*

City and county of Albany, ss: J. McGuire, of Havana, Chemung county, being duly sworn, makes oath that on the 16th day of June inst. he was at Corning, in the county of Steuben; that he had conversation with various persons in relation to the special election held in the 25th senatorial district for senator, on the 27th day of May last past, and as to illegal votes being cast at Corning, in said county of Steuben, for W. J. Gilbert for senator to represent said district; that Mr. Middlebrook, one of

the inspectors of election at Corning aforesaid, informed the deponent that one Theodore Clark, of said village, voted at said place on the day above mentioned for a senator for said district, and that said Middlebrook had good reasons to believe, and did believe, that said Clark voted for Wm. J. Gilbert for such office; that said Clark told in the presence of this deponent that he was but 17 years old; that deponent was also informed by said Middlebrook and others, that one William Hubbel, a clerk in the post-office of said village of Corning, voted at said election, and that said Middlebrook believed that said Hubbel voted for Wm. J. Gilbert; that deponent was informed by the persons above named, which information deponent believes to be true, that said Hubbel was a minor of about 19 or 20 years of age; that deponent was also informed by the persons aforesaid that one John Canars voted at said election in the said village of Corning for senator; that said Canars, as was represented to this deponent by the aforesaid persons, was a foreigner, unnaturalized, residing in the United States for about the space of two years only; that deponent was also informed by one Thomas Murray, of Corning aforesaid, that there were in his opinion from 50 to 75 illegal votes polled at Corning, at the special election in May last, for senator in said 25th senatorial district; that deponent was also informed by Thomas McBurny, G. W. Hathaway and others, that there were illegal votes cast at said election for William J. Gilbert for the office of senator from said 25th district. And deponent further states that all of the representations so made to him, and information communicated by each and every of the persons herein named or referred to, which persons defendant believes to be men of good standing in their respective communities for moral character and veracity, and he verily believes the statements so as aforesaid made by them to be true.

J. McGUIRE.

Sworn before me this 26th }
day of June, 1851. }

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman*.

Chemung County, ss: Legrand Barlow, of the town of Elmira in said county being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of May 1851, he was at the special election
[Senate, No. 84.]

tion appointed to be held in the second election district of said town of Elmira, on the day aforesaid, and was present before the board of inspectors; that he then and there saw one Michael Enhoof take a ballot or vote having printed thereon "For Senator, William J. Gilbert" and hand it to one of the inspectors of elections, sitting as a board of inspectors of elections of said district, and such vote or ballot was deposited in the ballot box by the said inspector. And this deponent further says, that he challenged such vote of the said Michael Enhoof on the ground that he was not a legal voter, he, the said Michael Enhoof being an unnaturalized foreigner, and a minor, not of full age. And deponent further says that the said Michael Enhoof informed deponent that he was a German by birth, having been born in Europe, and had not been naturalized. And deponent further says, that the said Michael Enhoof informed deponent that he was not of the full age of twenty-one years, being now only about twenty years of age, he, the said Michael Enhoof having told deponent, sometime in August (1850) last past he was then only of the age of nineteen years, as deponent recollects and believes; and further this deponent says not.

LEGRAND BARLOW.

Sworn and subscribed before me }
this 16th day of July 1851. }

CYRUS BARLOW, *Justice of Peace.*

A majority of the committee deny the motion, Crook dissenting. The testimony was thereupon closed, and so declared.

State of New-York.

No. 85. .

IN SENATE, JUNE 28, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on privileges and elections on petitions of electors of the 25th Senatorial district, as to the right of Hon. Henry B. Stanton to a seat in the Senate.

The committee on privileges and elections, to which were referred certain petitions of electors of the 25th Senatorial district, relative to the right of the Hon. Henry B. Stanton to his seat in this Senate,

REPORT :

That the committee on privileges and elections held a meeting at the room of Senator Cook on the 20th of June, to which had been referred the petitions hereunto annexed ; present Mr. Cross, Mr. Crook and Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cook, at Mr. Stanton's request, moved that the committee adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Mr. Cross, Mr. Crook and M Cook.

Mr. Stanton raised the points that his seat is not legally contested, and that no applicant for his seat in the Senate had petitioned for such seat in person, and that the papers do not show that any individual claims that he is duly elected to the same ; further, until

such claim is made, the subject is not within the jurisdiction of the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Williams, in opposition to Mr. Stanton's objections, claims that the petitions of certain electors and the affidavits accompanying the same of the electors of the 25th Senatorial district in his behalf, are sufficient evidence of the fact that the seat of Mr. Stanton is lawfully contested.

The committee adjourned to meet on Monday morning at quarter past eight o'clock, A. M.

Present, Mr. Cross and Mr. Cook.

After hearing of the parties, namely, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Williams, on the objections raised, the points raised by Mr. Stanton were not decided and the committee adjourned.

It may be proper here to state that the committee on privileges and elections have been from the time of this meeting constantly occupied with the contest between the claimants for the vacant seat of the 26th Senate district. They have held two sessions, morning and evening, in relation to the claims of Messrs. Gilbert and Guinnip to that seat.

The chairman of the committee received the following communication from Mr. Josiah B. Williams, whom the petitioners in this matter claim to have been duly elected Senator for the 25th Senatorial district, which seat is now occupied by Mr. Henry B. Stanton, under the certificate of the State canvassers.

HON. JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman of committee on privileges and elections:*

Dear sir—Having examined the petitions and papers thereto attached, which have been presented to the Senate and referred to your honorable committee, from the electors of the 25th senatorial district of this State, and having noticed particularly the objections raised by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, to the prayer of said petitioners. I deem it my duty, (that no delay may be caused by my silence,) respectfully to say:

That in my judgment, the right of choosing a representative to occupy the seat of the 25th senatorial district of the State of New-York, belongs exclusively to the electors of that district.

That the right to determine who is chosen as the legal and proper representative of said district, belongs exclusively to the Senate itself.

Your petitioners have respectfully represented, that they believe, based upon the proofs before you, and such as they propose to present, that the present incumbent, Henry B. Stanton, is not their legal or proper representative in the Senate of this State.

And as it appears by the proceedings before your committee, that delay is caused to the investigation of this subject, in consequence of the objections raised by Mr. Stanton; which objections virtually involve both the denial of the right of petition to the electors of the 25th district, and the jurisdiction of the Senate itself, in the case before you, on the ground as is asserted, that there is no applicant for his seat from any individual who claims to be elected.

In answer, sir, I have only to say, that while I fully concur in the opinion of your petitioners, yet I claim no right to interfere with the decision of the questions before you.

The one belongs to your honorable body; the other, to the electors of the 25th district. And I do not esteem it my province to assume the prerogative of either.

My business here is, to ask that the long neglected interests of the people of my district, may receive at the hands of this Legislature, their proper and due consideration.

I have not come here to meddle with questions of jurisdiction, which belong exclusively to your legislative body.

But as a citizen, sir, I do hold that the seat of the 25th district in the Senate of this State, belongs to the electors of that district, and that every legal voter in the district, has as good a right to be heard upon the question as to who shall occupy it, as I have.

I cannot, therefore, consent by any act of my own, to be made the instrument whereby the sacred right of petition may be in any respect evaded.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Albany, June 25th, 1851.

Your committee would further state that in their opinion the case presents some novel features, and being desirous of saving the State the expense attending an examination of the question as to the rights of the respective parties to a seat in the Senate, under the peculiar state of the case as presented to them, respectfully ask the instruction of the Senate as to the course of procedure, taking into consideration the matter as to the time to be allowed the parties to procure witnesses and the probable adjournment of the Legislature at an early day, from the presentation of this report.

It is due to the petitioners to say that the affidavits presented with the petitions, if they are to be received as evidence, unaccompanied with any rebutting testimony on the part of Mr. Stanton, present a prima facie case in favor of Mr. Williams' right to a seat in the Senate, it is also due to Mr. Stanton to say that they are not aware of any effort on his part to procure testimony in favor of his right to the seat which he now occupies.

JOHN A. CROSS,
THOS. CROOK,
JAMES M. COOK.

To the Hon. the Senate of the State of New-York :

The undersigned, electors of Tompkins county, respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that from evidence in their possession, a portion of which is hereto annexed, they are led to believe that the apparent majority obtained by Henry B. Stanton, at the late special election in the 25th Senatorial district was produced by illegal voting and improperly counting double votes given for said Stanton, and destroying legal votes for Josiah B. Williams.

And your petitioners believe from said evidence that said Williams received a majority of the legal votes at said special election.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the right of the said Henry B. Stanton to a seat in the Senate of this State may be investigated by your honorable body, and if on such investigation it shall appear that the said Josiah B. Williams, did in fact, receive a majority of the legal votes at said special election, that he be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State.

H. S. Walbridge, Caleb B. Drake, R. R. Howell, Miles Fach,
J. S. Tichenor, T. C. Thompson, Joseph Esty, Samuel Crittenden

Jr., Selah T. Benjamin, F. M. Finch, D. D. Spencer, Charles C. Howell.

Tompkins county, ss : Zina B. Sperry, 2d, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the town of Dryden, and county of Tompkins ; that at the election held on the 27th day of May, last past, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, he was one of the inspectors of election for the second election district of the said town of Dryden ; that he was present when the votes in said district were canvassed, and assisted in such canvass ; that during the first counting of the ballots in said district a double vote was discovered, or two ballots folded the one within the other ; that the said ballots were counted with the rest and replaced in the box ; that after said counting was completed it appeared that there was one more ballot in the ballot box than the whole number entered upon the poll list ; that this deponent thereupon at the request of a majority of the inspectors, then drew at random one ballot from the ballot box, and rejected it ; that the said ballot so rejected, was a vote in favor of Josiah B. Williams for Senator ; and deponent further says, that the ballots in said district were counted three times before being opened ; that on opening them another double ballot was discovered, consisting of two ballots folded together with the edges trimmed off evenly ; that the number of ballots in the ballot box, counting the said two ballots was one more than the number of ballots entered upon the poll list ; that thereupon by direction of the board of inspectors, one of the said ballots was counted and the other rejected ; and deponent further says, that both of the said ballots were votes in favor of Henry B. Stanton for Senator.

ZINA B. SPERRY, 2d.

Sworn before me, this 4th }
day of June, 1851. }

ALPHEUS WEST, *Justice.*

Tompkins county, ss : Henry Dakin being duly sworn, deposes and says ; that he is a resident of the town of Dryden, and county of Tompkins ; that at the election held on the 27th day of May last past, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, he was clerk of the polls for the second election district of the said town of Dryden ; that he was present when the votes in the said district were canvassed and assisted

in the canvass ; that during the first counting, he discovered a double ballot or two ballots folded the one within the other, so as to present the appearance of a single ballot until more closely examined ; that these two ballots as deponent believes were votes in favor of Henry B. Stanton ; that they were printed on common printing paper ; that all the ballots in favor of Henry B. Stanton in said district, were upon common printing paper, while all the ballots for Josiah B. Williams, were on writing or letter paper. He further says ; that the said two ballots were counted with the rest, and replaced in the ballot box ; that the number of votes in the ballot box was one more than the whole number entered upon the poll list ; that thereupon by direction of the board of inspectors, one of the inspectors drew out at random from the box one vote, and rejected it ; that the said vote was a vote in favor of Josiah B. Williams for Senator.

And deponent further says, that the ballots in said district were counted three times before they were opened ; that on opening them he discovered another double ballot, consisting of two ballots folded one within the other, the edges of which appeared to have been trimmed off evenly, to give the appearance of a single vote ; that these two ballots were in favor of Henry B. Stanton for Senator ; that the number of votes then in the box was greater by one than the whole number entered on the poll-list ; that to equalize the votes in the box and on the poll-list, the inspectors decided to count one of the said ballots, and reject the other, and that in accordance with this decision one of the said votes was counted and the other rejected.

HENRY DAKIN.

Sworn before me, this 5th day }
of June, 1861, }

ABRAHAM TANNER, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, Tompkins county ss : William J. Sprigg of the town of Dryden in said county being duly sworn, says, that he is one of the inspectors of election in district number one in the said town of Dryden, and that he was present and acted as such inspector at the special election held on the 27th day of May last ; that after the polls were closed the ballots were counted by this deponent and the other two inspectors over three times before they were opened, and said ballots were found each time to agree with the list of voters kept by the clerks of the poll ; that on finding that the number of votes

agreed with the poll list, said inspectors proceeded to open the ballots and on opening said ballots this deponent found two ballots folded together so as to have the appearance of having been voted double, both of which votes were for Henry B. Stanton ; said votes were put with the other ballots and the canvass proceeded ; the inspectors then compared the number of ballots with the poll list, and found said ballots exceeded the poll list two. The whole of said ballots were then put into the ballot box and two ballots were drawn at random from said box by two of said inspectors, one of which ballots was for Josiah B. Williams and the other for Henry B. Stanton.

WILLIAM J. SPRIGG.

Sworn this 16th day of June }
1851 before me, }

SAMUEL CRITTENDEN, Jr., *Justice of Peace.*

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

Your Petitioners, electors of the county of Seneca, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they believe that the apparent majority of four votes obtained by Henry B. Stanton, over his competitor, Josiah B. Williams at the late special election for Senator in the 25th senatorial district, held on the 27th day of May last, was obtained by counting double and illegal votes for said Stanton, and the illegal destruction of votes lawfully given for said Williams.

That a portion of the evidence upon which your petitioners express the above opinion, is set forth in the annexed affidavits, and that other and further evidence can be produced if necessary, that said Williams was in truth and in fact, duly elected to the seat in your Honorable body, now held by said Stanton.

Your petitioners therefore pray that this matter may be investigated and that said Josiah B. Williams may be declared elected to such office of Senator, if found to have received a majority of legal votes.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Andrew P. Tillman, John Fitch, John Traver, H. P. Westcott, Henry Seymour, H. Henion, Joseph Porter, D. C. Bloomer, I. P. Chamberlain, W. G. Oatman, C. L. Hoskins, W. A. Sackett, D. B. Lum, C. W. Seely, William Langworthy, Frank Chamberlain, Isaac Fuller, John Leach, Nathan Baker.

Dated Seneca co., June 14, 1851.

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss : Henry Hoster, of the town of Fayette in said county, being duly sworn says : that he was one of the inspectors of election in the east district of Fayette, in said county, at the special election for Senator held on the 27th day of May last ; that John B. C. Vreeland, and George W. Randall, were the other inspectors in said district, and present at the said election.

After the polls of said election were closed, the box was opened, the ballots counted and compared with the poll list before the ballots were opened ; upon such counting before opening the ballots, the number of names on the poll list, and the number of ballots were found to agree in number.

The ballots were then opened by the said inspectors, each having a part thereof ; while opening, deponent discovered in his parcel two ballots folded together closely, pressed together in such manner as precluded the idea that they had got together after they were put into the box ; deponent has no doubt from their appearance, that they were both put into the box together, and not separately ; the said two votes were both for Henry B. Stanton ; deponent mentioned to the other inspectors, that he had found two votes folded together, and Mr. Randall replied, that he had found two votes folded together ; deponent put the said two votes with the other votes on his pile, and supposes that said Randall done the same with his. The votes for Henry B. Stanton, and Josiah B. Williams, being the only votes found in the box, were separated and placed in different piles as they were opened ; after being separated and divided, they were counted two or three times, and the number of votes was found to exceed the number of names upon the poll list by three.

It was then decided by the inspectors, that the whole of said votes should be put back into the box, and a number equal to the excess of votes over the names on the poll list should be drawn out.

The votes were then put back into the box without being folded, and John B. C. Vreeland, one of said inspectors, drew out three votes, one at a time ; the first vote drawn out was for Henry B. Stanton, the second and third for Josiah B. Williams. The three votes drawn out were destroyed and not counted afterwards ; the certificate was made out from the previous counting, and two votes deducted from the number counted for Williams and one deducted from those counted for Stanton.

Deponent had never been an inspector of election before and was not fully aware of the requirements of the law in relation to the disposition of double votes, or he should not have consented to counting the said double votes or drawing from the box after the votes were opened.

HENRY HOSTER.

Sworn before me, this }
day of June, 1851, }

NATHAN BAKER, *J. P. for said county.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Luman D. Carr, of Fayette, in said county, being duly sworn says, that he was one of the clerks of election in the east district of the town of Fayette, at the special election for Senator on the 27th May, 1851; that he saw Henry Hoster, one of the inspectors, have two votes that appeared to have been folded together; witness thought at the time, and thinks now, that both votes must have been put into the box together, and that it was not possible for them to have got together in the manner they were after they were put into the box; that both of said votes were for Henry B. Stanton.

This deponent further says, that the statements in the annexed affidavit of Henry Hoster, in relation to the agreement of the poll-list and number of votes upon the first counting, and in relation to the counting afterwards and the drawing of votes from the box, and the making of the certificate, are true.

LUMAN D. CARR.

Sworn before me, this }
2d June, 1851, }

NATHAN BAKER, *J. P. for said county.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Jacob Peterson, of the town of Fayette, in the county of Seneca, being duly sworn says, that he was present at the canvass of votes in the first election district of Fayette, in said county, at Canoga, at the special election for Senator held on the 27th day of May last; that he has heard the foregoing copy of an affidavit, made by Henry Hoster, read, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true, and that the facts therein are truly stated and set forth to his own knowledge, except the facts stated therein in relation to the finding of the two votes therein men-

tioned folded together ; that as to those particular facts they did not come within his particular knowledge.

And this deponent further says, in reference to said double votes, that it was at the time of said canvass publicly stated by the inspectors and others, and was undisputed, that said Henry Hooster found one set of double votes folded together for Henry B. Stanton, and that George W. Randall, another of said inspectors, found another double vote folded together, both for said Stanton ; that said Randall so stated at the time, all of which statements were undisputed.

JACOB PETERSON.

Sworn before me, this 6th day }
of June, 1851, }

WILLIAM U. SMITH, *Justice.*

State of New-York, county of Seneca, ss : Dwight R. Phelps, of the town of Seneca Falls, in said county and State, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that previous to the late special election for Senator, held in said county on the 27th day of May last, he made a bet or wager upon the result thereof with Rensselaer Aspell, of said town, of a pair of boots, and that the conditions of said wager or bet were, that this deponent was to have the boots if Josiah B. Williams should be elected Senator, but if Henry B. Stanton was elected then the said Aspell should have them, that such bet or wager was not withdrawn at any time after it was made, but was pending on the day of election ; this deponent further says that he did not vote at said election, but that he has been informed and believes that the said Aspell voted at the said election for the said Henry B. Stanton, in the first election district of said town of Seneca Falls, and that said Aspell informed this deponent that he so voted for said Stanton.

DWIGHT R. PHELPS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

Seneca county, ss : Dexter C. Bloomer, of said county, being duly sworn, says that he has examined the poll lists kept in the first election district of the town of Seneca Falls, at the special election held therein on the 27th day of May last, and which lists are now on file in the town clerk's office of said town, and that it appears by such

lists that Rensselaer Aspell, above named, voted at such election in said district, his name being on said lists, and further says not.

D. C. BLOOMER.

Sworn to before me this 14th }
day of June, 1851, }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, county of Seneca, ss : Addison N. Gurley, of the town of Seneca Falls, in said county and State, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that previous to the late special election for Senator, held in said county on the 27th day of May last, he made a bet or wager upon the result thereof with John Conkling, of said town, of a pair of six dollar boots, and that the conditions of said bet or wager were, that this deponent should have the boots if Josiah B. Williams should be elected, but if Henry B. Stanton was elected the said Conkling should have them, that such bet or wager was not withdrawn at any time after it was made, but was pending on the day of election; this deponent further says that he did not vote at said election in consequence of having made said bet or wager, but that, as he has been informed and believed, the said Conkling did vote at said election for Henry B. Stanton, in the second election district of said town of Seneca Falls, and that he has frequently heard the said Conkling state that he voted at said election.

ADDISON N. GURLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, County of Seneca ss: Isaac Fuller of the town of Seneca Falls in said county being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he was one of the clerks of the election held for Senator in the second election district of said town on the 27th day of May last, and that John Conkling, the person mentioned in the foregoing affidavit of Addison Gurley, voted at said election, and that it was stated and understood at the time that he voted for Henry B. Stanton for Senator.

ISAAC FULLER.

Sworn to before me this }
14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Isaac Fuller, of said co. being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he had a conversation on the third day of June instant, with George W. Randall, one of the inspectors of the elections held in the east election district, in the town of Fayette, on the 27th day of May last, in reference to the canvass of votes taken at said election, in said district; that in the said conversation, the said Randall stated to this deponent, that in canvassing the votes so taken, he found two tickets folded together in such a manner, as to lead him to believe that they were put in the box together, and that it was his impression that said two votes were for Henry B. Stanton; that said two votes were separated, and both counted; and that after the votes were all counted, it was found that there was an excess of three votes over the number of names on the poll list; that the votes were all put back into the box, and three votes drawn therefrom, two of them for Josiah B. Williams, and one for Henry B. Stanton. This deponent further says, that Ansel Bascom, Esq., of Seneca Falls, was present, and took part in the conversation above mentioned, and further says not.

ISAAC FULLER.

Sworn to before me, this 14th }
day of June, 1851. }

NATHAN BAKER, *Justice of the Peace.*

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

Your petitioners, electors of the county of Seneca, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they believe that the apparent majority of four votes, obtained by Henry B. Stanton over his competitor, Josiah B. Williams, at the late special election for Senator, in the 25th Senatorial district, held on the 27th day of May last, was obtained by counting double and illegal votes for said Stanton, and the illegal destruction of votes lawfully given for said Williams.

That a portion of the evidence upon which your petitioners express the above opinion, is set forth in the annexed affidavits, and that other and further evidence can be produced if necessary, that said Williams was in truth, and in fact, duly elected to the seat in your honorable body, now held by said Stanton. Your petitioners therefore pray that the matter may be investigated, and that said Josiah B. Williams may be declared elected to such office of Senator, if found to have received a majority of legal votes.

Wm. H. Seely, W. G. Noyes, W. H. Hills, Wm. Knox, John E. Hudson, W. Y. Fancher, Robert Furniss, H. E. Smith, J. K. Richardson, Wm. Magee, S. Draper, Wm. R. Dean, John Furness, John O'Neill, Asa D. Baker, E. Sims, Thos. T. Collier, James R. Webster, J. H. Ackerman, W. W. Wood, R. W. Phelps, Samuel Green, B. Phillips, James McGie, Edward B. Mickley, C. W. Cooke, J. M. Deull, Hiram West, Wm. H. Burton, Harvey Derrel, Jacob H. Relyea, R. Knight, G. S. Browner, Adam Dixon, Wm. V. I. Mercer, A. L. Sweet, Levi Laing, Samuel Sawyer, John Knox.

Seneca county, June, 1851.

Seneca county ss: town of Varick. Loring McMillan being duly sworn says, that he is a resident of the town of Varick, and has been for the last eighteen months, that he is a legal voter in said town, and at the special election for the choice of Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district, held May 27th last, he voted for Josiah B. Williams, that he gave his vote to one of the members of the board of inspectors, and that the same was deposited by him in the ballot box without objection being made to the legality or regularity of the same, and that his name was entered on the poll list.

Subscribed and sworn to by me this the 11th day of June 1851.

LEARING McMILLAN.

JOHN G. CRANE, *justice of the peace in and for Seneca county.*

Town of Varick, county of Seneca, ss: Joseph Gambee being duly sworn, says: that I am one of the members of the Board of inspectors of election for district No. 2, in the town of Varick, and officiated as such at the special election, held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, May 27th last, for the choice of a Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district, that a person who gave his name as Loring McMillan, to me, as member of said board of inspectors, deposited a vote at said election, and that said Loring McMillan was enrolled on the poll list kept at said election, and that his vote was put in the ballot-box without any objection being made as to the illegality or irregularity of the same, that immediately thereafter, said McMillan was questioned, but not under oath, as to his right to vote in said district, and he replied that he supposed he had a right to vote

in either district in the town, that he had not offered to vote in the other district, (No. 1,) but that his residence was in said district, that he had been working in the adjacent town, and that this district was nearer to his place of work. I then informed McMillan that he had voted in the wrong district, and that in canvassing, his vote would be rejected, and asked him who he voted for, and he replied, "I voted for Williams," and in canvassing, the board of inspectors did reject one vote from the ballot-box, which had been deposited for Josiah B. Williams. The board presumed the vote so cast for "Williams" was designed for Josiah B. Williams. I sanctioned the rejection of said vote from the ballot-box without being counted, because I thought McMillan had time to go to the other district to vote before the closing of the polls. I hereby certify that I have read the within, and that to my knowledge it is true. Subscribed by me this the 11th day of June, 1851.

JOSEPH GAMBEE.

Sworn to before me one of the justices of said }
county, this 11th day of June, 1851. }

WM. A. Lusk, *Justice of the Peace.*

Varick, Seneca county.

Town of Varick, Seneca county, ss: Teunis Dey being duly sworn, says: I am a voter in the town of Varick, in said county, and was one of the clerks at the special election held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, May 27th last, for the choice of Senator in this the 25th Senatorial district, that I was present when Loring McMillan voted at said election, that no objection was made to his voting, that I entered his name on the poll list of said election, but that his vote was rejected as sworn to by Joseph Gambée, whose affidavit I have read as made within. Subscribed by me, this the 11th day of June, 1851.

TEUNIS DEY.

Sworn to before me this 11th day }
of June, 1851. }

WM. A. Lusk, *Justice of the Peace.*

Seneca county, Town of Varick, ss: John P. Dey being duly sworn says: I am one of the members of the board of inspectors of elections for district No. 2, in the town of Varick, and officiated as such at the special election held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, 27th May last, for the choice of Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district; that a person who gave his name as Loring McMillan to the

said board of inspectors, deposited a vote at said election, and that said Loring McMillan was enrolled on the poll list kept at said election, that the said Loring McMillan was allowed to vote without any objection being made as to the illegality or irregularity of the same, that after having voted, the said McMillan was questioned, but not under oath, as to his right to vote in said district, that he replied he supposed he had a right to vote in either district in the town, but that his residence was in district No. 1, in said town, that deponent does not distinctly recollect whether McMillan said he voted for Josiah B. Williams or not, but that the board decided that a vote for Josiah B. Williams should be rejected when it should begin to canvass the votes cast at said election and that a vote for Josiah B. Williams was so rejected.

JOHN P. DEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 11 day of June 1851. }

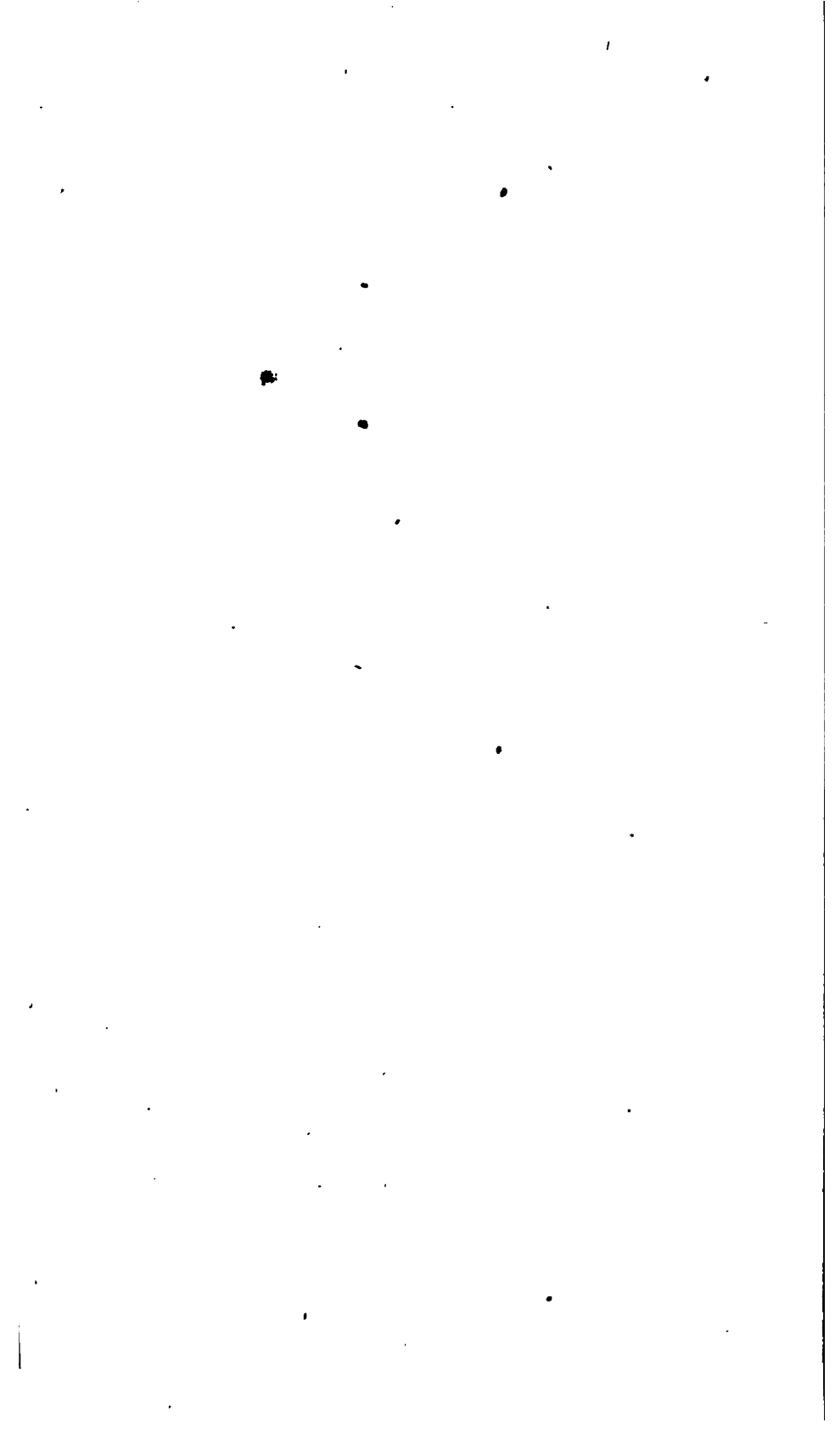
HENRY FRAGLES, *Justice of the Peace.*

Ontario county, ss: Stephen H. Hammond being duly sworn says, I am a resident of the town of Ithaca, Tompkins county, and served as one of the clerks of the board of inspectors in district No. 2, in said town, at the special election held May 27th last, for the choice of a Senator in the 25th Senatorial district of this State, and at the canvass of said election in said district I saw two ballots excluded from the whole number cast, under the circumstances following, to wit: when counting the ballots the board found two closely folded together, and evidently put in the ballot box at the same time and as a single ballot; both of these, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief, contained the name of Henry B. Stanton. After the counting was completed it was ascertained, by comparing it with the poll-list, that the number of votes cast exceeded the number of names enrolled, by two; thereupon a vote containing the name of Daniel Bates was rejected without being drawn from the whole number cast; the two votes for Henry B. Stanton, as before mentioned, being then put in the box together with the other votes cast at said election, one of the members of the board then drew therefrom a ballot containing the name of Josiah B. Williams.

STEPHEN H. HAMMOND.

Sworn to before me, }
June 21st, 1851, }

CHAS. I. FOLGER, *J. P. in and for Ontario co.*



State of New-York.

No. 86.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

REPORT

Of committee on railroads on subject of tolls on railroads.

The committee on railroads, has had under consideration a bill to impose canal tolls on the New-York and Erie, and Northern railroads, introduced by Mr. Johnson at the last session and referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Johnson, Mann and Schoonmaker. That committee in three different reports, presented each for himself a project: Mr. Johnson recommended the passage of a bill to put tolls on these roads; Mr. Mann to take tolls off the roads now subjected to them; Mr. Schoonmaker, that the laws relating to tolls on the central line be revised, and that tolls be put on the Northern road, on such articles the transportation of which came in competition with the revenues of the State.

All these propositions the committee has had under consideration, and submit the following

REPORT:

The New-York and Erie railroad is now in operation with one track from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. The Northern railroad, from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain is also in operation. These roads are carrying passengers and property from the great lakes to the cities on the sea coast, and they are allowed to carry on their business without any charge from the government for the privilege; they were constructed by the capital and enterprise of private citizens, and they are owned by private citizens, and the State exercises no other super-

vision over them, than such as is supposed to be necessary to the regulation of a general railroad system that defines the rights and obligations of the persons interested in their use to each other.

The State owns canals that reach from the Hudson river to the great lakes, and it owns lateral canals that reach from the main canal to the line of the New-York and Erie railroad.

There can be no doubt that the New-York and Erie railroad carries large quantities of produce and merchandise, that if there were no railroads, would go on the canals. This is true not only of the through business, but it is also true of large amounts of business that otherwise would, by way of the Chenango and Chemung canals, find its way to the great canal; and when the Genesee valley canal is completed, the like effect will be produced there.

The Northern railroad, is striving to induce business to go over its line, that otherwise would find its way by the Oswego canal to the Erie canal, and it undoubtedly has succeeded in attracting to itself a large amount.

These roads, it is contended, thus lessen the revenues that this State would otherwise receive on its canals. If this is true, it certainly must be because these roads furnish inducements and facilities stronger than the State provides for this business, or they would not get it. And, it is difficult to see what real objection there can be against these roads for furnishing these facilities, or to see how the fact of furnishing these facilities can justify the State in laying a tax on the business they do. Their capital is taxed, as is other property, to support the government in all its expenses; and to add to this, a tax to be measured by the amount of good they do the public, would be unjustifiable in the opinion of your committee; and in the action of the Senate, thus far, we think we find evidence that such is the opinion of a majority of the body.

The imposition of canal tolls upon these roads, is so improbable, because it would be so unjust, that we cannot but consider this point as settled.

From Albany to Buffalo runs what is commonly known as the great line of railroads; now paying canal tolls on property transported thereon, except fresh meats, and all live animals except hogs.

The history of the imposition of these tolls upon this line of roads is well set forth in Mr. Johnson's report, from which we make the following extract:

"The Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered in 1826; by its charter the company was allowed to transport property but no tolls were required to be paid.

"The Troy and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered by law in the year 1836. By its charter the company was allowed to transport property without payment of tolls.

"The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered, also by an act of the Legislature, in the year 1833. By its charter the company was prohibited from the transportation of property,

"The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature, in 1836. That company was allowed, by its charter to transport property, but was required to pay tolls on all property transported, during the season of canal navigation, and when not navigable no tolls were required.

"The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature, in 1834. By its charter the company was allowed to transport freight, but required to pay tolls.

"The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company was chartered in 1836. By its charter the company was allowed to transport property and no tolls were required.

"The Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company was chartered by the Legislature of 1836. By its charter, the company was allowed to transport property and no tolls were required to be paid."

On the 12th of May, 1847, an act was passed "relating to the transportation of freight on certain railroads," which imposed tolls on this central line, and upon the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, these roads have until now paid tolls.

The policy of continuing this tax, your committee will now briefly examine:

The tolls that are paid on the property transported on these roads, go into the Canal Fund, and the principle upon which they were laid

must have been that the State possessed a right to a monopoly of the carrying within its territory, not because it was the sovereign, and as such held the monopoly for the benefit of the whole people, but as owning canals for profit, and from which dividends were to be made, rather than by which the industry and resources of the people were to be developed. As the owner of a thoroughfare, the State competes for the profits of carrying persons and property, against individual companies, and one of the parties having the powers of the sovereign to legislate, takes care of itself in its character of competitor.

If the railroads and canals were both owned by private companies no one would think of requiring one of these companies to pay tribute to the other, but the field of competition would be considered a fair one; and the reduction of prices that would grow out of the contest, would result in the advantage of the producers and the consumers, and they are the people.

Mr. Mann, in his report, makes the following extract from the remarks of a distinguished member of the Constitutional Convention, (Mr. Hoffman,) which, in our opinion, expresses the true doctrine: "I might dismiss this branch of the subject, but I never can consent that the current expenses of the State and all its great expenditures should be charged on the right of way, which the sovereign should hold, not as property for revenue, but in trust for the million—to promote travel, transportation, and commerce. To the extent that the State makes advances, and incurs a reasonable risk in making a road or canal, the State from the tolls should fully indemnify herself for those expenses and that risk."

"But when the citizen at his own expense makes the road or the canal, I can think of no worse or more oppressive course than the Bourbon one which we have commenced, of taxing the transportation on it for the benefit of the State."

The foregoing remarks relate to the principles that are supposed to be involved in laying this tax. We now call attention to the unfair effects of this tax upon the localities that pay it.

The New-York and Erie Railroad being now in operation, and carrying property without being taxed for doing so, takes merchan-

dise to Cleveland, Ohio, for \$1.20 a hundred. The central line for \$1.40—paying \$29.12 cents for tolls—leaving to the central line \$1.10, and giving to the southern line the whole \$1.20—so that though they receive 20 cents a hundred less from the merchant, they really have 10 cents more profits, because of their exemption from tolls. Like comparisons for any point west, will show like advantages to the line exempt from this tax. The canal tolls are nearly six dollars a ton for merchandise going the whole distance, and this is sufficient to render it certain that the goods going to Lake Erie, will go by the southern line, and pay no tolls, and that, under this state of things, the canals will not only lose the tolls, but all the collateral advantages that grow out of having the small amount of merchandise that must in the nature of the case go on railroads, pass on the line near the canal. The merchant who sends his light goods by the southern line, because of the canal tolls, may be induced to send a much larger proportion by railroad, than he would, if the railroad was near the canal.

Most of the tolls paid by railroads on property going to and from Lake Erie, must be lost hereafter, if the New-York and Erie road is exempt from their payment.

When the railroad is in operation from Buffalo to Hornellsville, then the light business of that city will go over roads exempt from tolls, and even now goods are taken to Buffalo by way of Dunkirk. Goods destined to points west of Syracuse, are brought over the N. Y. and Erie road to Elmira, thence by the Seneca Lake to the central line, thence east to Auburn and other places—taking this circuitous route to avoid the payment of canal tolls. This shows that hereafter, the tolls paid by the central line will principally be on property going to and from places on their own line, and that too on property that does not go farther west than Syracuse. The connection between the Erie railroad and the central line by way of the Chemung railroad and Seneca Lake was opened in the fall of 1849.

The effect of that connection is very apparent in the statements of the railroad tolls since that time.

The following tables from the annual reports of the Auditor of the canal department for the business of the years 1849 and 1850 show the entire receipts for railroad tolls in those years:—

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| There was paid at Albany in 1849, .. \$50,475 40, in 1850, \$40,770 76 | | | |
| Troy, | 25,814 18 | " | 19,164 64 |
| Schenectady & Utica, | 10,687 83 | " | 10,075 84 |
| Syracuse and Utica, | 10,898 47 | " | 11,088 77 |
| Roch'ter & Syracuse, | 12,035 78 | " | 13,909 30 |
| Buffalo & Rochester, | 27,667 37 | " | 44,603 94 |
| Saratoga and Wash., | 2,575 76 | " | 2,776 37 |
| Oswego & Syracuse, | 2,173 96 | " | 3,654 45 |
| Chemung railroad, | 134 84 | " | 3,081 87 |
| | <u>\$142,463 59</u> | | <u>\$150,214 84</u> |

This table shows an increase of only \$7,751.25 in these years, of which about \$3,000 was paid by the Chemung railroad, which is only 17½ miles long.

If the property transported over the Chemung railroad, and which paid to the State this \$3,000 of tolls, had been transported over the central line from Albany to Buffalo, the tolls thereon would have been over \$50,000.

This property did pay tolls from Geneva to Buffalo, and this shows the reason of the increase of tolls there in the year 1850 over 1849.

These tables show the fact that the property which is carried through, pays a very large proportion of the tolls, and that the amounts paid by the local roads on their own business varies but a mere trifle from year to year. They show that nearly one-third of the whole amount paid for tolls last year was paid at Buffalo.

When it is considered that the Erie railroad is now open to the lakes, and that the State tolls are nearly six dollars per ton, and that seven-eighths of all the property sent by railroad to Buffalo is destined for places beyond that point, it will readily be seen that the tolls must largely be reduced on property carried there by railroad.

The books of the Auditor's office show for the first five months of this year that the tolls paid by railroads are as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| At Buffalo, | \$32,854 15 |
| Rochester and Syracuse, | 9,483 21 |
| Syracuse and Utica, | 5,478 08 |
| Utica and Schenectady, | 5,972 03 |
| Albany, | 24,173 77 |
| | <u>\$77,901 24</u> |

Here again is a large increase of tolls at Buffalo, but we find the explanation in the fact, that the Chemung road paid in the same five months for tolls \$1,962.52.

The property which paid this amount, had it been transported over the central line from Albany to Buffalo at the same rates, would have amounted to more than the whole collections at Buffalo.

The tolls will, to a reasonable certainty, turn all the property between New-York and any point west of Syracuse, and the tolls west of that point must be largely reduced.

This will inevitably follow, from the fact that one road is free while the other is taxed. But the tolls paid in Albany will suffer a corresponding reduction, because so large a proportion of the property carried upon the railroad from Buffalo is really from points west of there, as the property is merely concentrated at that point.

The railroad charges, including tolls collected from some of the principal points to Albany, in the month of May last, were as follow:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| From Buffalo, | \$13,651 33 |
| Rochester, | 1,250 79 |
| Geneva, | 177 94 |
| Seneca Falls, | 70 63 |
| Auburn, | 447 83 |
| Syracuse, | 1,045 75 |

The business of the five months of this year, as compared with last year, again shows that the local business on the railroads is a small matter, and of slow increase.

The tolls at Syracuse on the first 5 months of 1850, was.. \$5,048 28
do 1851, was.. 5,418 08

The tolls at Schenectady and Utica, 5 month in 1850, .. 5,793 17
do 1851, .. 5,972 03

The Erie railroad was not opened for the transportation of property through to the lake until the latter part of May, and of course the effect of it for that month was only apparent through the business of the Chemung road.

Thus it is apparent that the tolls that are hereafter to be paid by railroads will be much less than heretofore, and of the whole sum

that will be paid, by far the largest part of it will be on property produced, or consumed on the line between Albany and Buffalo. Unless these tolls are taken off, we subject this section of the State to a local tax for the benefit of the canal revenue.

It has heretofore been objected that the canal revenues would materially suffer by taking off the tolls on railroads. This argument had more weight before the construction of the free railroads. Now a very large proportion of these tolls are certain to be lost, and the remainder are a mere local tax, and the amount will be too small a proportion of the aggregate revenues, either to induce a resort to that mode of taxation or affect the strength of the canal revenue certificates.

The committee beg leave to propose, as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, the following:

AN ACT, TO ABOLISH STATE TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. It shall not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the treasury of this State, on account of the transportation of property on any railroad, on and after the first day of December, in the year 1851.

§ 2. It shall not be necessary, after the said first day of December next, for any railroad company to make to the Comptroller monthly statements of the property carried on its railroad.

§ 3. All acts and parts of acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any railroad company for the transportation of property on any railroad on and after said first day of December next, so far as they conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

July 2d, 1851.

GEO. GEDDES,
R. OWEN, JR.

The undersigned consents to the introduction of the bill herewith submitted, and approves of the same upon the ground that he doubts the constitutional right of the State to derive an income from taxing commerce carried on, in, or through our State, over ways not constructed or maintained by the State.

WILLIAM A. DART.

State of New-York.

No. 87.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on districting the State for representatives in Congress.

Mr. Robinson, from the select committee appointed to divide the State into congressional districts, submits the following

REPORT:

FIRST DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Suffolk,..... | 36,826 | |
| Queens,..... | 37,042 | |
| Richmond,..... | 16,066 | |
| Kings, (except Williamsburgh and Brooklyn,) | 11,263 | |
| | | 100,197 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Brooklyn,..... | 96,860 |
|----------------|--------|

THIRD DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Part of New-York, | | |
| 1st ward,..... | 19,755 | |
| 2d " | 6,616 | |
| 3d " | 10,356 | |
| 5th " | 22,691 | |
| 8th " | 84,413 | |
| | | 93,809 |

[Senate, No. 87.]

[u.n.]

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Part of New-York, | | | |
| 4th ward, | ..... | 23,350 | |
| 6th " | ..... | 24,699 | |
| 10th " | ..... | 23,316 | |
| 14th " | ..... | 25,206 | |
| | | <hr/> | 96,571 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Part of New-York, | | | |
| 11th ward, | ..... | 43,772 | |
| 17th " | ..... | 43,780 | |
| 15th " | ..... | 22,569 | |
| | | <hr/> | 110,116 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Williamsburgh, | | 30,786 | |
| New-York, 7th ward, | | 32,697 | |
| " 13th " | ..... | 28,244 | |
| | | <hr/> | 91,727 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Part of New-York, | | | |
| 9th ward, | ..... | 40,675 | |
| 16th " | ..... | 52,887 | |
| | | <hr/> | 93,562 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Part of New-York, | | | |
| 12th ward, | ..... | 10,453 | |
| 18th " | ..... | 31,557 | |
| 19th " | ..... | 18,463 | |
| | | <hr/> | 60,473 |

NINTH DISTRICT.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|--------|
| Westchester, | | 58,267 | |
| Rockland, | | 16,965 | |
| Putnam, | | 14,124 | |
| | | <hr/> | 83,356 |

TENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Orange, | 57,164 | |
| Sullivan, | 25,070 | |
| | <u> </u> | 82,254 |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| Ulster, | 58,959 | |
| Greene, | 33,124 | |
| | <u> </u> | 92,083 |

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Dutchess, | 58,934 | |
| Columbia, | 43,014 | |
| | <u> </u> | 101,948 |

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--------|
| Rensselaer, | | 73,433 |
|-------------------|--|--------|

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------|--|--------|
| Albany, | | 93,297 |
|---------------|--|--------|

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Washington, | 44,751 | |
| Saratoga, | 45,620 | |
| Warren, | 17,159 | |
| Hamilton, | 2,188 | |
| | <u> </u> | 109,818 |

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Essex, | 31,203 | |
| Clinton, | 40,065 | |
| Franklin, | 25,111 | |
| | <u> </u> | 96,389 |

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| St. Lawrence, | 68,634 | |
| Herkimer, | 38,257 | |
| | <u> </u> | 106,891 |

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|--|
| Fulton, | 20,158 | |
| Montgomery, | 31,913 | |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Schenectady, | 20,057 | |
| Schoharie, | 33,537 | |
| | <u> </u> | 103,660 |

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Otsego, | 48,746 | |
| Delaware, | 39,872 | |
| | <u> </u> | 88,618 |

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| Oneida, | 99,818 | |
| | <u> </u> | 99,818 |

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Chemango, | 40,313 | |
| Cortland, | 25,058 | |
| Broome, | 30,660 | |
| | <u> </u> | 96,031 |

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Madison, | 43,081 | |
| Oswego, | 62,150 | |
| | <u> </u> | 105,231 |

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Jefferson, | 68,166 | |
| Lewis, | 24,570 | |
| | <u> </u> | 92,736 |

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|
| Onondaga, | | 85,903 |
|-----------------|--|--------|

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Cayuga, | 55,489 | |
| Wayne, | 44,967 | |
| | <u> </u> | 100,456 |

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Cattaraugus, | 43,978 | |
| Seneca, | 25,442 | |
| Yates, | 20,590 | |
| | <u> </u> | 90,010 |

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Tompkins, | 38,749 | |
| Chemung, | 28,964 | |
| Tioga, | 25,384 | |
| | <hr/> | 93,097 |

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Steuben, | 63,785 | |
| Livingston, | 40,887 | |
| | <hr/> | 104,672 |

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|---------------|--|--------|
| Monroe, | | 87,828 |
|---------------|--|--------|

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Genesee, | 28,538 | |
| Wyoming, | 37,000 | |
| Allegany, | 32,123 | |
| | <hr/> | 98,541 |

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Orleans, | 28,464 | |
| Niagara, | 42,224 | |
| | <hr/> | 70,688 |

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

| | | |
|-------------|--|---------|
| Erie, | | 101,142 |
|-------------|--|---------|

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Chautauque, | 50,624 | |
| Cattaraugus, | 38,910 | |
| | <hr/> | 89,534 |

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State of New-York.

No. 88.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the Canal Commissioners in answer to a resolution
from the Senate.**

STATE OF NEW-YORK :

**CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, July 3, 1851. }**

To the Honorable the Senate:

In answer to the following resolution the Canal Board respectfully

REPORT:

" In Senate, April 14th, 1851.

" Resolved, That the Canal Board is requested to report, with as little delay as possible, whether any and what plan has been adopted or formed for increasing the size of the enlargement of the Erie canal, or any part or section thereof, between Buffalo and Syracuse, beyond the width of seventy feet, and what part, if any, is contemplated to be increased in size; and also, to report to the Senate copies of all resolutions adopted by said board since January 1st, 1850, relating to increasing the size of any part of the enlargement beyond the width of seventy feet; and also, copies of all resolutions adopted by said board since July 1st, 1850, relating to the lengthening the locks on the Montezuma level."

On the 20th July, 1848, the Canal Board resolved to enlarge the Erie canal from the Erie Avenue, in the city of Buffalo, to the north-westerly termination of section No. 3, being 9,930 feet in length, to *eight* feet depth of water, and *one hundred and fifty feet* wide at top-water line.

When this resolution was adopted, no plan had been fixed upon for passing Black Rock harbor, nor is it yet settled whether the navigation shall continue as it is, or an independent canal be made to pass this point. It is the opinion of many of the navigators on the canals, and of almost all the forwarders, that the enlargement should pass this harbor by an independent canal. Indeed it is esteemed by many as the only safe method of making a perfect navigation on this part of the canal; and it is believed by them that true economy will be promoted by its construction.

An examination of the annual reports of the Canal Commissioners, from the first opening of the navigation of this canal down to the present time, shows that the repairs upon this harbor have been exceedingly large, and that each succeeding year has increased them, and developed a fact, that if the navigation is continued as at present, under-water excavators must be continually employed to take out the alluvial deposits, in order to maintain a depth of seven feet water.

The attention of members of the Senate is respectfully called to the history of the navigation and the repairs at this harbor, as set forth in the annual reports of the Canal Commissioners.

It appears that the difficulties attending the maintenance of the navigation at this harbor, have been steadily increasing from year to year, and it has become an important question with regard to the enlargement, how they are to be overcome.

It is well known that the surface of the lake has, more than once, fallen below the level adopted for the canal, which is supposed to be beyond a doubt, below the most extreme low water mark. This connected with the fact that the canal from Pendleton to Montezuma, is to be fed from Lake Erie through this portion of the canal, is another consideration in favor of the independent line, because by it a higher head may be obtained.

It was evident to the board that if the independent line should eventually be adopted, that the large volume of water required to maintain the navigation of 159 miles of the enlarged canal, would under the circumstances, to wit: the slight declivity in the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda, and the crowded navigation at this important terminus, render necessary a large and spacious channel between those places, and especially for that portion described in the above resolution, because of the great number of boats that will necessarily seek business therein, and lie while loading, as obstructions to the passage of the water.

Besides this, the enlargement of the Erie canal is for no temporary period, and ample accommodations should be provided at all important points to enable its business to be done with the utmost dispatch, and at the least possible expense.

On the 22d of September, 1849, the Board of Canal Commissioners "*Resolved*, That the enlarged Erie canal between Tonawanda creek and the guard lock west of Lockport, be constructed one hundred feet in width at top water line, with slopes in the prism of one and a quarter feet horizontal to one foot vertical, and eight feet depth of water."

Under this resolution the Commissioners put 146 chains of the canal, to wit: sections Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, under contract, and on the 7th of September, 1850, the Canal Board, upon the recommendation of the State Engineer and Surveyor, resolved to construct sections Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (the remainder of the line between Tonawanda creek and Lockport), on a plan of 90 feet width at top water line, and eight feet depth of water. The canal from Lockport west, through the rock cutting for two and a half miles, is already enlarged, and the portion here referred to is that between the rock cutting and the guard lock.

On the 16th September, 1850, the Canal Board adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the enlargement of the Erie canal through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina, to the extent represented and described by the surveys, maps, plans and specifications this day presented by the State Engineer and Surveyor, be

and the same is ordered to be constructed of the dimensions required by the following description of the size of the canal, and upon the level described in the following resolution, to wit: At the lowest lock at Lockport, the mean width of the waterway of said canal shall be ninety-one feet, and the depth of the same nine feet; and from thence the water channel of said canal shall regularly diminish, (except where a saving of expense will warrant a wider channel,) to a mean width of sixty-two feet, and nine feet depth of water at the point where the present enlarged canal in the city of Rochester is sixty-two feet in mean width; thence to the Rochester aqueduct to have a mean width of sixty-two feet, and a depth of nine feet water; and thence to the easterly end of said aqueduct as the same now is; and thence to the first lock east of Rochester, said canal to have a mean width of waterway of sixty-two feet, and a depth of eight feet."

This resolution was passed in pursuance of section 3d, chap. 354, Laws 1850, which requires the Canal Commissioners to enlarge the canal through the villages mentioned therein, and have the same completed by the first day of April, 1852; and directs the Canal Board to cause the State Engineer and Surveyor to make at once the necessary examinations and surveys to ascertain the proper level for the canal between Lockport and the first lock east of Rochester.

The plan of the Canal Commissioners and Engineers has ever been to supply the canal with water from Lake Erie as far eastward as the Montezuma level. [See their annual report of 1836, page 16; also of 1841, pp. 42, 43 and 44.]

The water of the Genesee river has been for several years turned into the Erie canal at Rochester, as a temporary feeder during seasons of drought; it is also used to feed the Genesee Valley canal. The mill owners at Rochester have ever protested against this, and have obtained from the Legislature an act recognizing their rights, and empowering the Canal Board to make reservoirs of certain lakes, to throw the water therefrom into the Genesee river to compensate for the water taken to feed the Genesee Valley canal.

Examinations and surveys have been made pursuant to the provisions of the law, and the quantity of water permanently diverted from the Genesee river has been ascertained to be, at the time of making the surveys, 4,650 cubic feet per minute.

It has never been in contemplation to make a *permanent* feeder to the Erie Canal from the Genesee river. The extraordinary amount of business upon the canal in 1836 and 1837 required its use, and it was the plan of the Commissioners at that time to enlarge the canal between Lockport and Rochester at once, so that water might be brought from Lake Erie instead of taking that of the Genesee, and thereby depriving the Rochester mills of a large part of their power, greatly to their injury. The suspension law put a stop to the kind intentions of the Commissioners, and the use of the water of the Genesee has been continued, in dry seasons, up to the present time. [See Canal Com. Report for 1841, pages 42, 43.]

It is the opinion of this Board that justice should be done to Rochester. The Legislature has acknowledged their claim, and their rights ought to be secured to them.

In 1841 there were four Chief Engineers employed on the Erie canal enlargement. By a resolution of the Canal Commissioners the 12th April, 1841, these engineers were required to report to them "the amount of declivity necessary to be given to the bottom of the canal from the foot of the new locks at Lockport, to the aqueduct at Rochester; and also the width of the canal and height of banks necessary between these two points, to secure a supply of water at all times from Lake Erie to the Seneca river, *without resorting to the Genesee river.*"

Before the engineers could get the necessary data for their report the public works were suspended.

After the resumption in 1847, the Canal Commissioners called on Mr. Childs, one of the former Chief Engineers, who was still employed on the enlargement, for this report. It was published with the annual report of the Commissioners in 1848. From it we learn that 25,448 cubic feet water per minute would be required to start at Lockport to supply the canal from there to

Montezuma level. This was to supply the losses by filtration, leakages, evaporation, and lockages for 122 miles, without making any provision to return to the Genesee river the water wasted by the Genesee Valley canal. We also learn from this report that a canal with a top-water surface of $81\frac{1}{2}$ feet— $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth at Lockport and seventy feet top-water surface and eight feet deep at the first lock east of Rochester, will be required. And that this size is barely enough to supply the requisite quantity of water for navigation under the most favorable circumstances. No allowances are made for obstructions of any description, other than what a plain and straight channel will oppose. The surface declivity between the two extremes was to be $2\frac{22}{100}$ feet—and the bottom declivity $1\frac{9}{100}$ feet. This plan would raise the water 9.09 feet above the mitre sill at the lowest lock at Lockport.

Mr. Childs says, "admitting the loss from filtration through the bottom and sides of the canal and from leakages at the mechanical structures, to be as the square root of the pressure or depth of water, and as the area of the surface pressed; then the quantity required to supply the loss from these causes, upon the canal when enlarged, will be to the quantity required by the present canal, as $223\frac{1}{4}$ is to 100, &c."

He says the quantity used upon the present canal, from the same causes is 85 cubic feet per mile, per minute; it has been the practice to estimate it at 100 cubic feet per mile, per minute. He says, also, that 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute, will supply the losses by the same causes, for the enlarged canal between Lockport and the first lock east of Rochester.

Let us apply the above rule to the dimensions of the canal, as recommended by him, between those two places, and see if 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute will be enough.

When Mr. C. says that "the quantity required to supply the loss from these causes upon the canal when enlarged will be to the quantity required by the present canal, as $223\frac{1}{4}$ is to 100," he undoubtedly means an enlarged canal of 70 feet top water, 42 feet bottom, and seven feet in depth; for we find by applying the rule above quoted, the statements to be as follows: The old

canal is 4 feet deep, 28 feet bottom, with slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; so that the "surface pressed" is equal to $38\frac{1}{4}$ feet area for each lineal foot. The enlarged canal ordinarily is 7 feet deep, 42 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1, and the "surface pressed" is equal to $64\frac{1}{4}$ feet per each lineal foot.

Now, if the old canal were 7 feet deep, the filtration would be as $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{7} :: 85 : 112.41$ cubic feet per mile, per minute, instead of 85; so that the filtration of the enlarged canal of the ordinary size, will be, say as $38 : 64 :: 112.41 : 189.32$; very nearly 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute.

Now the dimensions of the canal recommended in this report of Mr. C. are, according to the table No. 2, 10.80 feet deep, 38 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1, at Lockport, and at and near Rochester 8 feet deep, 38 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1.

Now the $\sqrt{10.80} = 3.28$.

and the $\sqrt{5.40} = 2.32$.

The length of the slopes at Lockport = 48.30.

$3.28 : 48.30 :: 2.32 : 34.17$ the width of bottom that would discharge a quantity equal to that discharged from the slopes; so that the "surface pressed" at Lockport is $38 + 34.17 = 72.12$. Now $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{10.80} :: 85 : 139.40$, the quantity the old canal would waste if it were 10.80 feet deep, and we shall get the quantity which the first mile at Lockport will waste by the following proportion, $38 : 72 :: 139.40 : 264.13$ cubic feet per mile per minute at Lockport; and at Rochester it will be $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{8} :: 85 : 120.27$ and the surface pressed will be equal to 63.36, so that $38 : 63.36 :: 120.27 : 200.53$ cubic feet per mile per minute at Rochester.

Now $\frac{200.53 + 264.13}{2} \times 63.55$ miles between the two places equals 14764.57 cubic feet per minute required for the whole distance or 232.33 cubic feet per mile per minute, instead of 190. Mr. C. estimates 13290 cubic feet per minute as the quantity necessary to pass Rochester $14764.57 + 13290 = 28054.57$ cubic feet per minute required according to his rule, to start from Lockport to supply the "leakage, filtration and evaporation" on the whole 122 (126) miles, instead of 23181.10 as he gives the figures.

He has calculated the distance only to Pit Lock; that is now to be abandoned and the level raised to the elevation of that above the lock, and four miles must be added to the distance,

making it 126 miles instead of 122. This increases the quantity $208.59 \times 4 = 834.36$.

Then he is rather too particular in providing for lockages. It is believed to be the best policy where the source of supply is ample, to provide means sufficient to pass water enough to supply all the lockages that will become necessary to pass boats in both directions without regard to the probabilities in favor of saving water by the meeting of boats at the locks passing in opposite directions.

When the source of supply is limited, it is good policy to show to the public, and to capitalists especially that one lock full of water will pass one boat each way, and by the doctrine of chances to show the probable proportion of single lock-fulls that will be used to pass two boats. This gives confidence in the ability of the work so perform a given amount of business.

According to the terms of the proposition in this report of Mr. Childs, to wit: that the "loss by leakage, filtration, &c.," is as the square root of the pressure, and as the area of the surface, which is believed to be true, instead of increasing the quantity by 190 cubic feet per mile per minute between Rochester and Lockport, he should have increased it by $232\frac{27}{4}$ cubic feet per mile per minute, making a deficit in his calculations of 2,686 cubic feet per minute to be passed at Lockport. Add to this the loss by the same causes on four additional miles of canal, 835 cubic feet per minute, and his deficient calculations for lockage water, 1,733 cubic feet per minute, and for leakage at last lock and waste by the flowing of boats from the locks, 1,200 cubic feet per minute, and we have 31,904 cubic feet per minute as the quantity which Mr. C. should have based his calculations upon as necessary to pass the Lockport lock for the use of the canal. To this amount must be added the quantity necessary to compensate the Rochester water power, 4,105 cubic feet per minute, making a total of 36,009 cubic feet to be passed at Lockport, and for which a channel is to be provided thence to Rochester, allowing an average loss on each mile of 232 cubic feet per minute.

In 1849 Henry Tracy, C. E., was employed to examine and report upon the same subject.

Mr. Tracy's report was published in 1850. From this we learn that 29,600 cubic feet of water per minute would be required to start from Lockport for the purpose of supplying the loss by filtration, evaporation, leakage and lockages, making no provision for the Rochester millers.

The plan recommended by Mr. Tracy is a canal with 85 feet width of surface at Lockport, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of water, and 70 feet surface at the first lock east of Rochester and seven feet depth. Surface declivity $6\frac{2}{3}$ feet; the bottom to be level. His plan raises the water 9.54 feet above the mitre sill of the lowest lock at Lockport.

Both of the plans, it will be noticed, contemplate raising the water to an extraordinary elevation above the mitre sill at Lockport.

The citizens of the villages along this line apprehended great inconvenience to their roads and dwellings in consequence of this extreme height of water, and supposing there was no possible means of avoiding it, other than cutting down the bottom of the Rochester aqueduct, they set about devising a way to ascertain whether this could be done, and procured the passage of the section of the appropriation law of 1850 above quoted.

The Canal Board acting under this law, directed the State Engineer and Surveyor to examine the subject and report as soon as possible.

On the 12th September, 1850, he reported the following as the proper level for the canal between the two points designated in the law, to wit:

"Beginning at a point seven feet six inches above the mitre sill at the lowest lock in Lockport, and flowing on a regular inclined plain to a point seven feet four inches above the bottom of the Rochester aqueduct, at the distance of one hundred feet west thereof; thence on a regular inclination to the first lock east of Rochester to a point seven feet above the level of the bottom of said aqueduct."

The Board adopted this as the top water level of the canal. The size and form of the prism of the canal is not yet fixed for the whole distance; but the dimensions given in the above resolution are those recommended by the State Engineer and Surveyor for the whole distance between the extreme points named in the resolution, in case a supply of water for the canal from Macedon to Montezuma cannot for a reasonable expenditure be had from the Canandaigua lake.

Should the examinations prove this to be practicable, and it should be deemed good policy to construct a feeder from that lake to the Macedon level, the dimensions of the canal between Rochester and Lockport may be reduced to the ordinary size, with an additional sectional area sufficient to supply to the Rochester millers the water wasted by the Genesee Valley canal. The Board deems this a necessary element in determining the proper dimensions for the canal between these two places, because it is believed to be less expensive and objectionable than a resort to the lakes before mentioned.

The necessity of putting the work under contract through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina at an early day to enable the Canal Commissioners to comply with the statute, compelled the Board to adopt the largest dimensions suggested for the prism of the canal at those places.

There will be no disadvantage in this, should the remainder of that level, after further investigation be reduced to less size in the prism.

The Engineers estimate the quantity of water as necessary to start from Lockport, as follows:

| | Cubic feet. |
|--|-------------|
| Leakage, waste, and evaporation, on $126\frac{3}{4}$ miles, .. | 27,794 |
| Lockages for 11 lockages, per hour, | 4,000 |
| Compensation to Rochester water power, | 4,105 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 35,899 |

The velocity between Lockport and Rochester, $44\frac{1}{8}$ feet per minute, or about half a mile per hour.

The above are all the variations from the width of 70 feet, made by the Canal Board between Buffalo and Syracuse.

The canal is constructed wider than 70 feet at various points along the whole line, whenever a reduction of cost can be made thereby.

Herewith are all the resolutions of this board called for by the Senate, numbered 1 to 5 inclusive.

(No. 1.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 21, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board :

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be directed to lengthen the locks between Syracuse and Rochester, so as to admit the largest class of boats now plying upon the Erie canal, in pursuance of the law of 1849, chapter 233.

(No. 2.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, February 10, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board :

Resolved, That the resolution of this board, of the 21st January last, directing the lengthening of the locks between Syracuse and Rochester, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

(No. 3.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, February 18, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board :

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be authorized to lengthen and widen the old locks between Syracuse and Rochester, by the opening of navigation, if in the judgment of the Canal Com-

missioners and State Engineer and Surveyor, it can be done consistently with the interests of the State; and if the Commissioners and Engineer shall determine that the locks cannot be enlarged with safety, by the opening of navigation next spring, then the Commissioners are directed to enlarge the same by the opening of navigation in the spring of 1852.

(No. 4.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, September 7, 1850. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

The State Engineer and Surveyor having presented to the Board the maps, plans, estimates and specifications of sections No. 6, to No. 10 inclusive, of the Erie canal enlargement west of Lockport, at an estimated cost of \$382,033.41 on a plan of 8 feet depth of water, and 90 feet width of surface, to be completed by the first day of April, 1853: Also of sections No. 79 to 106 inclusive, excepting sections No. 91, and No. 98, on the Genesee Valley canal, extending from the Genesee river feeder to Olean, also nineteen road bridges and nineteen farm bridges; also 33 locks and necessary culverts, and other structures on the same sections, at an estimated cost of \$394,204.07 to be completed by the first day of April, 1853. Also of sluices for 70 locks on the Black river canal, to be completed before the opening of navigation in the spring of 1851, at an estimated cost of \$15,771:

Resolved, That the said maps, plans, estimates and specifications be, and the same are hereby adopted.

(No. 5.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, Sept. 16th, 1850. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Erie canal through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina, to the extent represented and described by the surveys, maps, plans and specifica-

tions this day presented by the State Engineer and Surveyor, be and the same is ordered to be constructed of the dimensions required by the following description of the size of the canal, and upon the level described in the following resolution, to wit: At the lowest lock at Lockport the mean width of the waterway of said canal shall be ninety-one feet, and the depth of the same nine feet; and from thence the water channel of said canal shall regularly diminish, (except when a saving of expense will warrant a wider channel,) to a mean width of sixty-two feet, and nine feet depth of water, at the point where the present enlarged canal in the city of Rochester is sixty-two feet in mean width; thence to the Rochester aqueduct, to have a mean width of sixty-two feet, and a depth of nine feet water, and thence to the easterly end of said aqueduct as the same now is; and thence to the first lock east of Rochester, said canal to have a mean width of waterway of sixty feet, and a depth of eight feet.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

PH. C. FULLER,

Comptroller.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

H. C. SEYMOUR,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

CHARLES COOKE,

FREDERICK FOLLETT,

Canal Commissioners.

State of New-York.

No. 89.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

REPORT

Of minority of committee on literature in reference to the purchase by school districts of Webster's Dictionary.

The chairman of the committee on literature, unable to agree with the other members of that committee in recommending Webster's Dictionary as suitable to be purchased by school districts throughout the State,

REPORTS:

That the importance of placing a proper standard of orthography and language in the hands of the million of children at this time attending the common schools of New-York, is with difficulty appreciated. First teachings are hard to unlearn, and the spelling and pronounciation acquired at the primary schools are likely to remain fixed for life. The admitted objection to introducing by authority any book as a text book into a system of schools, which owe their excellence to a wholesome rivalry among their various boards of trustees, applies with tenfold force to a dictionary. A recommendation from the Secretary of State, in his capacity of Superintendent of common schools, has sufficient force; and it is eminently proper that in his discretion, he should suggest to the districts the names of books which his leisure and opportunities enable him to criticise. But when the Legislature, by enactment, undertakes to say that the library money shall be

expended for the purchase of a certain work, and that unless orders to the contrary are sent to the central department, that book shall be paid for by the State, and its cost kept back out of the library fund due to each district, serious mischief must result.

One successful application to the State on the part of a publisher will open the way for another, until presently the whole fund will be paid out by authority at Albany, without allowing the smallest choice to local trustees. A premium for importunity is thus offered, which must assuredly soon fill the few shelves of the district library with trash as vile as any which the ignorance of rural book-buyers, as alleged by the friends of Webster, could select.

In the case now presented to the Senate, the work proposed to be sent by authority into the twelve thousand school-houses, is one concerning which men of letters are far from being agreed. The purest writers of English refuse to admit its claims as the standard. By immense exertions a large array of names, not unknown to fame, has been collected in recommendation of the book. Those favorable notices, however, relate rather to its convenience as a reference, than to its value as a dictionary. Sir Richard Phillip's *Million of Facts* is an invaluable *vade-mecum*, but is far from an English dictionary. Webster packs together a mass of words and phrases in almost every language, and calling the whole "**AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**," we are asked to receive it as the best dictionary extant—as promoting great reforms in orthography, and as shedding new light upon etymology.

It is assumed that Webster is an acknowledged standard of the language. High authority may be adduced to the contrary, but it may be well to say here, that Webster has published four or five dictionaries, all differing from each other. These successive editions do not advance upon the principle first assumed, namely, that of leaving out all superfluous letters, and introducing a succinctness and terseness of spelling which would commend itself to universal esteem by its convenience and neatness. On the contrary, the Meriam edition, which the State now proposes to buy, retrogrades from the orthography of the edition of 1828

and of 1845. The word *build*, for instance, is spelt in both the former editions, *bild*. A pupil in the N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, lately persisted in spelling upon his slate the word without the *u*—insisting that he was right, and upon being permitted by his teacher to go to the library, at his earnest request, returned, bearing Webster open at the place, in triumph, to prove himself right. The Meriam edition resumes the *u*, spelling the word *build*, and therefore does not fulfil the promise on its title page, that it contains the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition, in two volumes royal octavo. In that edition the spelling is "*bild*." Webster is but a vacillating reformer.

"Webster," says an able critic, "began his career as a lexicographer by spelling words as they are pronounced—aker, soe, iland, stedly, wimmen, lether, imagin'—he ended by making a dictionary valuable for its definitions, scientific terms, old and obsolete words, and generally for its etymologies—although these were sometimes fanciful, and sometimes adapted to a specific purpose."

No American writers of eminence spell by its rules. Neither Irving, nor Bancroft, nor Bryant, nor Hawthorne recognize its authority. The cheap publications of the Harpers have done more to create Provincialisms, a literary evil from which America has hitherto escaped, than any one who has not given attention to the subject would believe. Should the State of New-York add its *imprimatur*, we may have ere long, expurgated editions of "the Wars of Granada," or of "Twice-Told Tales," of the "Pilgrim's Progress," or the "Vicar of Wakefield," done into American prose—the spelling curtailed in the Bloomer style to the most utilitarian and bandy-legged proportions, and a "crebrous claudication," to use Websterian English, jingling in every line.

Washington Irving, in reply to a letter of enquiry addressed to him by the chairman of the committee on literature, says :

SUNNYSIDE, June 25, 1851.

Dear Sir—Several months since, I received from Messrs. G. & C. Meriam, a copy of their quarto edition of Webster's Dictiona-

ry. In acknowledging the receipt of it, I expressly informed them that I did not make it my standard of orthography, and gave them my reasons for not doing so, and for considering it an unsafe standard for American writers to adopt. At the same time I observed the work had so much merit in many respects *that I made it quite a vade mecum.*

They had the disingenuousness to extract merely the part of my opinion which I have underlined, and to insert it among their puffs and advertisements as if I had given a general and unqualified approbation of the work. I have hitherto suffered this bookseller's trick to pass unnoticed, but your letter obliges me to point it out, and to express my decided opinion that Webster's Dictionary is not a work advisable to be introduced "by authority" into our schools as a standard of orthography.

I am sir,

With great respect,

Your ob't serv't,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

TO HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Chairman of the Senate Committee of Literature.*

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, cordially approves the opposition now made to the introduction of any dictionary by authority. He has never been willing to adopt the Websterian mode of spelling.

"Webster's career," says Edward S. Gould, in a letter to the chairman of your committee, "was a mistake, because based on false assumptions. He *assumed* that the language needed reformation, and that he was able to reform it, the latter blunder being far the greater of the two. He began forty years or more ago on the extreme of his own theory, and his first false step was to mistake the duties of a lexicographer, whose province is to *record*, not to *legislate*; to say what the language is, and not what it should be. Webster assumed the right to make and alter in conformity to his own views, and assuming that superfluous letters were an orthographical evil, and that conformity between the spelling and the pronounciation of words was an orthographical disideratum, he almost went to the extent of our contempora-

neous phonographers. Finding, however, on experiment, that this would not do, that the storm of criticism he had provoked was more than he or his book could bear, he began to modify to suit the critics. He published (in a course of years,) five different dictionaries, all in retreat from his original ground, and stopped modifying only when he stopped breathing; and his literary heir and successor and son-in-law, *Goodrich*, thinks it strange that everybody is not satisfied with these concessions on the part of Webster!—as if a shop-keeper were to demand \$5 for an article worth \$1, and then, after chaffering, and finally and gradually falling to \$2.50, cite the fact of his taking off half of this first price to prove that \$2.50 must be cheap.

"The present difficulty with Webster's Dictionary, is its total want of a principle. To spell words as they are pronounced, and strike out all superfluous letters, although radicalism and folly is still a principle of action; but to abandon that, and vacillate capriciously between that and the previously recognized system, is mere quackery and irresolute nonsense, and its tendency, when at all countenanced, is what we see; a confusion in orthography, such as was not previously known since the establishing of the language by Johnson.

"Webster's rules are both arbitrary and capricious. He changes, for example, *theatre* into *theater*, because, he says, words ending in *re*, adopted from the French, must be transposed to *er*, yet in the derivative he transfers the *er*, that is, the termination, back again to make "*theatrical*." Here the derivative does not control the primitive.

"Again, he changes *defence* into *defense*, because the derivative *defensive* requires the *s*—there the derivative does not control the primitive.

"He changes *distil* into *distill*, 'because the derivative *distiller* &c. requires the double *l*.' Here again the derivative controls the primitive: but he does not change the *forget* into *forgett*, although the derivative *forgetting* &c. requires the double *t*, so that there (still again), the derivative does not control the primitive.

"He strikes the *u* from *mould*, because it is superfluous. He strikes the *u* from *honour*, *favour*, &c., because it is superfluous, but he does not strike the *o* from *serious*, *courage*, &c., where it is as superfluous. He strikes out *l* from *traveller* &c., because it is superfluous, yet he spells *excellent*, *vacillate*, &c., with two *l*'s. He spells *profit* with one *f*, yet with the inconsistency that marks all his career, he does not strike the second *f* from *proffer*.

"It is true, he is right in this last forbearance; but he is as every where else, inconsistent.

"The sum of the matter is, that Webster was a vain, weak, plodding Yankee, ambitious to be an American Johnson without one substantial qualification for the undertaking, and the American public have ignored his pretensions. One publisher of note has adopted his orthography, because he publishes his dictionary, and one newspaper editor of note has done the same thing; but beyond these two establishments, neither of which can claim any authority as umpires in a literary question, Webster's orthography is as unpopular as it is abominable, and I hardly know how our Legislature could do a greater wrong to popular education than by inflicting Webster's radicalism on the rising generation."

William Cullen Bryant, whose name stands foremost among American poets, in his *Journal* of June 20th, (N. Y. Evening Post) says, that "so far is Webster's Dictionary from meeting with the general acceptance of scholars and the community, that of those who in different parts of our country and of the world, employ our common language, that noble vehicle of thought which we call English, with a moderate degree of attention to its purity, there are not ten in a hundred who 'accept' Webster's Dictionary as a standard of language; nay, the majority of them have in fact no acquaintance with it."

Against such authority is opposed a list of names eminent in law, in politics and in theology, as well as in literature; men whose good nature, as in the case of Washington Irving, led them to return a courteous acknowledgment for an elegantly bound literary present. We have names such as Brougham, Daniel Web-

ster, Thomas H. Benton, Fillmore, Polk and Zachary Taylor, a certificate signed by 104 members of Congress "that they rejoice it bids fair to become the standard dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."

We have a complimentary letter from the well known and estimable Thomas Dick, of Broughty ferry, near Dundee, and finally paraded in capitals, there is the gracious assertion of the London Times, that Webster's is "the best and most useful dictionary of the English language ever published."

To meet this testimony, it has been shown that men whose pursuits lead them to estimate lexicons at their true value, take views very unfavorable to Webster; and it is not unreasonable to say that while Presidents of the United States and members of Congress are excellent judges of politics, clergymen equally good critics in matters ecclesiastical, and newspaper writers competent admirers of convenient encyclopedias, neither of these classes are authority on a matter of literature.

It has been urged in the report, by the Senator from the 27th (Mr. Miller,) in favor of the dictionary, that "there is no one point to which the attention of the guardians of our schools should be directed with a more watchful and earnest attention, than to the training of all the pupils to a competent and correct acquaintance with our mother tongue. Especial care needs to be bestowed on this subject, in consideration of the fact that the multitude of foreigners, with their children, whom we welcome to our shores, are all to learn to speak and write the English language; and since many of these are accustomed to another language at home, and often to a mixed and mongrel dialect, we ought, as far as possible in the district schools in which they are educated, to give them a standard, and to accustom them to its use."

Precisely because Webster is not a standard of English diction ought we to withhold him from the children of the foreigner, who, recognizing on every page words and phrases of his own, will not fail to add others, and to hasten the corruption of our tongue; as for instance, there are French phrases like *ci devant*, *come-il-faut*, *neuvaines*; Italian ones, like *cicisbeo*, *zinzorizando*,

staccato; Spanish, such as Ranchero, Hidalgo, Donna; Dutch, as Domine; Scotch, as ingle, cannie, and so on.

For all these reasons the undersigned reports that, in his judgment, the introduction of Webster's Dictionary, in the manner proposed by the bill now before the Legislature, into the school districts of the State, would be unwise, because Webster's Dictionary is neither an English dictionary, nor a standard of orthography.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

Chairman of the Committee on Literature.

SENATE CHAMBER, July, 1851.

State of New-York.

No. 90.

IN SENATE, JUNE 30, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on railroads on Assembly bill authorising the Northern R. R. Co. to extend its pier at Rouse's Point.

The committee on railroads has had under consideration an Assembly bill entitled, "An act authorising the Northern railroad company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain," and submit the following

REPORT.

The first section of this bill provides that the Northern railroad company may extend their pier to a point two hundred and fifty feet from the centre of the river, which is the line between this State and Vermont; and it further provides, that in case a pier is constructed on the Vermont side, that does not come nearer the line than one hundred and twenty-five feet, that in that case the Northern railroad company may extend their pier to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet from the line, and if at any time the pier on the Vermont side is extended so as to narrow the space between the two piers below two hundred and fifty feet, then the Northern railroad company must immediately remove so much of their pier as may be required to leave a passage way for vessels of two hundred and fifty feet.

The second section provides that this pier on the sides and ends shall have spring piles and snubbing posts for the safety and use of
[Senate, No. 90.]

vessels, and that no charge shall be made to vessels for using the same and for making fast to the pier. Provision is also made that the company shall keep the pier lighted during the night while the lake is navigable, and it is also provided that the pier shall be so constructed as not to materially obstruct the flow of the water.

It is further provided that the company shall construct a suitable wharf for loading and unloading vessels, and that no higher prices shall be charged by the company for transporting property going to or from the Hudson river cities, than going to or from Boston or other Atlantic ports.

The committee has once visited Rouse's Point to examine into the propriety of allowing the railroad company to bridge the lake, and a majority came to the conclusion that the injury the bridge would do to navigation would be so serious, as to make it improper for the Legislature to allow its construction. One member of the committee dissenting, and asserting that the interests to be promoted by the bridge were much greater than any that were to be seriously injured by it.

A bill to construct a bridge passed the Senate at the late session, and now the Assembly sends for our consideration, in its place the one before us.

The committee are of opinion that it should pass, as it is, all things considered, perhaps the best mode of settling this important question. By constructing piers as allowed by this bill the railroad companies that have made their roads from the navigable waters of Lake Ontario to the west shore of Lake Champlain, and from its east shore to Boston and New-York, will have a crossing, that in the winter, when the navigation is closed, can be readily turned into an entire bridge. During the season of navigation, a boat three hundred feet long can be used with safety, by having slips in the ends of the piers long enough for the boat to be drawn entirely within them, by means of chains or lines to be worked on drums placed on the piers. This boat being fifty feet longer than the space between the ends of the piers, will not leave one slip before it enters the other, and it will be in the way of the passage of vessels only while it moves its length. This will be but a very trivial interruption to the navigation, too slight to be of any practical importance.

The space between the ends of the piers is to be 250 feet, and the attention of your committee has been called to the inquiry—is this wide enough? We think it is, in view of the whole case; vessels may, in very rare instances, touch against these piers, but it will be very rare that this will happen, and with spring piles it is not probable that damage would be done to them. In any weather that a vessel can safely navigate the River Richelieu, it will be safe to pass through such an opening, and in any wind that vessels can beat on the river they can beat through a space of 250 feet.

A wider space would be objectionable to the railroads, as by increasing the length of their ferry-boat, more difficulties will be encountered in managing it in a heavy wind.

It has been said to your committee, that in case vessels met with accidents against these piers, the bill should provide that the company should pay the damages. We think more evil than good would grow out of such a provision. The space between these piers is to be fifty feet wider than it is at the entrance of some of the most important harbors on the great lakes—where seas of much greater force, are created by the action of the winds, than ever can be in the narrow and shallow water at Rouse's Point. We think that skill and care alone are required to insure the safety of vessels passing through a space of water 250 feet wide, for a distance less than the length of a vessel, and then opening into water a mile wide on each side; and certainly a provision requiring the company to pay for vessels that may be injured against these piers, would not be more wise, than would one requiring the payment for injuries that vessels might suffer in coming up to the wharf of the company.

The committee having been empowered to do so, report the bill complete without amendment, and recommend its passage.

G. W. GEDDES.

WILLIAM A. DART.

June 30, 1851.

On the question of the navigation of the lake, the undersigned agrees with the conclusions of the majority of the committee.

R. OWEN, JR.

State of New-York.

No. 91.

IN SENATE, MARCH 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller in relation to the State Finances.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, March 17, 1851. }

To the Honorable the Senate :

In further compliance with the following resolution of the Senate, to wit:

IN SENATE, February 14, 1851.

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to the Senate the actual amount of available cash in the State Treasury, on the first of February instant, belonging to each of the following funds:

1. The General Fund ;
2. The General Debt Sinking Fund ;
3. The Canal Fund ;
4. The Canal Debt Sinking Fund ;
5. The Bank Fund ;
6. The Common School Fund ;
7. The Literature Fund ;
8. The United States Deposit Fund ;
9. The Mariners' Fund ;
10. The Railroad Debt Sinking Fund ;

and that he also state in his report, where the cash belonging to

each of said funds respectively was deposited on said 1st of February, giving the names of, and the amount in the several deposit banks; and that he also state, whether any temporary loans from one fund for the use of another, or otherwise, or any overdrafts have been made, and the amount thereof, since the 30th of September, 1850, and the authority by which the same were made; and also, to furnish an estimate of the probable receipts into the General Fund from all sources, during the fiscal year commencing on the first of October, 1851.

The Comptroller has the honor to submit two statements, marked A and B, showing the state of the treasury, and the actual balance of each fund, on the first day of February last. The preparation of the first of these statements has engrossed the time of the clerk having charge of the fund accounts, for several weeks: as an exhibit of the balances on any given day during the year, requires nearly the same amount of labor, as the annual exhibit required by law.

It will be perceived from statement A that the aggregate amount in the Treasury, belonging to the several funds, exclusive of the Canal Fund, was \$726,266.84. There had also been advanced from the Treasury on account of General Fund revenue, \$6,546.96; and on account of General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, \$19,946.13—being the balance of the advance made to this fund from the General Fund by Comptroller Flagg in 1846, and particularly explained in each annual report from this office since 1847. The Comptroller would repeat the recommendation so frequently submitted to the Legislature by his predecessors, that authority be given to transfer to the School Fund, for an investment of its capital, so much of the Bank Fund stock, belonging to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, as shall be necessary to extinguish the balance referred to.

It must be apparent to the Senate that the precise balance of funds on hand on any given day, can afford no reliable criterion of the ability and resources of the Treasury for the entire year. The wide variations, both of receipts and expenditures between different portions of the year, must always make such a test fallacious; and any inference deduced from it is calculated to mis-

lead. To show that a balance in the Treasury at a particular period forms no safe foundations for estimates or appropriations it is sufficient to state the fact that of the \$726,266.84 on hand from the first of February, nearly one-half has been subsequently withdrawn in payment of dividends to common schools and academies.

But in order to form a reliable and intelligent opinion of the amount to be realized within the year for the payment of appropriations, it becomes necessary to recur to the annual report from this office, in which the entire operations of the Treasurer during the last fiscal year are exhibited, with the balance on hand at the end of the year, and a careful estimate of the ordinary receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year. The Comptroller is of opinion that the state of the balances on the 1st of February goes to confirm the general correctness of the estimates for the year submitted to the Legislature in the annual report from this department. Four months, or a third of a year, had intervened from its commencement, on the 1st of October to the 1st of February.

During this portion of the fiscal year, the payments from the General Fund are relatively large, while its receipts are relatively small. Under certain branches of appropriation, heavy payments are made immediately after the beginning of the year—nearly the entire appropriation for the year having been drawn in some instances, before the meeting of the Legislature.

During the four months referred to, half a year's salary was paid to all the public officers, who draw their pay quarterly, (viz: on the 1st of October and the 1st of January.) An amount somewhat disproportionate, is paid every year in January, on account of legislative expenses. On the other hand, but a very small proportion of the revenues of the year on which the General Fund relies, were realized during the first four months. The bulk of these revenues consist of the distribution of \$200,000 per annum from the canal tolls, and the proceeds of the State tax. Of the former resource, only one-quarter, or \$50,000 had been received the 1st of February, being the quarterly payment of 31st December. No part of the State tax for 1850 had been

realized on the 1st of February, as it is not payable by law till March. This portion of the yearly revenue, constituting much the largest item, and estimated at \$300,000 for the present year, is mostly paid in the months of April and May.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance on hand belonging to the General Fund revenue was \$54,521.28. From the causes above adverted to, the payments being large as compared with the whole year, and the receipts relatively small, this balance has been drawn, and the Treasury was in advance to the General Fund revenue, on the 1st of February, \$8,546.96. But it must be here kept in view, that another quarterly payment of \$50,000 will be received into the General Fund on the 31st instant; and that within the two ensuing months the State tax will also yield to the General Fund probably not less than \$300,000.

It will be evident on a careful survey of the condition of the Treasury, its resources for the entire year, as compared with the ordinary expenses, that the General Fund is sounder and in a more reliable position, than at any period for many years past. Its ability will be materially increased if the Legislature should adopt suitable provisions for ensuring an equitable valuation and assessment of real and personal property.

Statement B exhibits the condition of the Canal Fund on the 1st of February. The balance on hand, it will be seen, was \$1,042,864.40, of which \$716,545.29 belongs to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund (including the quarterly payment payable 31st inst.) \$87,500 is set apart for the quarterly payment to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, and \$50,000 for the quarterly payment to the General Fund, due 31st instant, leaving a balance of \$188,819.11 to meet the ordinary expenditures by the Canal Commissioners, previous to the opening of navigation.

Respectfully submitted,

PH. C. FULLER, *Comptroller.*

(A.)

The balances in the Treasury belonging to the several funds on the 1st day of February, were, viz:

School Fund:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Capital,..... | \$188,878 86 |
| Revenue, | 177,604 51 |
| | <hr/> \$365,978 37 |

Literature Fund:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Capital,..... | \$3,063 78 |
| Revenue, | 21,413 59 |
| | <hr/> \$24,477 37 |

U. S. Dep. Fund:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Revenue, | \$195,370 78 |
| Less, advanced on account
of cap'l for investments, | 25,254 83 |
| | <hr/> \$170,115 95 |
| Bank Fund,..... | 70,035 67 |
| Mariner's Fund, | 144,223 79 |

Railroad Sinking Funds:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Auburn and Rochester, .. | \$5,313 01 |
| Hudson and Berkshire, .. | 2,420 75 |
| Tonawanda,..... | 1,854 32 |
| Tioga coal, &c.,..... | 228 60 |
| Long Island, | 112 10 |
| | <hr/> \$9,928 78 |

\$784,754 93

The balance in the Treasury, on the same day, was\$726,266 84

Amount advanced on account of the .

General Fund Debt Sinking Fund,.. 49,946 13

* This sum was advanced on account of capital of the United States Deposit Fund, for investments made by the commissioners of the several counties. Since the 1st of February the Comptroller has, with the approval of the Superintendent of Common Schools, transferred a Comptroller's bond for \$100,000, bearing six per cent. interest, from the United States Deposits to the School Fund, for an equal amount in the treasury belonging to the capital of the School Fund. This reduces the balance of the money in the Treasury of the capital of the School Fund to \$83,373.86, and gives a balance to the credit of the capital of the United States Deposits Fund of \$74,745.17.

Amount advanced on account of the

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| General Fund Revenue,..... | 8,516 96 | |
| | | <u>\$781,759 93</u> |

The above balance in the Treasury was deposited as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Commercial Bank of Albany,..... | \$700,475 56 | |
| Manhattan Company..... | 22,382 13 | |
| Bank of Salina..... | 1,168 38 | |
| Onondaga County Bank..... | 897 59 | |
| | | <u>\$721,923 66</u> |
| Treasurer's vault..... | 1,343 18 | |
| | | <u>\$726,266 84</u> |

(B.)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Belonging to the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt, | \$716,545 29 |
| To the Canal Fund for repairs, &c.,..... | 188,819 11 |
| General Fund Debt,..... | 87,500 00 |
| Support of government,..... | 50,000 00 |
| | <u>\$1,042,864 40</u> |

Which is deposited in the following banks, viz :

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Albany City bank,..... | \$23,474 73 |
| Albany Exchange Bank,..... | 10,658 60 |
| Bank of Albany,..... | 20,520 70 |
| do Albion,..... | 4,760 05 |
| do Attica,..... | 16,416 77 |
| do Auburn,..... | 3,739 18 |
| do Central N. Y.,..... | 5,486 84 |
| do Chenango,..... | 2,216 17 |
| do Corning,..... | 16,147 44 |
| do Dansville,..... | 3,606 80 |
| do Lake Erie,..... | 20,666 40 |
| do Orleans,..... | 6,117 68 |
| do Rome,..... | 3,772 70 |
| do Salina,..... | 5,778 65 |
| do Saratoga Springs,..... | 5,823 37 |
| do Silver Creek,..... | 19,010 68 |
| Cayuga Co. Bank,..... | 4,528 71 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Chemung Canal Bank,..... | 5,887 62 |
| City Bank, Oswego,..... | 10,275 17 |
| Commercial Bank, Lockport..... | 6,568 43 |
| do do Rochester,..... | 7,776 81 |
| do do Troy,..... | 20,495 47 |
| do do Whitehall,..... | 4,939 34 |
| Cuyler's do Palmyra,..... | 2,696 13 |
| Exchange do Buffalo,..... | 9,297 37 |
| do do Lockport,..... | 6,568 40 |
| Farmers' do Amsterdam,..... | 3,049 88 |
| Fort Stanwix, do | 7,257 08 |
| Herkimer Co. do | 2,789 01* |
| Hollister do | 14,415 70 |
| Lockport Bank and Trust Co.,..... | 19,023 65 |
| Luther Wright's Bank,..... | 41,772 71 |
| Manhattan Company,..... | 252,602 88 |
| Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany,..... | 140,487 01 |
| Merchants' and Mechanics' do Troy,..... | 5,552 17 |
| Mohawk Bank,..... | 4,165 72 |
| New-York State Bank,..... | 105,984 95 |
| Oliver Lee & Co.'s do | 62,288 18 |
| Onondaga County do | 10,879 39 |
| Palmyra do | 5,963 62 |
| Patchin do | 16,219 01 |
| Pratt, do | 2,276 99 |
| Rochester do | 23,865 48 |
| Rochester City do | 10,819 34 |
| Seneca County do | 3,901 03 |
| Steuben County do | 13,265 31 |
| Troy City do | 22,834 09 |
| Westchester Co. do | 20,039 31 |
| White's do | 2,778 13 |
| Yates County do | 5,363 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,044,864 40 |
| Less due Syracuse City Bank,..... | 2,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,042,864 40 |
| | <hr/> |

State of New-York.

No. 92.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

COMMUNICATION

From Chas. G. Higby, relative to contested seat in 26th Senatorial District.

Albany, July 2d, 1851.

To the President of the Senate:

In looking over the testimony in the case of the contested seat in the 26th Senate District, I perceive that the statements of the committee are somewhat different from the facts of the case as they were stated by one witness and admitted by another before the committee. I did not hear Mr. McAslin's direct testimony, nor his cross-examination. But it will be recollected by the committee, and also by every gentleman present before the committee at the time, that I distinctly stated before the committee, (and I supposed that the committee minuted the statement,) that when Mr. McAslin told me the length of time that he had resided in the State, I told him that it was my impression that he could not vote—that the law required him to reside in the State one year. That Mr. Henry Neff, who stood by, said that he had just heard the law read, and that the time was only six months. I then told McAslin that if that was the case, he was a voter. Mr. McAslin being present before the committee assented to the truth of this statement. I stated further that I followed McAslin in to the poll, and when Mr. Welsh questioned the right of McAslin to vote, I stated that he told me that he had resided in the State nine months, and stated what Mr. Neff had said to us, and

from that statement supposed that it only required six months residence.

Justice to myself seemed to require that I should bring this subject before the Senate, as the statement was omitted in the report of the committee, and I respectfully ask that this communication may accompany the report of the committee and be entered on the files of the Senate.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

C. G. HIGBY.

State of New-York.

No. 93.

IN SENATE, MARCH 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Treasurer on the State Finances.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, March 17, 1851. }

To the Honorable the Senate :

In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body of the 13th instant, the following is respectfully submitted.

There was in the State Treasury on the first day of February, 1851, the sum of one million, nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents,..... \$1,927,894.32

Of this sum of one million, nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents, there was belonging to the Canal Fund, as distinguished from the other funds, the sum of one million, two hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents,..... \$1,201,627.48

And the balance, belonging to the other funds of the State, was seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-four cents,.....

726,266.84

\$1,927,894.32

The Treasurer further reports that the sum of one million, two hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, belonging to the Canal Fund, was deposited as follows, viz: in the

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, | \$140,487.01 | |
| New-York State Bank, Albany,..... | 105,984.95 | |
| Manhattan Company, New-York city, | 252,602.88 | |
| Sundry country banks, | 702,552.64 | |
| | <hr/> | \$1,201,627.48 |

The amount belonging to the other funds was deposited as follows, viz: in the

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Commercial Bank, Albany,..... | \$700,475.56 | |
| Manhattan Company, New-York city, | 22,382.13 | |
| Onondaga County Bank, Syracuse,.. | 897.59 | |
| Bank of Safina, Salina,..... | 1,168.38 | |
| Cash on hand,,..... | 1,343.18 | |
| | <hr/> | 726,266.84 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,927,894.32 |
| | | <hr/> |

The Treasurer has not been required to keep the balances of the several funds referred to in your resolution, neither has it at any time been done, and he would respectfully refer to the report of the Comptroller for such balances.

Neither has he kept an account of the unavailable as distinguished from the available funds belonging to the Canal Fund.

Respectfully,

ALVAH HUNT, *Treasurer.*

State of New-York.

No. 94.

IN SENATE, JULY 11, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims, on Assembly bill entitled,
"An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of
canal damages to Charles Ehle.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was
referred the Assembly bill entitled "An act to provide for the ap-
praisal and payment of canal damages to Charles Ehle,"

REPORTS :

That such bill authorizes the canal appraisers to hear, examine
into and determine the claims of Charles Ehle, for damages which he
alleges he has sustained by alleged overflowings of water from the
Erie canal since the commencement of the enlargement, and by rea-
son thereof at Canajoharie, Montgomery county; and an alleged
breach in the banks of the canal in December, 1847; and also a fair
compensation for filling up the basement of his store, which he al-
leges has become useless and a nuisance by reason of the water soak-
ing into the same.

The claimant, at the session of the Legislature in 1850, presented
a claim for nearly all the same damages, and procured the passage
of an act which is to be found at chapter 137, of the Laws of 1850.
Such act provides for overflowings from the waters of the canal on
the 16th day of May, and 19th day of December, 1844, limiting it to
two special occasions. The proposed act provides for all damages
sustained by overflowing since the commencement of the enlarge-

ment, which was in 1835, making no specifications or restrictions whatever as to any time or limit. It is alleged that such overflowings were occasioned by the bank not being raised sufficiently directly in front of claimant's store, while it was raised at other portions of the canal. If the overflowings thus existed from that cause, for the space of several years, it was the duty of Mr. Ehle, as a careful, prudent citizen, to see that the bank was sufficiently raised, and take all reasonable precautions to prevent the overflow. This does not appear to have been done at all, and he thereby becomes obnoxious himself to the charge of negligence. This claim has slept too long; it has been suffered to become too stale, and the investigation thereof becomes too difficult by reason of the lapse of time and consequent forgetfulness and death of witnesses, &c., to entitle it to very favorable consideration. The law of 1850 was passed after an examination of this claim, and the allowance for damages were limited properly, as your committee think, to the occasions particularly specified. These damages have been appraised and paid; with this the claimant, in the opinion of your committee, should be content; and your committee are not satisfied, from any thing that appears before them, that the claimant is entitled to any other or further damages than have been and could have been assessed under the said act of 1850. When damages are claimed in cases of this character, the particular times and occasions should be set forth, so that the Legislature may judge for themselves as to the propriety of including it in each particular case.

The canal appraisers in their award under the said law of 1850, say, "they have allowed to him above \$860, with interest thereon, for damages to the basement story of his store, which by the testimony introduced before the appraisers will be equal to the expense of making the same impervious to water, *which is all, in the opinion of the appraisers the claimant is justly and equitably entitled to be compensated for by the State.*"

The proposed bill next provides for damages occasioned by an alleged breach in the banks of the canal in December 1847. This precise claim was also included in the said act of 1850. The damages claimed to have been incurred by that freshet was the destruction of a house, which standing on the premises appropriated for the canal had to be removed by the said Ehle, who was the purchaser thereof.

The said appraisers in their award under the said act of 1850, in relation to said house, state that they have rejected the claim of \$500, for the destruction of the claimant's dwelling house in the fall of 1847, at the village of Canajoharie, on the north side of the canal, by reason of a breach in the canal banks. It appearing to the satisfaction of the appraisers that such damage was not occasioned by the neglect of the State officers having charge of that part of the canal; it also appearing that the said claimant neglected to remove his said house within a reasonable term after notice to him to remove the same by the State officer in charge of that part of the canal." The same reasons which induced the appraisers after examination to reject the claim, should forbid its allowance here on introduction in another bill.

The third item included in said proposed act is, "a fair compensation for filling up the basement story of his store in said village of Canajoharie. Under the law of 1850, the claimant was allowed the sum of \$360, and \$150.50 interest, as being the expense of making his cellar impervious to water. He does not need to do both, if he makes it impervious to water the filling it up is unnecessary, and so *vice versa* if filled up it is unnecessary to be made impervious to water. Your committee are therefore of opinion that such item is also improper to be included in such bill.

All the several items provided for in such proposed bill, being, in the opinion of your committee, improper and not allowable, your committee report adverse to the passage of the bill, and recommend that it be rejected.



State of New-York.

No. 95.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

REPORT

Of committee on claims, on petition of Hezekiah Sage,
and bill for his relief.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred a bill for the relief of Hezekiah Sage, together with the petition of Hezekiah Sage, praying for an act authorizing the Canal Board to enquire into the facts and circumstance in relation to the construction of the lower aqueduct across the Mohawk river, and make such allowance as they may deem just and equitable for that portion of the work done under certain difficulties and embarrassments alleged in such petition ;

REPORTS :

That the petitioner alleges " that he was the contractor for and constructed the lower aqueduct across the Mohawk river, for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal. That he was engaged during the whole of four years in building said work, and that he encountered the most serious difficulties and embarrassments therein, owing to the necessity of providing suitable foundations for twenty-five piers, in a very rapid river, subject to frequent freshets, which repeatedly overflowed his coffer dams and destroyed his work, and continually interrupted his operations. That he was unexpectedly (to both Commissioners and engineers,) compelled to excavate foundations for these piers, in many of them fifteen feet deeper than anybody supposed would be necessary, and in consequence it became necessary to change the plan of the foundations, to his great loss and damage, for

nothing of which he has been paid ; all of which much delayed the completion of his work, and vastly increased the expense of constructing it. Also that he prosecuted the work strictly according to the directions of the Commissioners and engineers, and entirely to their satisfaction, as repeatedly expressed, but in consequence of the difficulties before mentioned, the work has been performed at a great pecuniary sacrifice."

Such petition is accompanied by an affidavit of William McAlpine, which appears to substantiate the allegations made in the petition in relation to work, and disadvantageous circumstances under which it was done, the said McAlpine testifying that he was the resident engineer in charge of that portion of the line of the Erie canal enlargement on which was constructed the lower Mohawk aqueduct.

The committee have investigated the matter, and find that Sage, Casler and company entered into a contract with the Canal Commissioners for the building of such aqueduct. That in 1842, an application was heard before the Canal Board in behalf of the contractors for an extra allowance on such contract. Upon such hearing, the difficulties and embarrassments mentioned in the petition referred to your committee, were inquired into, and on the thirtieth day of July, 1842, an extra allowance on such contract was made to said contractors of twelve thousand dollars, which has since been paid.

The contractors not being satisfied with such allowance, applied to the Legislature for a law authorizing and requiring the Canal Board to hear and adjust their claims for further compensation for constructing such aqueduct. In that year the committee on canals in the Assembly, made a report in favor of the passage of such law as prayed for, and introduced a bill for such purpose. Such report will be found in Doc. No. 80, of Assembly documents of 1843. Such report as the foundation of the claim, set forth substantially the same facts and equities claimed in the petition referred to your committee. That the bill reported by such committee was passed and became a law, and will be found in chapter 115 of the Laws of 1843. The first section of such act provides that "the Canal Board are hereby authorized and required, to hear and determine the claims of Hezekiah Sage, in his own right, and as assignee of Richard N. Casler, William H. Lee, and Charles H. Wheeler, the late firm of Sage, Casler & Co., for further compensation for constructing the lower

aqueduct of the Erie canal across the Mohawk river, and also for extra materials furnished, but not used in the construction of said work ; and all matters appertaining to, or necessarily connected with the performance of the said work, and to award to him such sum as justice and equity require on a *full and final adjustment of the same.*" Under such act, the Canal Board on the 7th day of July 1843, made a further extra allowance of six thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and fifteen cents.

That afterwards, and in the year 1845, the said Hezekiah Sage, as assignee applied and obtained a re-hearing before the Canal Board on such claim, under the provisions of the act entitled " An act authorizing the Canal Board to grant a re-hearing in certain cases, passed May 13, 1845 ; and on the twenty-third day of September, 1845, the Canal Board on such re-hearing, made a further extra allowance of one thousand six hundred and three dollars and ten cents.

And now, notwithstanding these extra allowances, in the whole amounting to twenty thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ten cents, we have after an expiration of seven years, the claim revived and renewed.

It appears strange to your committee that the applicant should under such circumstances, venture to present or attempt to urge such claim. Notwithstanding he alleges in his petition that he has been paid nothing for the injuries alleged, still the records prove the contrary, and show that he has received and been paid large allowances therefor, a portion of which at least was made and paid under a law which in its very terms as accepted by the applicant, was declared to be "*a full and final adjustment.*" He has thus placed himself in the position as your committee conceive, of demanding double payment for the same services, and your committee therefor recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the bill be ~~not passed into a law.~~

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(x, y, u, v) \\ \Delta v &= g(x, y, u, v) \end{aligned}$$

in the case when the functions f and g are not necessarily continuous. The second part is devoted to the study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(x, y, u, v) \\ \Delta v &= g(x, y, u, v) \end{aligned}$$

in the case when the functions f and g are not necessarily continuous. The third part is devoted to the study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\Delta u = f(x, y, u, v)$$

$$\Delta v = g(x, y, u, v)$$

in the case when the functions f and g are not necessarily continuous.

The fourth part is devoted to the study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(x, y, u, v) \\ \Delta v &= g(x, y, u, v) \end{aligned}$$

in the case when the functions f and g are not necessarily continuous.

The fifth part is devoted to the study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(x, y, u, v) \\ \Delta v &= g(x, y, u, v) \end{aligned}$$

in the case when the functions f and g are not necessarily continuous.

The sixth part is devoted to the study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

State of New-York.

No. 96.

IN SENATE, JULY 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of Minority of Judiciary Committee on bill for extinguishing Feudal Tenures.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill entitled "An act to extinguish Feudal Tenures," for himself as one of said committee,

REPORTS:

That the undersigned has devoted as much time as his other engagements would permit to examine the same, but owing to the lateness of its reference to the committee, not having come into their possession until the last day but one of the session, the undersigned has been enabled to give it only a cursory examination. The object of the bill, as expressed in the title, "the extinguishment of feudal tenures," is one to which the undersigned would clearly assent. No person has a greater aversion than the undersigned to such tenures, and he will go as far as can be done constitutionally, and with a due regard to the legal rights of others and the interests of the tenants, to extinguish them. The people, by adopting in their constitution a provision prohibiting in effect the future creation of any such estates, have put their seal of condemnation upon tenures of such nature. Such provisions were wisely engrafted in our fundamental law, after a sad experience of the blighting effects of such tenures upon the prosperity of the country, and the happiness, energy, and industry of its citizens. To endeavor, by all constitutional and legal means,

to effect an early extinguishment of such tenures, is but carrying out the principle which the people have declared, in their constitution, to be right, and which is acknowledged by all to be necessary to the full and healthy growth and prosperity of our country. The undersigned is ready, fully and heartily, to co-operate with any person to carry out the object expressed in the title of the bill, by any fair, legal, just, and constitutional means. The title of a bill is, frequently, a poor and unsatisfactory index to its contents—and if the undersigned understands the provisions of the bill correctly, the title, in this case, falls far short of expressing its real character and effect.

In the first place, notwithstanding it is confidently affirmed by the tenants, and has been over and over again alleged, declared, and attempted to be proven upon the floor of the Senate by the senator from the twelfth, who introduced this bill, either that the landlords had no title to the property claimed by them and possessed by the tenants, and that the ownership thereof was in the State, or that there was at least great doubts of the validity of their title; it provides that the landlords shall be paid and receive from the state and the tenants, in cash or its equivalent, the full value of the interest claimed by them in such lands. The bill, as drawn, in effect and in truth, admits, acknowledges, and declares valid the title of the landlords, and will, if passed, legislate into their pockets untold thousands of the people's money, and of the hard earned treasure of the tenants. Such a proposition is of rather an extraordinary character, considering the quarter from which it emanates.

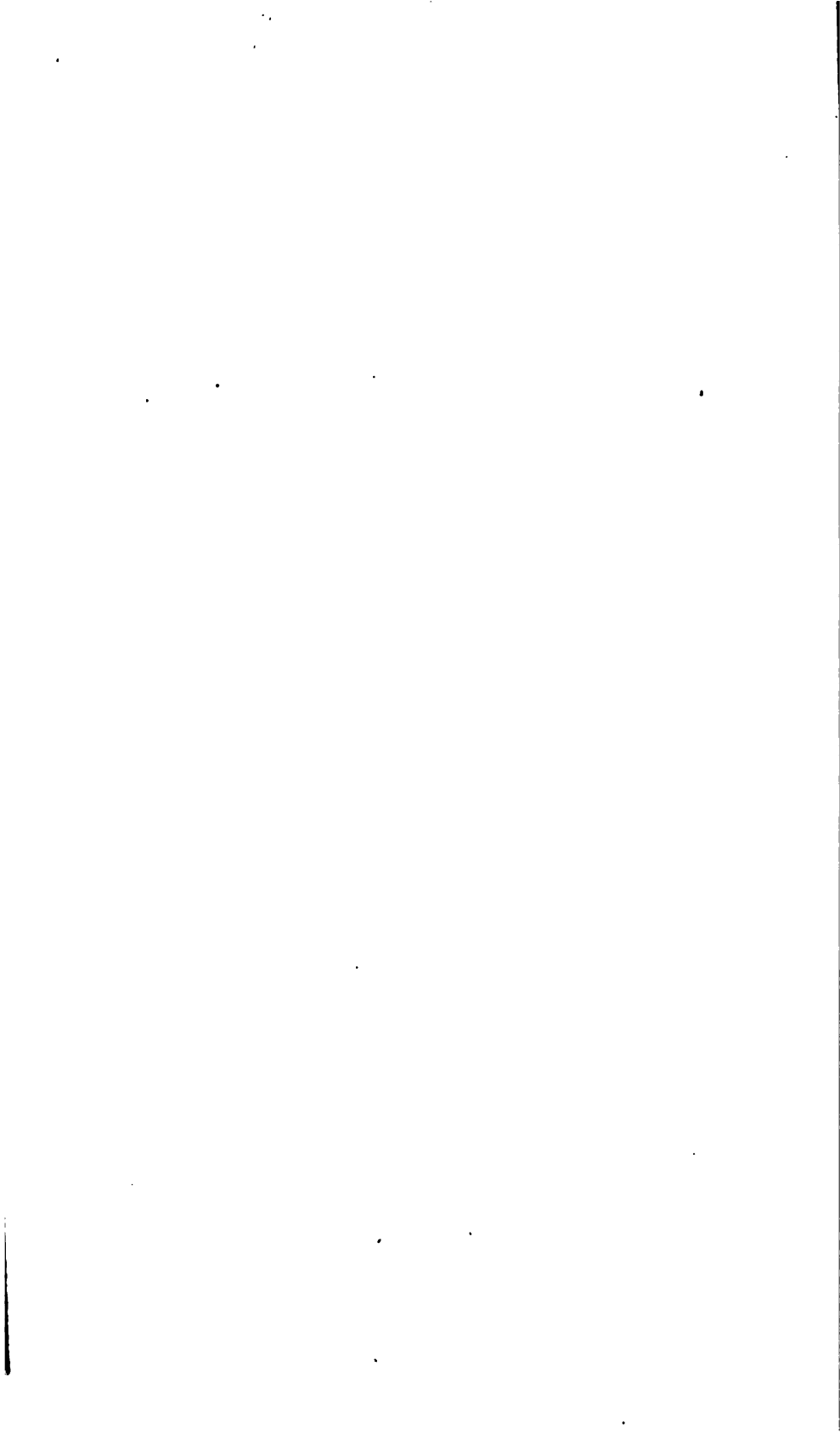
The bill appropriates two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year for two years to pay the landlords out of the State treasury. Whence that enormous sum is to be derived, and out of what possible fund the money can be appropriated, the bill does not specify; but one of the proposed resolutions accompanying the bill authorizes the committee so to change the bill as to authorize the issue of a five per cent stock redeemable in a given period. This would in fact create a debt in violation of the provisions of the constitution. This is, also, rather an extraordinary proposition for one who fled the Senate and broke up the session of the Legislature, as he alleged, for fear such constitutional provision would be violated in the passage of another bill.

If a law for the relief of the tenants, and to extinguish feudal tenures, is to be introduced and passed, it should be carefully considered and drawn in order that it may, if possible, be effectual to carry out the object intended and not bear upon its face the imprint of unconstitutionality to render it nugatory and void. A bill of a proper character, upon a subject of such importance, cannot be properly digested and perfected in a single night. By reason of the lateness of its reference the undersigned was unable to examine its provisions or commence the preparation of this report until after 11 o'clock last night, this being the day fixed for adjournment. If it had been presented and referred to the committee at an earlier stage of the session, when there might have been some reasonable time left for examination and consideration, the undersigned would have been willing to enter upon the task, as one of the members of the committee, and endeavored, if possible, to perfect the same in such manner that, if passed, the unhappy differences existing between the landlords and tenants might thereby be justly and equitably settled with a due regard to the rights of all, and our State and its citizens be thus relieved from all vestige of the unfortunate tenures which have been the source of so much strife and unhappiness among its citizens.

The undersigned has spent much time since his election to the Senate in endeavoring to digest some plan by which the just and equitable settlement of the difficulties between landlord and tenant may be effected and tenures of a feudal character be abolished. But the undersigned has as yet been unable, in his own mind, to digest any such plan. The existing litigations and controversy in relation to the title of the landlords and the provisions of the constitution, present difficult and important questions in the arrangement and settlement of such plan, and he certainly cannot at this late hour of the session properly mature and perfect the bill under consideration.

The undersigned, therefore, asks, as one of the committee, to be relieved of the duty to report such bill complete, but in order to bring the same before the Senate, asks leave to report the same as it is for its consideration.

M. SCHOONMAKER.



State of New-York.

No. 97.

IN SENATE, JAN. 14, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Auditor of the Canal Department, relative to
the expenditures on the canals.**

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 14, 1851. }

To the President of the Senate:

SIR—I herewith send the report required by law, showing the expenditures on the canals for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1850.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES,

Auditor.



AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 14, 1851. }

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in compliance with law, presents to the Legislature, the following

REPORT :

The sums expended by the Canal Commissioners, including their salaries, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1850, upon the several canals, have been as follows, viz:

Erie and Champlain Canals, (see No. 1.)

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Nelson J. Beach, | \$1,632 03 | |
| Charles Cook, | 3,045 13 | |
| Jacob Hinds, | 3,729 24 | |
| Frederick Follett, | 1,199 58 | |
| | <hr/> | \$9,606 98 |

Erie Canal Enlargement, (see No. 2.)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nelson J. Beach, | \$208,764 13 | |
| Charles Cook, | 410,028 37 | |
| Jacob Hinds, | 405,279 63 | |
| Frederick Follett, | 341,622 87 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,365,695 00 |

Onwego Canal, (see No. 3.)

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Charles Cook, | 82,507 60 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward, | \$1,457,808 58 | |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1,457,808 | 58 |
| <i>Cayuga and Seneca canal, (see No. 4.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 70,219 | 79 |
| <i>Chemung Canal, (see No. 5.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 53,768 | 39 |
| <i>Crooked Lake Canal, (see No. 6.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 10,131 | 25 |
| <i>Chenango Canal, (see No. 7.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 5,051 | 91 |
| <i>Black River Canal, (see No. 8.)</i> | | |
| Nelson J. Beach,..... | \$71,857 | 72 |
| Charles Cook,..... | 2,444 | 56 |
| Frederick Follett,..... | 77,189 | 75 |
| | | <hr/> 151,492 03 |
| <i>Genesee Valley Canal, (see No. 9.)</i> | | |
| Jacob Hinds,..... | 375,164 | 73 |
| <i>Oneida River Improvement, (see No. 10.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 8,727 | 37 |
| <i>Oneida Lake Canal, (see No. 11.)</i> | | |
| Charles Cook,..... | 15 | 88 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total amount expended by the Canal Commissioners,
(see statements from 1 to 11 inclusive.) | \$2,132,379 | 93 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Mr. Hinds Canal Commissioner, had in his hands at the close of the
fiscal year, | \$4,080 | 77 |
| Mr. Follett, Canal Commissioner, had in his hands at
the close of the fiscal year, | 962 | 90 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Amount in the hands of the Canal Commissioners at
the close of the fiscal year,..... | \$5,043 | 67 |
| <hr/> | | |

The expenses of the engineer corps on the several canals, for each of the last eleven years, are exhibited in statement No. 12. The results are as follows, viz:

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| In 1840,..... | \$153,454 42 |
| 1841,..... | 135,597 79 |
| 1842,..... | 101,077 05 |
| 1843,..... | 44,644 28 |
| 1844,..... | 25,872 26 |
| 1845,..... | 22,485 25 |
| 1846,..... | 11,573 86 |
| 1847,..... | 17,158 28 |
| 1848,..... | 49,772 96 |
| 1849,..... | 73,431 58 |
| 1850,..... | 102,946 42 |

The expenses by the resident engineers on the several canals, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1850, are exhibited in statement No. 13, of which the following is a summary, viz:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Erie canal enlargement, | \$62,287 14 |
| Cayuga and Seneca canal, | 2,787 16 |
| Oswego canal, | 2,907 28 |
| Chemung canal, | 1,901 31 |
| Oneida river improvement, | 505 67 |
| Crooked lake canal, | 684 32 |
| Black river do | 10,432 39 |
| Genesee valley do | 20,330 40 |
| Chenango do | 110 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$102,946 42 |

The payments by the superintendents of repairs upon the several canals, (see statement No. 17,) have been as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Erie and Champlain canal, | \$478,887 48 |
| Oswego canal, | 31,805 03 |
| Cayuga and Seneca canal, | 10,830 91 |
| Chemung canal, | 33,230 02 |
| Crooked lake canal, | 5,629 04 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried forward, | \$560,382 48 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Brought forward, | \$560,382 48 |
| Chenango canal,.... | 27,181 06 |
| Genesee valley canal, | 18,574 87 |
| Oneida lake canal and feeder, | 4,891 85 |
| Oneida river improvement,..... | 412 03 |
| Black river canal,..... | 15,507 89 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$626,950 18 |
| | <hr/> |

The balance in the hands of superintendents, at the close of the fiscal year, was \$8,743.84.

Statement No. 14 gives the heads of expenditures for repairs on all the canals, and the cost of each under each superintendent.

Statement No. 15 gives the cost of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each of the three divisions of the Erie canal, for a series of years.

Statement No. 16 the same as to the Champlain canal.

Statement No. 18 shows the cost of new work and the cost of repairs under each head of expenditure on all the canals.

Statement No. 19 shows the cost of new work and repairs under each superintendent.

Statement No. 20 gives the cost of repairs and the average cost per mile on each of the canals, for a series of years.

Statement No. 21 gives the cost of repairs and new work of all the canals, under each head of expenditure, for a series of years.

Statement No. 22, a similar table, as to the cost of new structures or works only, for a series of years.

Statement No. 23, a similar table, as to the cost of repairs only.

Statement No. 24 contains the names and compensation of the clerks in the Canal Department, as required by section 6 of the act, chapter 162, of the Laws of 1848.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, *Auditor.*

DOCUMENTS.

(No. 1.)

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1849, inclusive, .. \$850 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| Oct. 1. | C. L. Martin, services as book-keeper, | \$200 00 |
| 3. | Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage, | 37 57 |
| 6. | H. H. Van Dyck, adv. opening the canals, | 2 90 |
| 13. | Theodore Watkins, cleaning Commissioners' office, | 3 00 |
| 15. | A. H. Brainard, plan of draw-bridge, | 40 00 |
| 29. | Nelson J. Beach, travel fees, | 131 35 |
| 31. | John A. Johnston, telegraphing, ... | 1 64 |
| Nov. 3. | William Cameron, repairing desk in Commissioners' office, | 2 09 |
| Dec. 14. | George Wait, candles, | 13 20 |
| 26. | John M. Lewis, official postage, | 13 25 |
| 29. | C. P. Leonard, do | 10 00 |
| | R. L. Johnson, express freight, | 2 13 |
| 31. | Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage, | 87 56 |
| | John A. Johnston, telegraphing, | 6 78 |
| | C. L. Martin, services as book-keeper, | 225 00 |
| | Little & Co., stationery, | 5 56 |

782 03

Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach, on the Erie and Champlain canals, \$1,632 03

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850, \$1,700 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|------------|
| 1849. | | |
| Nov.20. | Alexander White, graveling turnpike road, | \$62 75 |
| 30. | Geo. V. Hitchcock, official postage, .. | 25 80 |
| Dec. 14. | James Pine, packages by express, .. | 10 75 |
| 31. | James Henry, stationery, | 20 75 |
| | Charles Cook, travel fees, | 100 00 |
| 1850. | do office rent, | 25 00 |
| Jan.31. | Waldo M. Potter, advertising and printing, | 10 80 |
| | E. S. Hinman, agent, transportation of packages, | 1 25 |
| Feb.28. | L. Benedict, post-master, official postage, | 13 35 |
| | C. L. Martin, clerk for Canal Commissioners, | 200 00 |
| Mar.30. | George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage, | 16 57 |
| | James Henry, stationery, | 33 38 |
| Ap. 1. | Jno. S. Brown, télégraphing, | 72 |
| May24. | L. Benedict, post-master, official postage, | 13 95 |
| Jun.20. | Rathbone & Co., stove and pipe for weigh office at Albany, | 10 50 |
| | Van Heusen & Charles, lamp and wicks for weigh office at Albany, .. | 2 50 |
| | J. W. Green, furniture for weigh office at Albany, | 4 24 |
| 29. | Charles Cook, travel fees, | 100 00 |
| | George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage, | 39 43 |
| | E. S. Hinman, agent, packages by express | 20 51 |
| | Charles Cook, office rent, | 25 00 |
| July 1. | C. L. Martin, clerk for board of Commissioners, | 200 00 |
| 9. | William Burton, labor &c. near Cazenovia lake, | 18 54 |
| 19. | Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage, | 17 65 |
| Carried forward, | | \$973 44 |
| | | \$1,700 00 |

| | | | |
|---------|---|----------|-----------------|
| | Brought forward,..... | \$973 44 | \$1,700 00 |
| Aug 15. | Weed, Parsons & Co., printing blank bonds,..... | 5 00 | |
| 16. | A. L. Harrison, stationery &c. | 2 50 | |
| 22. | Jno. S. Brown, telegraphing,..... | 3 68 | |
| 31. | E. S. Hinman, agent, express matter, | 5 88 | |
| | G. V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage, | 17 85 | |
| Sep.30. | Hamblin & Smith, stationery,..... | 5 43 | |
| | George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage, | 10 22 | |
| | E. S. Hinman, agent, express freight, | 1 13 | |
| | C. L. Martin, clerk for board of commissioners,..... | 200 00 | |
| | | | <u>1,225 13</u> |

DAMAGES.

| | | | |
|---------|--|------------|--|
| 1849. | | | |
| Oct.19. | Eli and Peter Hamilton, Brutus, Cayuga co... | 120 00 | |
| | Amount expended by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, on the Erie and Champlain canals, | \$3,045 13 | |

Vouchers rendered by Jacob Hinds, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850, \$1,700 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | | |
|---------|--|------------|---------------|
| 1849. | | | |
| Dec 31. | Jacob Hinds, travel fees,..... | \$50 00 | |
| 1850. | | | |
| Jun.27. | Joel Hinds, office rent &c. | 60 82 | |
| 29. | John B. King, services as clerk,.... | 180 00 | |
| | Dwight Harwood, post-master, postage on official packages, | 14 15 | |
| Aug 26. | Jno. S. Brown, telegraphing, | 4 56 | |
| Sep.10. | Charles L. Clarke, do | 83 | |
| 12. | David Hoyt, stationery, | 6 51 | |
| 30. | Jacob Hinds, travel fees, | 150 00 | |
| | John B. King, services as clerk,.... | 180 00 | |
| | | | <u>646 87</u> |
| | Carried forward,..... | \$2,346 87 | |

Brought forward, \$2,246 87

DAMAGES.

1850.

May 1. John King, Pendleton, Niagara co. . . 395 00

Jun. 29. Elias Wilcox, Gaines, Orleans co. . . 587 37

Jul. 13. Commissioners of highways, Alabama,
Genesee co. 400 00

\$1,382 37

Amount expended by Jacob Hinds, Canal Com-
missioner, on the Erie and Champlain canals, \$3,729 24

Total amount expended on the Erie and Cham-
plain canals, \$9,605 98

(No. 2.)

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

*Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 352.

Orville W. Storey, resident engineer, \$5,739 91

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

April 26, Patrick Delany, mason labor, .. \$2 25

May 5, Greenman & Morrison, carriage
hire, 4 50

July 15, J. C. Osgood & Co., piles and
driving the same, 29 85

John R. Pettis' check roll, labor
in July, 1849, on account of
towing path on the Canajoha-
rie level, viz:

John R. Pettis, \$29 25

John Cramer, 88

William Hadalan, 88

Alfred Quackenbush, .. 1 25

Henry Hundertmark, .. 88

John Nilka, 88

Frederick Hoes, 88

Carried forward, \$34 90 \$36 60 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|---|---------|----------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$34 90 | \$36 60 | \$5,739 91 |
| Jacob H. Van Alstyne,..... | 88 | | |
| Jacob Shaver, Jr., | 88 | | |
| John R. Dygert,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Henry Hulsaver,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Daniel Wager,..... | 88 | | |
| Joseph Wager,..... | 88 | | |
| Edward Moakler,..... | 88 | | |
| Christian Nolty,..... | 88 | | |
| Augustus Klemma,... | 88 | | |
| Peter Green, sen., | 88 | | |
| William Wrigam, | 88 | | |
| Rudolph Wrigam,.... | 88 | | |
| John R. Dygert,..... | 2 00 | | |
| John Davis,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Christian Pirge,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Jacob Shaner,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Brown Stafford,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Henry Hulsaver,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Dewitt C. Fox,..... | 4 00 | | |
| | | 61 20 | |
| Aug. 6, Bloomfield Usher attendance as
witness, | | 20 00 | |
| 17, A. D. Barber, subpoenaing wit-
nesses, | | 10 00 | |
| John Smith's check roll, labor in
August, 1849, making bridge
embankment at Durhamville,
viz : | | | |
| John Smith,..... | \$13 50 | | |
| William Chapman, | 7 00 | | |
| Miles Parker,..... | 8 00 | | |
| James G. Breen,..... | 5 50 | | |
| Lucius Snow,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Smith Dunn,..... | 7 50 | | |
| James Dunn,..... | 5 00 | | |
| John Kinney,..... | 6 75 | | |
| Benjamin Hyland,.... | 5 00 | | |
| William Durn,..... | 75 | | |
| Smith Popple,..... | 5 50 | | |
| Henry Peckham,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Robert Bortle,..... | 4 00 | | |
| James A. Lawrence,... | 1 00 | | |
| | | 82 00 | |
| Sept. 8. John Stilwell, constructing dock-
ing,..... | | 61 62 | |
| 18. Henry Witman, carpenter labor, | | 6 00 | |
| 25. Noxon & Austin, sawing plank
for lock No. 36,..... | | 4 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$281 92 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$281 92 | \$5,739 91 |
| Sept. 26. John Burnap, removing and re-
fitting building,..... | 88 00 | |
| Jeremiah Cox, rent of land and
damages,..... | 43 75 | |
| Dewitt C. Cox, rent of land and
damages,..... | 50 00 | |
| 29. Daniel Estis, moving and refit-
ting buildings,..... | 450 00 | |
| Alexander Dumas, services as
engineer,..... | 105 56 | |
| Lester Le Roy, steps for lock
gates,..... | 49 18 | |
| William A. Haslet, materials for
patterns for lock 36,..... | 40 | |
| Daniel Neff's check roll, labor
in September, 1849, raising
berm bank, laying wall, &c.
viz : | | |
| Daniel Neff,..... | 12 00 | |
| James De Groff,..... | 10 00 | |
| Michael E. Curren, | 6 00 | |
| Thomas Ireland,..... | 11 50 | |
| Francis Stewart,..... | 8 00 | |
| Isaac Rynex,..... | 5 50 | |
| Jno. Curren,..... | 2 50 | |
| Anthony Pangburn, ... | 5 00 | |
| W. McClary,..... | 14 62 | |
| V. Bartholomew,..... | 5 63 | |
| Charles Young,..... | 5 62 | |
| Seely Patterson,..... | 2 25 | |
| Alvin De Groff,..... | 3 50 | |
| Patrick Conner,..... | 1 50 | |
| Kyren Conner,..... | 1 50 | |
| Nathaniel Burn,..... | 3 50 | |
| Jno. P. Groot,..... | 1 00 | |
| Peter Ruse,..... | 1 00 | |
| Henry Giles,..... | 50 | |
| | 101 12 | |
| Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll,
labor in Sept. 1849, building
foot bridges for lock 29, viz : | | |
| Jacob Schermerhorn,.... | 1 75 | |
| Chauncey Munsell,..... | 9 75 | |
| Alex. McGinnis,..... | 9 00 | |
| Wm. H. Demarest,.... | 9 00 | |
| | 29 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$1,199 43 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1,199 43 | \$5,739 91 |
| Adam W. Snyder's check roll,
labor in Sept. 1849, draining
old canal on the 14 mile level,
viz: | | |
| Adam W. Snyder,..... | 12 00 | |
| Patrick Plunket,..... | 24 00 | |
| Alexander Stewart,.... | 23 00 | |
| Dallance Verrick,..... | 25 00 | |
| Michael Curren,..... | 14 00 | |
| John G. Holiday,..... | 22 50 | |
| Thomas Rork,..... | 12 00 | |
| Thomas Brislen,..... | 23 00 | |
| John McCanon,..... | 13 00 | |
| William Bowers,..... | 7 00 | |
| Alonzo Verrick,..... | 11 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 186 50 |
| William J. Koughers' check roll,
labor in Sept. 1849, building
lock gates, mitre sills and
breast-work at lock 36, viz: | | |
| William J. Kougher,... | 38 00 | |
| Jacob B. Flint,..... | 28 50 | |
| Peter Brown,..... | 28 50 | |
| John W. Jenkins,..... | 18 00 | |
| George H. Hawn,..... | 9 00 | |
| Alfred J. Wagner,..... | 4 50 | |
| | <hr/> | 126 50 |
| George Boyer's check roll, labor
in September, 1849, on lock
No. 36, viz: | | |
| George Boyer,..... | 50 00 | |
| Thomas Dale,..... | 25 50 | |
| Augustus Rufenot,.... | 48 00 | |
| John Anderson,..... | 42 00 | |
| Richard D. Richards,.. | 42 00 | |
| Anthony Gettings,..... | 23 25 | |
| Daniel Conner,..... | 20 56 | |
| John Doonan,..... | 19 91 | |
| James Green,..... | 17 06 | |
| James Hughs,..... | 19 69 | |
| John Ragan,..... | 21 00 | |
| Henry T. Saunders,.... | 19 25 | |
| Dennis Collins,..... | 20 56 | |
| Ephraim Mills,..... | 6 25 | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 4 38 | |
| John Welch,..... | 4 38 | |
| Martin Welch,..... | 3 94 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward,.... | \$387 83 | \$1,512 43 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$5,739 91 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,... | \$387 73 | \$1,512 43 | \$5,739 91 |
| Daniel Farrell,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Richard Farrel,..... | 3 94 | | |
| John Kenneday,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Christopher H. Edgerton, | 88 | | |
| James Sanders,..... | 50 00 | | |
| Peter Devendorf,..... | 25 00 | | |
| Michael Gettings,..... | 23 00 | | |

497 43

John R. Pettis' check roll, labor
in September, 1849, draining
leakage, raising embankments,
&c., viz :

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| John R. Pettis,..... | \$36 75 |
| William Hilka, | 23 00 |
| Amos Klinkhart, | 22 06 |
| Ferdinand Shraper,... | 2 19 |
| John Hoffman,..... | 1 31 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 20 56 |
| Hubble Allen, | 18 38 |
| Frederick C. Nolty,... | 17 06 |
| Henry Smith,..... | 16 63 |
| John Farno,..... | 14 00 |
| John Vandenburg,... | 10 50 |
| John Withers,..... | 7 50 |
| John R. Pettis, | 32 00 |
| George D. Fonda, | 21 00 |
| Adam Fritcher, | 3 50 |

246 44

David Spencer's check roll, la-
bor in September, 1849, clear-
ing away gravel, under new
aqueduct at Canajoharie, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| David Spencer, | \$13 88 |
| John Van Slyke, | 9 25 |
| Jacob Callwell, | 9 25 |
| Dexter Rich, | 9 25 |
| James H. Hopkins, ... | 7 50 |
| Hiram Brown, | 9 75 |
| Simeon Rouse,..... | 9 75 |
| Henry J. Lieber,..... | 5 25 |
| George Allen, | 20 81 |
| Henry Hulsaver, | 2 00 |
| P. H. Colvin,..... | 1 00 |

97 69

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$2,353 99 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|

Brought forward,..... \$2,353 99 \$5,739 91

Daniel H. Elwood's check roll,
labor in September, 1849, car-
rying lock gate timbers for
new gates to lock 36, from
Fort Plain to Little Falls, and
filling in gravel at lock 36,
viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Daniel H. Elwood, | \$3 00 |
| Ezra Smith, | 2 00 |
| Jacob A. Roof, | 2 00 |
| Henry Green, jr., | 2 00 |
| Charles R. Green, | 1 00 |
| Lawrence Hayes, | 1 75 |
| John Ackerman, | 2 00 |
| Myron C. Casler, | 2 00 |
| Amos Foster, | 4 50 |
| Parley Richmond, | 7 00 |
| Patrick Smith, | 2 00 |

29 25

John Becker's check roll, labor
in September, 1849, draining
leakage of canal, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| John Becker, | \$23 25 |
| John Hollingsworth, .. | 14 88 |
| William Burdett, | 7 00 |
| Ebenezer S. Wheelock, .. | 11 38 |
| Bradford Scouten, | 7 00 |
| William Nestle, | 7 00 |
| Peter D. Fox, | 10 50 |
| William H. D. Fox, .. | 7 00 |
| Ralph Truax, | 7 00 |
| Thomas Jacox, | 5 25 |
| Garret Morris, | 6 13 |

106 39

Nathan Davis' check roll, labor
in September, 1849, laying
slope wall and excavating
channel of Fort Plain creek,
and building suspension foot
bridge at Fort Plain, viz:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Nathan Davis, | \$55 69 |
| James Pealer, | 31 50 |
| Chauncey Ehle, | 22 31 |
| Frederick Southerland, .. | 15 75 |
| Tanis Cronkhite, | 34 13 |
| Samuel Dale, | 29 31 |
| George Pealer, | 42 88 |

Carried forward,..... \$231 57 \$2,489 63 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$231 57 | \$2,489 63 | \$5,739 91 |
| Reuben Petrie,..... | 35 63 | | |
| Daniel O'Brien,..... | 32 63 | | |
| Joseph Marktland,.... | 35 25 | | |
| Thomas Linney, | 18 75 | | |
| William Hoorn,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Andrew Deibourn,.... | 14 38 | | |
| John Gishler,..... | 30 63 | | |
| Henry Hellwig,..... | 20 31 | | |
| Volney Payne,..... | 18 13 | | |
| Michael Galvin,..... | 15 50 | | |
| James H. P. Wagner,. | 37 13 | | |
| John A. Willferth,.... | 21 44 | | |
| Philip Kilsey,..... | 20 78 | | |
| John Bell, | 20 56 | | |
| George Clannan, | 20 34 | | |
| James McCauley,..... | 20 56 | | |
| Peter Durchols,..... | 21 22 | | |
| Jacob Brennanan,..... | 19 91 | | |
| Andrew Hart,..... | 14 88 | | |
| John Kelmar,..... | 19 69 | | |
| Patrick Harvey,..... | 20 34 | | |
| Joseph Basho, | 20 78 | | |
| Michael Litz,..... | 19 25 | | |
| Dedrick Bode, | 20 78 | | |
| Robert Bettinger,..... | 20 34 | | |
| Frederick Roberts,.... | 19 03 | | |
| John Fisher,..... | 16 19 | | |
| Lawrence Luther, | 20 78 | | |
| John Piper,..... | 19 69 | | |
| Charles Martin,..... | 10 72 | | |
| William Mileisan,.... | 21 44 | | |
| Christian Fisk, | 17 28 | | |
| George Schmolza, | 18 16 | | |
| Richard Beaver, | 13 56 | | |
| James Richardson,.... | 17 50 | | |
| Elias Garlick,..... | 9 63 | | |
| George Bohun, | 16 41 | | |
| Philip Shumaker, | 21 00 | | |
| Nicholas Drescher, | 15 53 | | |
| Joseph Wagner,..... | 15 31 | | |
| Patrick Phillips, | 20 56 | | |
| Hiram Bloodough,.... | 16 19 | | |
| David D. Wood, | 19 69 | | |
| Henry McGee,..... | 15 09 | | |
| George Bunton,..... | 26 72 | | |
| Philip Harth,..... | 19 91 | | |

Carried forward,.....\$1,146 42 \$2,489 63 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1,146 42 | \$2,489 63 | \$5,739 91 |
| Ludwig Schwarz, | 19 91 | | |
| Pat Golden, | 5 69 | | |
| Thomas Sturgeon, | 16 41 | | |
| George Fisk, | 15 97 | | |
| Peter Bogert, | 1 31 | | |
| Charles J. Fisk, | 16 63 | | |
| Nicholas Pealer, | 1 00 | | |
| Jacob H. Pealer, | 88 | | |
| Thomas Countryman, . | 88 | | |
| Carl Isle, | 3 50 | | |
| Conrad Walster, | 12 91 | | |
| Peter Marsh, | 12 69 | | |
| Joshua A. Yorden, | 11 38 | | |
| Francis Villiar, | 6 56 | | |
| William Burdett, | 9 19 | | |
| Peter D. Fox, | 9 19 | | |
| Thomas Jacox, | 12 63 | | |
| W. H. D. Fox, | 9 19 | | |
| Ebenezer S. Wheelock, | 6 78 | | |
| Garret Morris, | 12 69 | | |
| Daniel Mosier, | 1 75 | | |
| John Plank, jr., | 3 50 | | |
| John Hollingsworth, .. | 4 16 | | |
| Jacob Petsinger, | 6 78 | | |
| Ralph Truax, | 1 75 | | |
| George H. Hawn, | 7 50 | | |
| John W. Jenkins, | 9 75 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner, | 41 00 | | |
| James H. P. Wagner, .. | 49 50 | | |
| Barney Scott, | 28 50 | | |
| Joseph Smith, | 35 50 | | |
| John D. Dusendorf, ... | 45 00 | | |
| John Ehle, | 37 50 | | |
| Jacob Ehle, | 37 00 | | |
| J. P. Marsh, | 37 00 | | |
| Daniel Rapps, | 36 00 | | |
| William E. Bleecker, .. | 47 00 | | |
| Charles Wilsey, | 33 50 | | |
| William Tring, | 33 50 | | |
| Cornelius Courier, | 29 00 | | |
| Hiram B. Turner, | 4 50 | | |
| O. O. Austin, | 33 00 | | |
| William J. Kougher, ... | 6 00 | | |
| Peter Brown, | 6 00 | | |
| Jacob B. Flint, | 9 00 | | |

1,914 90

Carried forward,.... \$4,404 53 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$4,404 53 | \$5,739 91 |
| John Smith's check roll, labor in
Sept. 1849, making bridge,
embankment at Durhamville,
viz: | | | |
| John Smith,..... | | \$58 75 | |
| Miles Parker,..... | | 20 50 | |
| James G. Breen,..... | | 22 00 | |
| Lucius Snow,..... | | 22 00 | |
| Smith Dunn,..... | | 18 50 | |
| James Dunn,..... | | 16 25 | |
| John Kimmey,..... | | 22 00 | |
| B. H. Gland,..... | | 20 00 | |
| William Dunn,..... | | 21 00 | |
| Henry Peckham,..... | | 21 75 | |
| Robert Bortle,..... | | 18 75 | |
| William Bennett,..... | | 19 50 | |
| James A. Lawrence,... | | 19 00 | |
| William Chapman,..... | | 22 50 | |
| James Carton,..... | | 15 50 | |
| Patrick McClusky,..... | | 17 00 | |
| Edwin Swan,..... | | 16 75 | |
| Patrick Hyland,..... | | 9 50 | |
| Michael Dunn,..... | | 6 25 | |
| | | 387 50 | |
| Oct. | 1. John Stewart & Co., paint, oil,
&c., for Port Jackson bridge, | 56 97 | |
| | John Neff, drawing boards for
lock house 28,..... | 88 | |
| | Lawton Benson, timber for foot
bridges, | 43 06 | |
| | John W. Murphy, subpoenaing
witnesses, | 3 75 | |
| | 2. Lester Green, labor at new farm
bridge, | 2 00 | |
| | W. T. Wheeler, mechanics' bill
on account of blasting,..... | 9 38 | |
| | George Ashley, merchants' bill, | 30 17 | |
| | John J. Yoran, lumber for
stone boats,..... | 5 00 | |
| | 3. S. Lefferts & Son, lumber for
lock house 28,..... | 19 49 | |
| | Thomas Stewart, paint and oil
for bridge and lock house,... | 7 31 | |
| | Hiram Snell, stone for slope
wall and gravel for tow path, | 23 38 | |
| | R. & R. Casler, jr., blacksmith-
ing, | 30 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$4,993 97 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$4,993 72 | \$5,739 91 |
| Oct. 3. Chas. T. Schwertfeyer, labor,
excavating channel,.... | 2 63 | |
| N. L. Van Alstyne, ditching,.. | 69 49 | |
| 4. S. W. Davis, painting bridge and
lock house,.. | 19 00 | |
| L. Y. Gardiner, zinc for bridge
and lock house,..... | 10 12 | |
| Stiles Johnson, stone to raise
slope wall,..... | 7 31 | |
| 5. John Y. Edwards, hemlock plank | 124 55 | |
| 6. Goshen P. Van Alstyne, earth
and stone,..... | 135 15 | |
| H. H. Van Dyck, publishing no-
tice of letting,..... | 6 30 | |
| Owen Goff, labor clearing cul-
vert,..... | 12 25 | |
| 8. George Sickles, commutation for
a farm bridge,..... | 600 00 | |
| 9. Richard Longshore, blacksmith-
ing,..... | 7 83 | |
| 10. Jacob Lindsay, labor, excavat-
ing channel, &c..... | 13 13 | |
| 11. Palmer & Brand, use and occu-
pation of land,..... | 14 00 | |
| Milo G. Barber, taking up and
repairing cross walks,..... | 43 10 | |
| Van Evera & Burdick, transport-
ing laborers,..... | 51 00 | |
| George Ashley, lead, spike, &c.
for lock 36,..... | 22 64 | |
| James Gilday, ditching,..... | 7 75 | |
| 12. Seymour & Wood, valves for
culvert,..... | 86 06 | |
| Van Vorst & Frank, transporta-
tion of laborers,..... | 161 95 | |
| 13. Joseph G. Sanders, merchants
bill for lock 36,..... | 8 20 | |
| Wm. J. Skinner, plank and
scantling for lock 36,..... | 30 08 | |
| Henry Phillips, blacksmithing
for lock 36,..... | 27 40 | |
| 15. William E. Bleecker, damages
to boat,..... | 4 00 | |
| 16. Adam J. Klock, use of land,.. | 57 00 | |
| Peter G. Webster, earth for em-
bankment, | 48 12 | |
| 17. Peter Devendorf, services as
clerk,..... | 16 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$6,568 78 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$6,568 78 | \$5,739 91 |
| Oct. 17. Augustus Dettman, merchant's bill,..... | 2 50 | |
| Clark, Newkirk & Wood, mechanic's bill,..... | 19 47 | |
| John I. Wiles, removing stone,..... | 593 75 | |
| 18. Lasher & Heidell, blacksmith's bill,..... | 88 15 | |
| 19. William Adams, merchant's bill,..... | 65 36 | |
| George Spraker, draining leakage of canal,..... | 6 50 | |
| 20. James Hartly, ditching on 2½ mile level,..... | 7 25 | |
| 22. John I. Wiles, boating stone to "slide," near Van Alstyne's,..... | 322 50 | |
| John I. Wiles, oak timber for mitre sills,..... | 20 73 | |
| 24. Ludwick Hundertmark, blacksmithing,..... | 3 31 | |
| Zeeley & Morrell, plank for Canajoharie aqueduct,..... | 8 29 | |
| Johnson & Butler, lumber, &c., for bridge at Frankfort,..... | 29 77 | |
| 25. Van De Water & Co., transportation of steps for locks,..... | 1 30 | |
| 26. Joseph Sholl, materials and labor building bridge,..... | 5 00 | |
| E. H. Morse, labor on locks,..... | 41 25 | |
| 29. John Smith, plank and labor for building bridges,..... | 3 50 | |
| David H. Young, labor and mechanic's bill,..... | 15 03 | |
| Soper & Simmons, lumber for George-st. bridge, Rome,.... | 41 63 | |
| 31. Catharine Titus, moving and re-fitting house,..... | 325 00 | |
| Jacob M. Rasback, boating stone,..... | 50 45 | |
| Edmund Buell, water lime,.... | 1 38 | |
| A. Hees, services as referee,... | 1 50 | |
| Theodore G. Hulett, labor on suspension bridge, Fort Plain,..... | 99 00 | |
| Alexander McGregor, removing grocery, &c | 156 58 | |
| Richard Newell, removing house,..... | 35 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$8,512 98 | \$5,739 91 |

Brought forward, \$8,212 98 \$5,739 91

George Boyer's check roll, la-
bor in October, 1849, on lock
36, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| George Boyer,..... | \$16 00 |
| Augustus Rufenot,..... | 14 50 |
| John Anderson,..... | 12 69 |
| Richard D. Richards,... | 12 69 |
| Henry D. Sanders,..... | 88 |
| Michael Gettings,..... | 7 25 |
| James Hughs,..... | 88 |
| Thomas Dale,..... | 2 00 |

66 89

Abraham A. Bradt's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, rais-
ing berm on 7 mile level be-
tween Schenectady and lock
23, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Abraham A. Bradt,.... | \$42 25 |
| S. G. Hamblin,..... | 58 50 |
| Jacob Mabee,..... | 27 00 |
| Isaac P. Ladd,..... | 25 50 |
| Francis McKinney, | 26 00 |
| Simon Peck,..... | 27 00 |
| Harmon Wemple,..... | 27 00 |
| Abraham Shannon,.... | 23 00 |
| Jacob Veeder,..... | 26 00 |
| John Keaf,..... | 20 50 |
| Matthew Crawford,.... | 20 75 |
| Isaac Hocknell,..... | 15 00 |

338 50

Martin Sitterly's check roll, la-
bor in October, 1849, raising
berm on 7 mile level between
Schenectady and locks 23,
viz :

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Martin Sitterly, | \$37 37 |
| Richard R. Bond, | 47 25 |
| Richard W. Loyal,... | 20 50 |
| Philip Shannen,..... | 23 00 |
| Charles Dear,..... | 23 00 |
| James Worden, | 28 00 |
| Jacob Brocken, | 20 00 |
| John J. Simmons, | 20 50 |
| John M. Pangburn,... | 18 00 |
| David Bakeman, | 19 00 |
| John Carr,..... | 20 00 |
| Abraham Van Wormer, | 20 00 |

Carried forward,..... \$291 62 \$8,918 37 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$291 62 | \$8,918 37 | \$5,739 91 |
| James Clary, | 19 00 | | |
| Solomon Taylor, | 21 00 | | |
| John A. Shannon, ... | 15 00 | | |
| Isaac Van Patten, | 7 00 | | |
| William H. Evans,... | 8 00 | | |
| William Taylor, | 7 50 | | |
| Samuel Bradt, | 2 00 | | |
| Samuel Wilkins, | 1 00 | | |
| Cornelius Brocken, ... | 21 50 | | |

\$393 62

N. St. John's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, raising berm
on seven mile level, between
Schenectady and locks 23,
viz:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| N. St. John, | \$40 62 |
| Henry Brumagim, | 57 38 |
| John Wilson, | 25 00 |
| Moses Shufelt, | 25 00 |
| Martin McCan, | 25 00 |
| Patrick Egan, | 25 50 |
| C. Haverly, | 25 00 |
| Wm. B. Luke, | 24 50 |
| Aaron Harris, | 25 00 |
| Daniel Lynch, | 4 00 |
| Eleazur A. Rexford, .. | 19 00 |
| John Shufelt, | 13 00 |
| Hiram Wilder, | 13 00 |
| Samuel Allen, | 10 00 |

332 00

Adam W. Snyder's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, ditch-
ing old canal on 14 mile level,
making dyke at Vrooman's
bridge, and raising dyke at
Davis' bridge, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Adam W. Snyder, | \$22 50 |
| Stephen Tremper, | 33 75 |
| Winslow Sterling, | 15 00 |
| William Snyder, | 14 00 |
| James Osterhout, | 14 00 |
| Philip Snyder, | 10 00 |
| Abm Weldon, | 15 00 |
| Samuel Fisher, | 15 00 |
| S. D. Clark, | 14 50 |
| Denike Neff, | 15 00 |
| John F. Fox, | 14 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$182 75 | \$9,643 99 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$182 75 | \$9,643 99 | \$5,739 91 |
| George A. Rose, | 15 00 | | |
| Samuel Page,..... | 13 00 | | |
| James Schermerhorn,.. | 8 00 | | |
| Jacob I. Miller, | 6 00 | | |
| George Simmons, | 2 00 | | |
| Alexander Cornell, ... | 2 00 | | |
| Joseph Hart, | 20 75 | | |
| Jacob Myers,..... | 14 25 | | |
| Henry Myers,..... | 14 25 | | |
| Philip Van Voast,.... | 14 75 | | |
| Philip Bovee, | 10 00 | | |
| George Newkirk,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Harmanus Bovee, | 11 00 | | |
| John Johnson,..... | 4 50 | | |
| John S. Cism,..... | 7 50 | | |
| John Osterhout, | 9 00 | | |
| James M. Clute,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Samuel Clement,..... | 8 00 | | |
| John Patten, | 5 00 | | |
| James Van Patten, ... | 7 25 | | |
| William Simmons,.... | 8 00 | | |
| W. R. Holliday,..... | 19 50 | | |
| William Bowers, | 11 00 | | |
| Abram Quackenboss,... | 3 00 | | |
| Jacob C. Quackenboss, | 3 00 | | |
| William Gilmore, | 2 00 | | |
| Solomon M. Bump,... | 1 00 | | |
| Patrick Plunket,..... | 24 00 | | |
| Alexander Stewart,... | 25 00 | | |
| Dallance Viruck,..... | 23 00 | | |
| Michael Curren,..... | 8 50 | | |
| John G. Holliday, | 24 00 | | |
| John McCarron,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Thomas Rork, | 4 50 | | |
| Thomas Bristen,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Ephraim March, | 6 00 | | |
| Charles Kilcash,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Peter Hayslip, | 7 50 | | |
| Barnard McQuire,.... | 6 00 | | |
| Lewis P. VanAntwerp, | 16 50 | | |
| John Dowd,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Jacob Quilhot,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Adam Henry,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Peter A. Quackenboss, | 13 00 | | |
| Philip Van Voast,.... | 6 75 | | |
| W. R. Holliday, | 6 75 | | |
| | | 639 50 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$10,283 49 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|

Brought forward,..... \$10,283 49 \$5,739 91

Daniel Neff's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, building
drain to C. W. Van Olinda's
house, laying slope wall on
the east bank of Schoharie
creek, above the dam, finish-
ing head of culvert at lock
27, building stone wing and
raising dyke to bridge in Port
Jackson, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Daniel Neff, | \$32 00 |
| J. T. Van Olinda, | 52 31 |
| W. R. Holliday, | 56 |
| Charles Young, | 15 75 |
| Vincent Bartholomew, .. | 13 50 |
| James B. Voorhees, | 15 75 |
| Lewis Bugsbee, | 20 25 |
| David Phillips, | 3 37 |
| Oliver Swart, | 2 25 |
| John P. Kilmer, | 31 50 |
| Samuel Newkirk, | 28 69 |
| Abram Newkirk, | 15 19 |
| John Groff, | 28 69 |
| Henry Billings, | 25 87 |
| Jeremiah Hubbs, Jr. | 16 87 |
| Christopher Servoss, ... | 18 00 |
| Henry C. Cady, | 9 00 |
| David Servoss, | 3 38 |
| Michael Noonan, | 12 25 |
| James Divers, | 4 38 |
| Edward Green, | 22 75 |
| Robert Jones, | 12 25 |
| Morris Freeman, | 31 50 |
| John Curren, | 8 75 |
| C. W. Van O'Linda, | 27 00 |
| Patrick Hagerty, | 21 50 |
| Garret Van O'Linda, ... | 21 50 |
| John Murphy, | 23 00 |
| Michael McHugh, | 11 50 |
| Thomas Calpy, | 18 25 |
| Anthony Pangburn, | 17 00 |
| William Reese, | 16 50 |
| Frank Stewart, | 16 75 |
| Joseph Carpenter, | 14 00 |
| Patrick McJaue, | 3 00 |
| Henry Guiles, | 2 00 |
| John Daily, | 11 25 |

Carried forward,..... \$628 06 \$10,283 49 \$5,737 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$628 06 | \$10,283 49 | \$5,739 91 |
| Claudius Caesar, | 4 00 | | |
| William McDonald,.... | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Kennedy, | 21 00 | | |
| David Glovul, | 21 00 | | |
| Edward Murphy,..... | 21 00 | | |
| Daniel Davis, | 12 00 | | |
| William Woodbeck, ... | 8 00 | | |
| James De Groff, | 4 00 | | |
| James Green, | 5 00 | | |
| Adam Patterson,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Peter Palmateer, | 3 00 | | |
| Michael Dugan,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Patrick Smith, | 8 00 | | |
| Barry Duglass,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Michael Galvin,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Reuben Dorn, | 8 00 | | |
| Paris O'Bryan,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Reuben T. Weaten,.... | 9 00 | | |
| Henry Guiles, Jr., | 9 00 | | |
| John White,..... | 9 00 | | |
| John B. Groat,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Isaac Rynex, | 9 00 | | |
| James Martin, | 3 00 | | |
| Patrick Gannon, | 3 00 | | |
| J. T. Van O'Linda, | 10 50 | | |
| Abram D. Van Antwerp, | 6 00 | | |
| Walter Swart, | 6 00 | | |
| Martin Swart,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Walter Van Voast,.... | 4 50 | | |
| William Taylor, | 5 00 | | |
| James Bradshaw, | 3 00 | | |
| Peter Graham,..... | 9 00 | | |
| John Dalton, | 9 00 | | |
| Michael Grady, | 9 00 | | |
| Patrick Ferren, | 9 00 | | |
| James Divine,..... | 9 00 | | |
| John Coil, | 5 00 | | |
| Robert Banks, | 3 00 | | |
| William Brown, | 3 00 | | |
| William Edgar,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Henry Newkirk, | 2 00 | | |
| William Fosgate,..... | 1 00 | | |
| John Phillips, | 1 00 | | |
| Palmer Newkirk,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Peter Henesy, | 6 00 | | |
| James Harley, | 6 00 | | |
| David Coleman,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$963 56 | \$19,283 49 | \$5,739 91 |

Brought forward, \$963 56 \$10,283 49 \$5,739 91

Michael Green, 6 00
 Isaac Vischer, 12 75
 Myndert Conyne, 12 75
 Matthias Swart, 12 75
 Barnard McGuire, 12 75
 John McCarron, 12 75
 John McHugh, 12 75
 John Dowd, 11 75
 Peter Hayslip, 10 75
 Michael Curren, 12 75
 Thomas Brislen, 12 75
 Henry Putman, 12 75
 William Staly, 9 25
 John Graff, 11 25
 Charles Kilcras, 12 75
 Peter Newkirk, 12 75
 James Quilhot, 8 25
 William Servoss, 8 00
 George Servoss, 7 50
 John Vischer, 3 00
 John P. Kilmer, 2 50
 Batrick Barry, 12 00
 George Farren, 12 00
 Michael Mitchell, 12 00
 William Larkins, 12 00
 Edward Cook, 1 00
 Jacob Van Vleck, 3 00

1,234 06

William J. Kougher's check roll,
 labor in October, 1849, build-
 ing gates and foot bridge, viz:
 William J. Kougher, ... \$34 00
 George Farley, 3 00
 Peter Brown, 28 13
 John W. Jenkins, 28 88
 George H. Hawn, 14 00
 Elihu Warner, 3 50

111 51

B. Weatherwax's check roll, la-
 bor in October, 1849, enlarg-
 ing channel of Fulmer creek,
 near the Mohawk aqueduct,
 viz:

B. Weatherwax, \$33 00
 Nicholas Wolaver, 22 00
 Frederick Byers 21 00

Carried forward, \$76 00 \$11,629 06 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$76 00 | \$11,629 06 | \$5,739 91 |
| George Shant,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Simon Helmer,..... | 20 00 | | |
| John Widrick,..... | 19 50 | | |
| Philip Dixon,..... | 17 00 | | |
| John Sullivan, | 20 00 | | |
| Peter Hare,..... | 18 00 | | |
| George Widrick, | 18 00 | | |
| Solomon Harvey,..... | 14 50 | | |
| Michael Widrick,..... | 12 50 | | |
| George Manahan, | 14 00 | | |
| William B. Leigh,..... | 20 00 | | |
| James Holahan,..... | 11 50 | | |
| William Crego,..... | 2 00 | | |
| James N. Cunningham,. | 9 00 | | |
| Matthew Hare,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Patrick Tobin,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Charles McDaniels,.... | 1 00 | | |
| Jacob Kent,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Thomas Carr,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Chauncey Woodworth,.. | 2 00 | | |
| Nathan Jeffries, | 2 00 | | |
| Adam Steel,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Richard Casler, | 2 00 | | |
| Henry Brown, | 2 00 | | |
| Jacob Warner,..... | 1 00 | | |
| T. P. Heart,..... | 45 00 | | |
| John Roorback,..... | 12 38 | | |
| Philander Spencer, | 10 12 | | |
| Francis Warner, | 11 25 | | |
| Albert Farmer,..... | 6 19 | | |
| William Griffin,..... | 6 75 | | |

.419 69

Joseph Boyer, jr., check roll, labor in October, 1849, graveling and repairing towpath between Little Falls and Jacksonburgh, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Joseph Boyer, jr.,..... | \$18 00 |
| Henry H. Fuller,..... | 12 00 |
| John Welch, | 7 75 |
| John Flynn,..... | 7 75 |
| Jerry Murray, | 7 75 |
| Daniel Butts, | 7 75 |
| Timothy O'Brien, | 7 75 |
| Dennis Collins,..... | 7 75 |
| William Donahoe,..... | 7 75 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$84 25 | \$12,048 75 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$84 25 | \$12,048 75 | \$5,739 91 |
| John O'Brien, | 7 75 | | |
| Joseph Riley, | 6 75 | | |
| Michael Gafney, | 6 75 | | |
| John Finn, | 6 75 | | |
| Abram Fuller, | 6 75 | | |
| John Hunt, | 6 75 | | |
| John Roach, | 5 75 | | |
| Michael Larkin, | 5 75 | | |
| Peter Cantlin, | 5 75 | | |
| John Cantlin, | 5 75 | | |
| Jacob Loucks, | 5 75 | | |
| Stephen Hunt, | 5 75 | | |
| Lawrence Rider, | 5 75 | | |
| Daniel Leahy, | 5 75 | | |
| James Hughes, | 5 75 | | |
| John O. Donnell, | 5 75 | | |
| William Casler, | 4 75 | | |
| Martin Culley, | 4 75 | | |
| Peter O'Neil, | 4 75 | | |
| Thomas Burns, | 4 75 | | |
| M. D. Larkin, | 4 75 | | |
| A. McUmbur, | 2 75 | | |
| E. R. Perkins, | 3 75 | | |
| William Walrad, | 3 75 | | |
| James Fitz Patrick, | 2 75 | | |
| Thomas Convoy, | 2 75 | | |
| Thomas Gibbons, | 2 75 | | |
| John A. Mitchell, | 2 75 | | |
| W. Buchanan, | 2 75 | | |
| Patrick Daly, | 2 75 | | |
| John Harrington, | 2 75 | | |
| James Bennett, | 2 75 | | |
| John Long, | 2 75 | | |
| John Hull, | 2 75 | | |
| John Furman, | 2 00 | | |
| Edward Welch, | 1 00 | | |
| Marks Casler, | 1 50 | | |
| Elihu Warner, | 4 50 | | |
| S. H. Anderson, | 3 50 | | |
| J. A. Petrie, | 10 50 | | |
| James McGregor, | 5 63 | | |
| Charles Shadwick, | 1 75 | | |

 275 13

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$12,323 88 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$12,323 88 | \$5,739 91 |
| Jacob J. Lansing's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, build-
ing protection wall between
locks 14 and 15, viz : | | | |
| Jacob J. Lansing, | \$36 00 | | |
| Martin Doher, | 16 19 | | |
| Dennis Murphy, | 15 75 | | |
| Phillip Crowley, | 15 75 | | |
| Michael Rainey, | 14 87 | | |
| Patrick Griffin, | 15 75 | | |
| Patrick Cassidy, | 14 87 | | |
| V. D. Oathout, | 38 75 | | |
| J. McMullen, | 41 25 | | |
| Michael Ryan, | 13 13 | | |
| John Calahan, | 13 13 | | |
| Patrick Conner, | 13 13 | | |
| William Brown, | 13 13 | | |
| Dennis Redin, | 12 25 | | |
| James Welton, | 12 25 | | |
| Thomas Clyne, | 12 25 | | |
| Timothy Atridge, | 8 75 | | |
| Edward Ryan, | 12 25 | | |
| William Cocklin, | 12 25 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, | 12 25 | | |
| Mathew Dermon, | 11 38 | | |
| Thomas Noland, | 11 38 | | |
| John Maloney, | 11 38 | | |
| Brian Conner, | 88 | | |
| Francis Jock, | 10 50 | | |
| Bernard Levy, | 30 00 | | |
| Hugh Derney, | 10 50 | | |
| Patrick McGuire, | 9 63 | | |
| Martin Cahill, | 10 50 | | |
| Larry Branen, | 7 00 | | |
| Edward Bulger, | 7 88 | | |
| William Dermaty, | 6 13 | | |
| Patrick Coffey, | 7 00 | | |
| Michael O'Brine, | 7 44 | | |
| Timothy Maher, | 3 50 | | |
| Peter Casey, | 6 13 | | |
| Patrick Mack, | 3 94 | | |
| Thomas Maloney, | 1 75 | | |
| Owen Kirff, | 1 75 | | |
| Patrick McGraw, | 1 75 | | |
| Michael Carey, | 1 75 | | |
| Thomas Ward, | 1 75 | | |

Carried forward,\$507 87 \$12,323 88 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$507 89 \$12,323 88 \$5,739 91

John Flanagan,..... 2 63

Philip Smith,..... 3 50

James Moore,..... 2 63

Anthony Ranan,..... 5 69

Anthony Paddock,..... 1 75

524 07

Elihu M. Stevenson's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, laying
slope wall between locks 14
and 15, viz :

Elihu M. Stevenson,...\$16 00

Michael McNehan,..... 6 00

John Sport,..... 6 00

George Cronk,..... 6 00

William Shinkle,..... 6 00

George Howeth,..... 6 00

Lawrence O'Brien,..... 3 00

John Keeler,..... 3 00

John Lannon,..... 3 00

James McEnrow,..... 1 00

56 00

John O'Hara's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, raising and
gravelling tow-path between
Utica and Ferguson's aque-
duct, viz :

John O. Hara,.....\$12 25

John Bradley,..... 2 00

Michael Scanlin,..... 5 00

John Cox,..... 4 00

John Morton,..... 4 00

Elisha Gorton,..... 7 00

John Flagg,..... 6 00

D. Snyder,..... 5 00

F. McGavin,..... 4 00

Patrick Bowden,..... 2 50

William Christie,..... 3 00

Tim. McKinney,..... 3 00

D. Buckley,..... 2 00

William Powers,..... 1 00

Thomas Young,..... 1 00

James Crumley,..... 2 00

M. Wheeler,..... 17 50

81 25

Carried forward,..... \$12,985 20 \$5,739 91

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$12,985 20 | \$5,739 91 |
| Joseph R. Chapman's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, at
lock 36, viz : | | |
| Joseph R. Chapman,... | \$17 00 | |
| Joseph H. Wilcox,.... | 17 00 | |
| John Anderson, | 12 00 | |
| Jacob Winnie, | 6 00 | |
| Augustus Rufenot, . . . | 4 00 | |
| George Boyer, | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Bixby, | 8 00 | |
| Nicholas Fox, | 7 00 | |
| John O. Brien, | 9 00 | |
| Martin Welch, | 9 00 | |
| Michael Getting, | 9 00 | |
| Dowe Dorn, | 8 50 | |
| Seth Fox, | 6 75 | |
| James M. Gray, | 2 50 | |
| Parley Richmond, | 2 00 | |
| James Sanders, | 54 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 174 75 |
| Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, build-
ing foot-bridges on lock No.
29, viz : | | |
| Jacob Schermerhorn,... | \$14 00 | |
| Chauncey Munsell,.... | 13 00 | |
| Alexander McGinnis,.. | 12 00 | |
| Wm. H. Demarest, | 12 00 | |
| Henry Giles, | 4 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 55 00 |
| Nathan Davis' check roll, labor
for October, 1849, blasting
stone, excavating and laying
slope wall in channel of Fort
Plain creek, viz : | | |
| Nathan Davis, | 13 50 | |
| James H. P. Wagner, .. | 39 00 | |
| Chauncey Ehle, | 13 13 | |
| George Pealer, | 7 00 | |
| Reuben Petrie, | 9 38 | |
| Daniel O'Brien, | 9 38 | |
| Volney Paul, | 12 19 | |
| John Gishner, | 14 38 | |
| James Pealer, | 9 63 | |
| Thomas Linney, | 9 00 | |
| Frederick Southerland, . | 3 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward, | \$139 59 | \$13,214 95 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$5,739 91 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$139 59 | \$13,214 95 | \$5,739 91 |
| Joseph Manktlan, | 23 25 | | |
| George Bunton, | 3 94 | | |
| John Bell, | 5 25 | | |
| Philip Kelsey, | 21 66 | | |
| Christian Fisk, | 6 13 | | |
| George Fisk, | 10 28 | | |
| Robert Bettinger, | 2 19 | | |
| Hiram Bloodough, | 3 94 | | |
| William Mileisan, | 20 13 | | |
| Peter Wilber, | 5 25 | | |
| James Richardson, | 17 06 | | |
| Thomas Jacox, | 6 13 | | |
| Jacob Brennerman, | 8 31 | | |
| Conrad Walster, | 88 | | |
| Peter Durchholt, | 16 41 | | |
| Michael Sitz, | 15 09 | | |
| Joseph Basho, | 2 63 | | |
| Lawrence Gros, | 5 25 | | |
| Michael Galvin, | 5 25 | | |
| Charles Martin, | 7 44 | | |
| John A. Wilferth, | 10 94 | | |
| John Fisher, | 5 03 | | |
| John Rolnar, | 10 94 | | |
| Frederick Roberts, | 1 31 | | |
| James McAuley, | 7 88 | | |
| John Piper, | 4 38 | | |
| George Clayman, | 4 38 | | |
| George Schmolza, | 8 31 | | |
| Henry Hellwig, | 15 63 | | |
| William Hoorn, | 75 | | |
| Charles J. Fisk, | 88 | | |
| Richard Beaver, | 10 28 | | |
| James H. P. Wagner, .. | 40 00 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner, | 18 00 | | |
| William E. Bleecker, .. | 11 00 | | |
| J. Putnam Marsh, | 19 00 | | |
| Daniel Rapp, | 21 50 | | |
| Cornelius Cormin, | 6 00 | | |
| Charles Wilsey, | 22 00 | | |
| Joseph Smyth, | 18 00 | | |
| Barney Scott, | 6 00 | | |
| | | 568 27 | |
| Carried forward, | \$13,783 22 | \$5,739 91 | |

Brought forward, \$13,783 22 \$5,739 91

Nathan Davis, check roll labor,
in October, 1849, laying ma-
sonry for anchorages, and base
of towers of Fort Plain sus-
pension bridge, and getting
out stone steps, &c., viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Nathan Davis, | 46 13 |
| Samuel Dale, | 43 75 |
| Tunis Cronkhite, | 15 75 |
| Frederick Southerland, . | 6 00 |
| Thomas Linney, | 23 63 |
| Chauncey Ehle, | 27 56 |
| James Pealer, | 33 25 |
| George Pealer, | 35 00 |
| H. B. Turner, | 4 50 |
| Henry Hellwig, | 6 88 |
| Joseph Manktlan, | 3 75 |
| John Gishner, | 11 25 |
| Willard Dexter, | 2 00 |
| Leonard A. House, | 12 00 |
| David Nellis, | 10 50 |
| William Burditt, | 12 69 |
| George Clayman, | 18 38 |
| Thomas Sturgeon, | 20 56 |
| George Schmolza, | 13 13 |
| George Bunton, | 2 63 |
| John Bell, | 17 06 |
| John Fisher, | 3 06 |
| Frederick Roberts, | 5 47 |
| John Rolnar, | 7 00 |
| Charles Martin, | 14 00 |
| John A. Wilferth, | 12 25 |
| Jacob B. Flint, | 40 13 |
| George Farly, | 15 00 |
| Chauncey H. Eaton, ... | 12 00 |
| Peter Brown, | 6 75 |
| Dan Scouten, | 15 63 |
| Bradford Scouten, | 12 50 |
| George H. Hawn, | 3 50 |
| Barney Scott, | 45 00 |
| Joseph Smith, | 14 50 |
| James H. Wagner, | 10 00 |
| A. Putnam Marsh, | 8 00 |

591 19

Carried forward, \$14,374 41 \$5,739 91

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$14,374 41 | \$5,739 91 |
| Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in October, 1849, in the
completion of upper lock at the
upper side cut, West Troy, viz: | | |
| Patrick Castelo,..... | \$7 00 | |
| Joseph Cencirney,..... | 4 50 | |
| Patrick Gillon,..... | 44 | |
| James Downs,..... | 44 | |
| James Tagart,..... | 44 | |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 1 31 | |
| John Burke,..... | 1 31 | |
| Mathew Hayes,..... | 1 31 | |
| John Clary,..... | 1 31 | |
| James Cannel,..... | 1 31 | |
| | <hr/> | 19 37 |
| Nov. 1, Abraham Van Olinda, watching
banks of new canal,..... | 10 00 | |
| James Divers, labor on Port
Jackson bridge,..... | 2 00 | |
| 2, Isaac Flansburgh, banking and
boating gravel and stone,... | 13 35 | |
| Tillotson Reed, 829 c. yds. gra-
vel and damage to land, | 25 58 | |
| William Stedman, moving and
refitting buildings,..... | 140 00 | |
| 3, Peter Wilbur, labor at Fort
Plain creek and hauling stone, | 16 41 | |
| James Hays, removing buildings
and fence,..... | 400 00 | |
| 5, Hiram B. Turner, stone for lock
36, | 11 13 | |
| Richard Bachelor, draining leak-
age of canal,..... | 88 | |
| 6, James Jones, bolts for lock 36, | 2 56 | |
| 7, Lorenzo Van Alstyne, damage
to land by excavation, &c.,... | 38 70 | |
| Thomas Wiles, tools and lumber, | 15 75 | |
| 8, Delos Guile, oak timber,..... | 15 50 | |
| 9, Cyrus Peckham, plank for boat, | 16 02 | |
| S. P. Smith, merchant's bill,... | 9 86 | |
| 10, Levi Walrath, labor at "Reed's"
on five mile level,..... | 88 | |
| A. Clark, repairing wheelbar-
rows and pump,..... | 5 26 | |
| William Simpson, timber for
Vrooman's dyke on the four-
teen mile level, | 6 40 | |
| Carried forward,..... | <hr/> \$15,124 06 | <hr/> \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$15,124 06 | \$5,739 91 |
| Nov. 12, Ezra Samson, oil for boiling wire and painting, | 57 00 | |
| O. O. Austin, plank for sheet piling head of channel of Fort Plain creek, | 1 38 | |
| George S. Loudon, labor at Fort Plain creek and hauling stone, | 3 06 | |
| 13, Henry I. Crouse, ditching to drain leakage of canal, | 40 25 | |
| 15, H. N. Abell, boat for boating material for embankment, ... | 50 34 | |
| Simon Brown, labor and paint at lock 36, | 6 63 | |
| 16, Michael Caveno, labor at "Slide" on Canajoharie level, | 88 | |
| 17, L. Hundertmark, blacksmith's bill, | 15 32 | |
| C. Gardiner, 66 ft. of safety fuse, | 99 | |
| William Watson, use of wagon hauling stone, | 2 00 | |
| 19, Dennis H. Dygert, stone for lock 40, | 27 00 | |
| Gasper Hulser, taking up and resetting fence, | 22 31 | |
| William L. Montgomery, moving and refitting hay press barn | 90 00 | |
| Francis Symonds, moving and refitting buildings, etc., | 912 53 | |
| Jonas Nestel, damages to lands, | 12 00 | |
| Smith & Co., lumber and merchant's bill, | 16 30 | |
| John I. Wiles, hauling stone, .. | 195 95 | |
| Adam I. Klock, rent of land and damages, | 96 00 | |
| 20, Lauren Ford, counsel fees and services before arbitrators, ... | 330 00 | |
| Peter Putnam, damages to crops, | 5 04 | |
| Smith & Johnson, 160.40 cubic yards slope wall stone, | 80 20 | |
| Smith & Johnson, 415.60 c. yds. slope wall stone, | 24 93 | |
| 21, W. Burton & Co., lumber on embankm't between locks 14, 15, | 9 07 | |
| 22, T. Burch & Co., merchant's bill on account of lock 36, | 3 31 | |
| M. Collegan, quarrying stone for slope wall, | 7 44 | |
| Carried forward, | \$17,133 99 | \$5,739 19 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$17,133 99 | \$5,739 91 |
| Nov. 23, H. Dunsback & Co., 120 c. yds.
stone delivered between locks
14 and 15, | 97 20 | |
| 24, John Eisenlord, use and occu-
pancy of land, | 23 05 | |
| Jerome N. Barhydt, building
fence and damage to crops,.. | 22 10 | |
| Starks & Pruyn, iron for bridges
at Port Jackson, &c.,..... | 195 06 | |
| Chauncey Johnson, wall and ex-
cavation,..... | 60 00 | |
| Franklin Adams, stationery used
at lock 36,..... | 3 50 | |
| Jonas Rice, damage to crops, &c. | 38 10 | |
| 26. Sylvenus Dygert, removing gra-
vel from beneath aqueduct,.. | 9 19 | |
| H. Staats, damage to crops, &c., | 23 50 | |
| Barney Becker, building fence
and damages, | 124 00 | |
| 27. James Spraker, earth, stone, da-
mages, &c., | 251 15 | |
| Erastus Corning & Co., iron for
suspension foot bridge at Fort
Plain, | 177 79 | |
| William Verplanck, use and oc-
cupancy of land,..... | 22 08 | |
| Collector's office, Schenectady,
toll on stone to Troy,..... | 14 97 | |
| 28. Joel Curtis, fuel and labor,.... | 1 69 | |
| William Verplanck, rent on land
and damages,..... | 26 35 | |
| 29. Elisha Gorton, use of boat, boat-
ing gravel,..... | 38 75 | |
| Shuler Cady, earth for Port
Jackson bridge, | 15 00 | |
| 30. William Paige, cast iron gud-
geons for lock 36, | 35 93 | |
| Seth Fox, face stone in the quarry, | 3 47 | |
| John Becker's and Nicholas
Stellar's check roll labor in
October and November 1849,
ditching Lipes' and Abeel's
flats, slope walling embank-
ments, hauling and removing
stone from Eisenlord's flats, viz: | | |
| John Becker,..... | 34 50 | |
| John Hollingsworth,... | 20 13 | |
| Carried forward, | \$ 54 63 | \$18,319 87 |
| | | \$5,739 91 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$54 63 | \$18,319 87 | \$5,739 91 |
| Peter D. Fox,..... | 19 25 | | |
| George Bunton,..... | 16 31 | | |
| John Lintner,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Michael Galvin,..... | 16 00 | | |
| Samuel Holmes,..... | 9 19 | | |
| William E. Bleecker,.. | 30 00 | | |
| J. Putnam Marsh,..... | 10 00 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner,..... | 8 00 | | |
| John Ehle,..... | 5 00 | | |
| Nicholas Steller,..... | 35 25 | | |
| Peter Wilbur,.... | 16 84 | | |
| Robert Bettinger,..... | 20 56 | | |
| Hiram Bloodough,..... | 19 25 | | |
| William Nestell,..... | 16 63 | | |
| David Eygabroat,..... | 11 59 | | |
| Jacob Bunneman,..... | 17 06 | | |
| Tobie and Glatt, | 79 00 | | |
| William Nestle,..... | 3 50 | | |

400 75

John R. Pettis' check roll labor
in October and November,
1849, walling embankment at
Spraker's ferry, removing gra-
vel from Canajoharie aqueduct,
and boating and quarrying
stone, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John R. Pettis,..... | 33 00 |
| William Hillka,..... | 22 25 |
| Amos Klinkhart, | 22 75 |
| John Witteran,..... | 21 38 |
| John Hoffman,..... | 17 13 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 19 25 |
| Hubbell Allen, | 22 00 |
| Frederick C. Nolty, ... | 14 00 |
| Henry Smith,..... | 17 50 |
| John Farnan,..... | 15 75 |
| John Vandenburg,.... | 18 81 |
| Ezra Jenkins,..... | 3 50 |
| Edmund Pettis,..... | 88 |
| James Fitzpatrick,..... | 10 94 |
| Michael Fitzpatrick,.. | 11 38 |
| Patrick McLaughlin, .. | 12 69 |
| Michael Gallahar, | 12 47 |
| Thomas Wiles,..... | 18 00 |
| James Moakler,..... | 8 31 |
| William Shrauder, | 8 31 |

Carried forward,.....\$310 30 \$18,720 62 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$310 30 | \$18,720 62 | \$5,739 91 |
| Christopher Hulsaver,.. | 17 34 | | |
| John Burnap,..... | 39 00 | | |
| James Leonard,..... | 14 00 | | |
| John Brady,..... | 11 75 | | |
| Thomas Burns,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Francis Kelly,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Harney Divine,..... | 12 25 | | |
| John Murray,..... | 11 50 | | |
| Edward Haney,..... | 14 25 | | |
| William Kettlar,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Frederick Jahns,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Michael Hickey,..... | 13 75 | | |
| William Hedalar,..... | 13 34 | | |
| George Erike,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Henry Shlapar,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Patrick Corkins,..... | 13 13 | | |
| Avery D. Maine,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Charles Ableing,..... | 23 19 | | |
| Andrew Farrell,..... | 11 81 | | |
| Edward Welding,..... | 11 81 | | |
| Simon Mann,..... | 1 75 | | |
| James N. Evan,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Carl Isle,..... | 10 28 | | |
| Moses Win,..... | 8 31 | | |
| Henry Craft,..... | 13 13 | | |
| William Watson,..... | 25 88 | | |
| John Dolan,..... | 12 91 | | |
| David Kelly,..... | 14 22 | | |
| Michael Kelly,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Patrick Corley,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Wellington Watson,.. | 6 34 | | |
| John N. Evan,..... | 14 22 | | |
| John Kelly,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Thomas Barlow,..... | 13 13 | | |
| William Swift,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Henry Hulsaver,..... | 22 50 | | |
| John Corgan,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Peter Rinehart,..... | 13 56 | | |
| Henry Hildebrant,.... | 11 59 | | |
| Cornelius Wilbur,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Arthur McQuade,..... | 16 41 | | |
| James Hickey,..... | 11 38 | | |
| Charles Jones,..... | 8 75 | | |
| James Murphy,..... | 6 13 | | |
| Cornelius Dwire,..... | 3 94 | | |
| Michael Laughney,.... | 8 97 | | |
| Michael Cowley,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$930 09 | \$18,720 62 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$930 09 | \$18,720 62 | \$5,739 91 |
| William H. Crawford,.. | 22 50 | | |
| Nicholas Wiles,..... | 15 38 | | |
| James Ballard, | 6 34 | | |
| Michael Gallagher, jr., | 10 06 | | |
| John G. Reynolds,..... | 6 78 | | |
| William Orr, | 23 75 | | |
| Charles Finnegan, | 16 63 | | |
| James Shay, | 13 56 | | |
| Andrew Friesch, | 12 25 | | |
| Thomas Donnelly,..... | 9 63 | | |
| Philip Heffernan, | 12 25 | | |
| Samuel T. Orr, | 6 56 | | |
| Patrick Finnegan, | 5 25 | | |
| Henry Witnam, | 1 00 | | |
| John Flanagan, | 6 13 | | |
| John R. Pettis, | 43 00 | | |
| George D. Fonda, | 34 00 | | |
| Augustus Detmer, | 57 00 | | |
| Morgan L. Harris,..... | 30 00 | | |
| A. S. Fero, | 30 00 | | |
| Adam Fritcher, | 11 00 | | |
| Daniel Shimeall, | 38 50 | | |
| Henry Hulsaver, | 27 00 | | |
| Robert Milligan, | 22 00 | | |
| Jacob Berge, | 29 00 | | |
| Nicholas Wiles, | 14 50 | | |
| David Phelps, | 24 50 | | |
| Thomas Wiles, | 33 50 | | |
| Alexander Vrooman,.. | 25 00 | | |
| W. H. Crawford, | 23 00 | | |
| Abraham Welch, | 26 00 | | |
| William Seeber, | 22 00 | | |
| | | 1,588 16 | |

John R. Dygert's check roll, labor in October and November 1849, hauling stone and brush, and depositing the same in creek below Fort Plain aqueduct to prevent it from undermining, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| John R. Dygert, | 23 63 |
| Jacob Lindsey, | 13 78 |
| Israel D. Hungerford, .. | 1 75 |
| Henry Hopcraft, | 9 63 |
| James Richardson, | 9 19 |
| Thomas Sturgeon, | 5 69 |
| Ralph Truax, | 7 00 |

Carried forward,..... \$70 69 \$20,308 78 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$70 67 \$20,308 78 \$5,739 91

William Mileisan,..... 4 81
 Thomas Jacob,..... 3 94
 Charles Charlesworth,.. 30 00
 Luther Holmes,..... 25 00
 Alfred J. Wagner,..... 14 00
 William E. Bleecker, .. 15 00
 Jacob Ehle, 4 00
 Daniel Allen, 1 75

169 17

John Smith's check roll, labor
 in October and November
 1849, cleaning out Castle
 creek at aqueduct, to straight-
 en channel and laying slope
 wall on the east side of creek
 to protect the wing wall of the
 aqueduct, viz :

John Smith, 30 75
 N. L. Van Alstyne,.... 18 13
 P. B. Bellingame,.... 16 53
 William Platt, 18 28
 John A. Smith,..... 16 09
 Timothy Rearden,..... 16 63
 Michael Horn,..... 16 75
 Oda Ragon, 14 66
 Michael Manny, 15 00
 George N. Schuyler, .. 14 44
 William Barrigan,.... 12 69
 Derby Day, 13 25
 Thomas Calligan,..... 11 81
 Michael Calligan, 9 19
 Wilson Jenkins,..... 11 16
 John Sheehen, 6 13
 John Marnon,..... 4 38
 Rabbi Van Alstyne,.... 7 66
 James Richard,..... 2 25
 James Keegan, 88
 Cornelius Sheehen, 4 59
 Timothy Sheehen, 4 59
 Barney Ragon,..... 4 38
 John W. Jenkins, 7 50
 John J. Cummings, 5 25
 Arthur Jones,..... 24 00
 • John Sholl, 28 50
 James Owens, 12 50
 John P. Smith,..... 38 50

Carried forward,..... \$386 47 \$20,477 95 5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$386 47 | \$20,477 95 | \$5,739 91 |
| Jonas Rice,..... | 15 50 | | |
| Elisha Van Alstyne,.... | 21 00 | | |
| Henry Miller,..... | 18 00 | | |
| Benjamin Chandler,.... | 2 00 | | |

442 97

John R. Pettis and N. G. Van Alstyne's check roll, labor in November, 1849, excavating channel in Canajoharie creek, and building wall on Canajoharie level, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John R. Pettis,..... | 10 50 |
| William Hilka,..... | 6 56 |
| Amos Klinkhart, | 6 56 |
| John Witteran,..... | 6 13 |
| John Vandenburg,.... | 4 38 |
| Henry Smith,..... | 6 13 |
| Frederick C. Nolty,.... | 6 56 |
| Hubbel Allen,..... | 7 00 |
| John Farnan,..... | 6 13 |
| Christian Berge,.... | 6 13 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 5 25 |
| John R. Pettis,..... | 15 00 |
| George D. Fonda,.... | 14 00 |
| Peter B. Winne,..... | 4 00 |
| William Orr,..... | 8 75 |
| Charles Finnegan,.... | 5 69 |
| Arthur McQuade,..... | 6 13 |
| James Shay,..... | 6 13 |
| Andrew Friesk,..... | 6 13 |
| Thomas Donnelly,.... | 4 81 |
| Philip Hefferman,.... | 6 13 |
| Samuel T. Orr,..... | 6 13 |
| Thomas Wiles,..... | 1 75 |
| Henry Hulsaver,..... | 1 75 |

157 73

Nicholas Wolaver's check roll, labor in November, 1849, filling old lock pit at lock 43, to give more width to the tow-path, building embankment for a new bridge between Mohawk and Ilion, and road from tow-path to Devendorf's farm, near lock 42, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Nicholas Wolaver,..... | 27 00 |
| Franklin Hipp,..... | 11 75 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$38 75 | \$21,078 65 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$38 75 | \$21,078 65 | \$5,739 91 |
| Patrick Tobin,..... | 17 25 | | |
| Thomas Carr,..... | 12 00 | | |
| George Manahan,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Joseph Holohan,..... | 17 25 | | |
| Nathan Jeffries,..... | 17 75 | | |
| Richard Casler,..... | 17 25 | | |
| Henry A. Brown,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Bartley Heffer,..... | 16 75 | | |
| Bartley Conlin,..... | 11 75 | | |
| Chauncey Woodworth,. | 11 00 | | |
| John Lent,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Solomon Tuttle,..... | 15 00 | | |
| John Farrell,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Patrick McCann,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Jacob Warner,..... | 9 75 | | |
| Albert Farmer,..... | 36 00 | | |
| Philander Spencer,.... | 27 00 | | |
| Frederick Warner,.... | 26 44 | | |
| William Griffin,..... | 37 69 | | |
| Alvin J. Pierce,..... | 34 31 | | |
| Henry Brewer,..... | 20 25 | | |
| N. Burpee & Co..... | 7 31 | | |
| John Wright,..... | 16 75 | | |
| Barney Campbell,..... | 10 75 | | |
| James Lydon, | 50 | | |

445 25

John O. Hara's check roll, labor
in November, 1849, graveling
and raising tow-path between
Utica and Ferguson's, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John O. Hara,..... | 48 00 |
| Francis McGavin,..... | 23 00 |
| Michael Scanlin,..... | 22 00 |
| John Cox,..... | 23 00 |
| John Morton, | 23 00 |
| Elisha Gorton,..... | 24 00 |
| John Flagg,..... | 21 00 |
| D. Snyder,..... | 23 00 |
| Patrick Bowdren,..... | 23 00 |
| William Christie,..... | 23 00 |
| T. McKinney, | 23 00 |
| Daniel Bucklin,..... | 23 00 |
| William Powers, | 23 00 |
| Thomas Young, | 20 00 |
| James Crumley,..... | 23 00 |
| Charles Rafferty,..... | 23 00 |
| Edward Kinney, | 23 00 |

Carried forward,\$411 00 \$21,523 90 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$411 00 | \$21,523 90 | \$5,739 91 |
| Michael O. Neill,.. .. | 14 00 | | |
| Patrick Pender,..... | 12 00 | | |
| William Frazer, | 4 00 | | |
| Mathew Wheeler, | 60 00 | | |
| | | 501 00 | |

Joseph Boyer, jr., check roll labor in November 1849, graveling and raising tow-path between locks 39 and 41, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Joseph Boyer jr.,..... | 48 00 |
| E. C. Warner,..... | 36 00 |
| J. A. Petrie,..... | 36 00 |
| Henry H. Fuller,..... | 22 50 |
| John Welch,..... | 16 50 |
| John Flynn,..... | 19 50 |
| Jerry Murray,..... | 19 50 |
| Daniel Butts, | 20 50 |
| Timothy O'Brien, | 20 00 |
| Dennis Collins,..... | 19 50 |
| William Donohue,..... | 19 50 |
| John O'Brien, | 19 50 |
| Joseph Riley,..... | 17 00 |
| Michael Gafney,..... | 19 50 |
| John Finn,..... | 20 50 |
| Albert M. Fuller, | 7 50 |
| John Roach,..... | 18 50 |
| Michael Larkin,..... | 19 50 |
| Peter Cantlin, | 18 00 |
| Jacob Loucks, | 6 00 |
| John Cantlin,..... | 18 75 |
| Lawrence Rider,..... | 19 75 |
| Daniel Laha, | 17 50 |
| James Hughs, | 20 00 |
| John O'Donnel, | 19 50 |
| William Casler, | 19 50 |
| Martin Colley,..... | 18 00 |
| Peter O. Neill,..... | 19 50 |
| Thomas Burns,..... | 6 75 |
| M. D. Larkin, | 19 00 |
| James Cunningham,.... | 15 00 |
| John Hunt, | 17 50 |
| E. R. Perkins,..... | 11 00 |
| James Fitzpatrick,..... | 17 50 |
| Thomas Gibbons,..... | 19 50 |
| John A. Mitchell, | 17 50 |
| W. Buchanan,..... | 11 00 |
| Patrick Daily, | 20 50 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$731 25 | \$22,024 90 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$731 25 | \$22,024 90 | \$5,789 91 |
| John Harrington,..... | 19 50 | | |
| John Long,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Jacob Hull,..... | 14 50 | | |
| John Furnam,..... | 17 00 | | |
| Edward Welch,..... | 19 50 | | |
| Daniel Southwick,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Gregory Flynn,..... | 20 50 | | |
| Daniel Cameron,..... | 19 50 | | |
| Stephen Davis,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Frederick Shell,..... | 16 50 | | |
| Martin Welch,..... | 16 50 | | |
| J. D. O'Brien,..... | 16 50 | | |
| N. H. Furman,..... | 5 50 | | |
| A. N. Burroughs,..... | 9 25 | | |
| Dennis Daley,..... | 11 25 | | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 10 00 | | |
| Solomon Goodbread,... | 3 00 | | |
| Charles Chadwick, | 7 50 | | |
| George H. Pellet,..... | 14 50 | | |
| Thomas Leehee,..... | 12 00 | | |
| John Ragan,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Samuel Shell,..... | 11 50 | | |
| Jacob E. Bigsby,..... | 6 50 | | |
| P. C. Casler,..... | 8 50 | | |
| Thomas Wilson,..... | 10 00 | | |
| James McGregor,..... | 11 50 | | |
| William Walrad,..... | 16 50 | | |
| Peter Emmel,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Sandusky Rogers,..... | 11 00 | | |
| Philip S. Truax,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Andrew Murphy,..... | 11 50 | | |
| Charles Nermah,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Michael Geddings,..... | 6 50 | | |
| Daniel Conner,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Henry C. Loucks,..... | 30 75 | | |
| Solomon Harvey,..... | 16 00 | | |
| Michael Widrick,..... | 23 50 | | |
| Peter Hare,..... | 20 00 | | |
| Matthew Hare,..... | 20 00 | | |
| Jacob Griffin,..... | 4 00 | | |
| John Fitzpatrick,..... | 8 50 | | |
| Joseph Moody,..... | 11 50 | | |
| J. W. Griffin,..... | 4 00 | | |
| T. P. Hart,..... | 54 00 | | |
| James McGregor,..... | 43 87 | | |
| Charles Chadwick,..... | 16 63 | | |
| John Griffin,..... | 9 00 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$1,402 50 | \$22,024 90 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|

Brought forward,.....\$1,402 50 \$22,024 90 \$5,739 91

H. Boyer,..... 2 62

Jacob Loucks,..... 6 75

Alvin Richmond,..... 10 50

1,422 37

Joseph K. Chapman's check roll,
labor in November, 1849, at
lock 36, viz :

Joseph K. Chapman,... 48 00

Joseph H. Wilcox,... 43 00

John Anderson,..... 40 50

Jacob Winne, 44 50

Augustus Rosenot,.... 44 50

George Boyer,..... 42 00

Hiram Bixby,..... 18 50

Nicholas Fox,..... 16 75

John O'Brien,..... 3 00

Martin Welch,..... 3 00

Dow Dorn,..... 15 00

Henry Fox,..... 11 25

Seth Fox,..... 6 18

Michael Getting,..... 12 00

James Sanders,..... 52 00

400 18

David Neff's check roll, labor
in November, 1849, laying
slope wall stone on the east
bank of the Schoharie creek,
raising dyke of Port Jackson
bridge, and laying wing wall,
viz :

Daniel Neff,..... 20 00

William Taylor,..... 2 00

Isaac Renex,..... 4 00

Adam Patterson,..... 5 00

Peter Newkirk,..... 5 00

William Fosgate,..... 10 25

James Butler, 1 00

Daniel Davis,..... 24 00

Charles Youngs,..... 38 25

James B. Voorhees,.... 13 50

Vincent Bartholomew,.. 37 69

Joseph Parker,..... 3 38

John Davidson,..... 21 37

Lewis Bugsbee,..... 4 50

John Neff,..... 2 25

Samuel Newkirk,..... 23 06

John P. Kilmer,..... 9 00

Carried forward,.....\$224 25 \$23,347 45 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$224 25 | \$23,847 45 | \$5,739 91 |
| John Graff,..... | 42 75 | | |
| Christopher Servoss,.... | 5 62 | | |
| Jeremiah Hubbs,..... | 21 38 | | |
| James Servoss, | 21 37 | | |
| Jacob W. Bunn,..... | 55 13 | | |
| Hiram Billings,..... | 22 50 | | |
| Henry C. Cady,..... | 12 37 | | |
| Barney Young,..... | 15 75 | | |
| John I. Conyne,..... | 14 63 | | |
| Morris Freeman,..... | 28 00 | | |
| Robert Jones,..... | 28 44 | | |
| John Curren,..... | 7 00 | | |
| William Reese,..... | 19 50 | | |
| James De Groff,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Peter Palmateer,.. ... | 2 50 | | |
| Joseph Carpenter,..... | 14 50 | | |
| William Woodbeck,.... | 1 00 | | |
| Patrick Hinds,..... | 20 00 | | |
| Asa Green,..... | 15 50 | | |
| Michael Gleason,..... | 19 00 | | |
| William Cole,..... | 14 50 | | |
| David Smith,..... | 18 50 | | |
| Patrick Garlen,..... | 14 50 | | |
| Frank Stewart,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Morris Freeman,..... | 50 | | |
| Robert Jones,..... | 1 50 | | |
| Samuel Newkirk,..... | 1 00 | | |
| David Weatherwax,.... | 1 00 | | |
| S. V. Oflin,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Abram Newkirk,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Alexander Hilton,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Edward Still,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Jacob W. Bunn,..... | 6 50 | | |
| John Quilhot,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Isaac Vischer,..... | 16 50 | | |
| Michael Dolan,..... | 18 00 | | |
| William Staley,..... | 2 00 | | |
| George Servoss,..... | 8 50 | | |
| Philip Servoss,..... | 6 50 | | |
| John Vischer,..... | 17 00 | | |
| Myndert Conyne,..... | 7 50 | | |
| James Quilhot,..... | 21 50 | | |
| John McHugh,..... | 20 50 | | |
| John McCarson,..... | 18 50 | | |
| Michael Curren,..... | 18 50 | | |
| John Dowd,..... | 18 75 | | |
| Peter Hayslip,..... | 20 00 | | |

Carried forward,.....\$874 94 \$23,847 45 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$574 94 | \$23,847 45 | \$5,739 91 |
| Michael Grogan,..... | 19 50 | | |
| Charles Killcass,..... | 21 50 | | |
| Barnard McGuire,.... | 21 50 | | |
| Thomas Brislen,..... | 21 50 | | |
| James Groman,..... | 18 50 | | |
| John Graff,..... | 7 00 | | |
| John P. Kilmer,..... | 1 50 | | |
| William H. Servoss,.. | 8 50 | | |
| Barney Young, | 6 00 | | |
| Jacob L. Quillhot, | 8 50 | | |
| John Hare,..... | 2 00 | | |
| William Smith, | 13 00 | | |
| Christopher Servoss,.... | 2 00 | | |
| Henry Guiles, | 6 00 | | |
| Anthony Pangburn,.... | 4 00 | | |
| Reuben T. Weaton,.... | 6 00 | | |
| John P. Groot,..... | 4 00 | | |
| John White, | 9 00 | | |
| Patrick Gannon, | 5 00 | | |
| James Bradshaw,..... | 6 00 | | |
| James Martin, | 3 00 | | |
| Paris O'Brien,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Lewis Bugbee,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Matthias Swart,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Benjamin Swart, | 16 87 | | |
| William Steele, | 6 00 | | |

1,116 31

J. T. Van Olinda's check roll,
labor in November, 1849,
clearing head of culvert at
lock 27, for foundation, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| J. T. Van Olinda,..... | 21 75 |
| Oliver Swart,..... | 27 00 |
| William Early, | 25 87 |
| John Becker,..... | 5 63 |
| G. V. S. Van Olinda, .. | 4 50 |
| Leno Thayre, | 10 25 |
| Jacob De Groof, | 8 25 |
| William T. Avery, | 9 00 |
| Roswell Perrin,..... | 2 50 |
| John Feltus,..... | 8 50 |
| Orunhout Vedder,.... | 5 00 |
| John C. Van Wormer, . | 5 00 |
| George Patterson, | 3 50 |
| Edward Thompson, ... | 3 00 |
| William H. Thayer,.... | 3 25 |
| Simon Badet,..... | 2 50 |

Carried forward,.....\$145 50\$24,963 76 \$5,739 91

Brought forward, \$145 50 \$24,963 76 \$5,739 91

Jacob Van Olinda, 3 00
 Patrick Haggarty, 2 50
 A. D. Van Antwerp, ... 10 00
 Walter Swart, 11 50
 Martin Swart, 12 50
 Walter Van Voast, 11 50
 Edward Cook, 13 00
 William Brown, 14 00
 Palmer Newkirk, 1 00
 Henry Newkirk, 1 00
 Hiram Newkirk, 1 00
 Albert Newkirk, 1 00
 Conner O'Brien, 10 00
 Peter Smith, 10 00
 Henry Smith, 10 00
 John Phillips, 1 00
 Jacob Van Vleck, 5 50
 John Coil, 5 00
 Thomas Carpenter, 5 00
 Robert Banks, 10 25
 William Edgar, 7 25
 John Updike, 1 25
 William Cole, 1 00
 Joseph Carpenter, 1 00
 Jacob L. Quilhot, 4 50

299 25

C. W. Van Olinda's check roll,
 labor in November, 1849,
 draining cellar, viz :

C. W. Van Olinda, 21 75
 Edward Green, 5 25
 J. T. Van Olinda, 28 12
 Charles Young, 2 25
 John Murphy, 13 00
 Patrick McTague, 10 75
 Michael McCue, 2 50
 Patrick Haggerty, 12 50
 William Smith, 3 00
 Peter Smith, 3 00
 Patrick O'Connor, 3 00
 James Brashan, 2 00
 William Cole, 1 00
 Reuben T. Weston, ... 2 00
 Joseph Carpenter, 1 00
 Garret V. S. Van Olinda, 13 50

124 62

Carried forward, \$25,387 63 \$5,739 91

Brought forward, \$25,387 63 \$5,739 91

Paris O'Brian's check roll labor
in November, 1849, boating
stone to Troy, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Paris O'Brian, | 42 00 |
| Lewis Bugsbee, | 51 75 |
| Charles Young, | 13 50 |
| John Thayer, | 4 50 |
| Vincent Bartholomew, ... | 4 50 |
| William Steele, | 28 00 |
| Nicholas Smith, | 28 00 |
| D. L. Bartholomew, | 28 00 |
| Jacob Q. Swart, | 13 00 |
| James De Groff, | 16 00 |
| Joseph Carpenter, | 4 00 |
| Robert Jones, | 2 50 |
| George T. Simmons, ... | 1 00 |
| Henry Giles, | 4 50 |
| Frank Stewart, | 3 50 |
| Reuben T. Wheaton, ... | 2 50 |
| John White, | 2 50 |
| Patrick Gannon, | 2 50 |
| James Bradshaw, | 3 50 |

255 75

Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll
labor in November, 1849, put-
ting up new foot bridges at
lock No. 29, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Jacob Schermerhorn, ... | 10 50 |
| Chauncey Munsell, | 9 75 |
| Alexander Mc Ginnis, .. | 4 50 |
| William H. Demarest, . | 6 00 |
| Henry Giles, | 4 00 |
| Morris Freeman, | 3 00 |

37 75

Adam W. Snyder's check roll la-
bor in November 1849, raising
dykes of bridges on 14 mile
level, building culvert, remo-
ving gravel and changing
channel of creek, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Adam W. Snyder, | 19 50 |
| John Patten, | 3 00 |
| Harmanus Bovee, | 2 25 |
| William Bowers, | 3 00 |
| Phillip Van Voast, | 19 50 |
| William Gillmore, | 4 00 |
| John Quackenboss, | 21 00 |
| Joseph Hart, | 21 00 |

Carried forward, \$93 25 \$25,681 13 \$3,739 91

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$93 25 | \$25,681 13 | \$5,739 91 |
| Jacob Myers, | 20 00 | | |
| Henry Myers, | 17 00 | | |
| Philip Bovee, | 17 75 | | |
| George Newkirk, | 21 00 | | |
| John Johnson, | 1 00 | | |
| John Osterhout, | 12 00 | | |
| James M. Clute, | 20 00 | | |
| Samuel Clement, | 19 50 | | |
| James Van Patten, | 1 25 | | |
| W. R. Holliday, | 18 50 | | |
| Abram Quackenboss, ... | 23 50 | | |
| Jacob, C. Quackenboss, . | 22 50 | | |
| Solomon M. Bump, | 20 00 | | |
| John Schism, | 19 00 | | |
| William Maxfield, | 13 00 | | |
| H. C. Cady, | 93 31 | | |
| Samuel A. Quackenboss, . | 52 31 | | |
| David Mc Taggart, | 52 88 | | |
| George Davis, | 45 56 | | |
| Mathias Baker, | 3 37 | | |
| Peter Van Antwerp, | 16 87 | | |
| Isaac Davis, | 22 75 | | |
| George Davis, | 14 25 | | |
| David Quackenboss, | 19 75 | | |
| M. Hinds, | 19 50 | | |
| John Allen, | 23 00 | | |
| Adam Henry, | 19 50 | | |
| Alonzo Vunck, | 16 00 | | |
| John W. Hinds, | 8 00 | | |
| William C. Hinds, | 17 00 | | |
| L. Vrooman, | 7 00 | | |
| D. D. Vrooman, | 6 00 | | |
| T. Dristill, | 8 00 | | |
| P. A. Quackenboss | 17 75 | | |
| Samuel Quackenboss, .. | 9 50 | | |
| Robert Wood, | 12 75 | | |
| Richard Davis, | 3 75 | | |
| Lambert Key, | 9 00 | | |
| Abram Montoney, | 10 00 | | |
| Oliver Colgrove, | 8 00 | | |
| Jacob Enders, | 6 50 | | |
| Noah T. Fletcher, | 5 00 | | |
| Tunis McDonnell, | 4 00 | | |
| A. W. Kline, | 4 00 | | |
| Alexander Stewart, | 24 00 | | |
| Patrick Plunkett, | 24 00 | | |

Carried forward,

\$922 55

\$25,681 13 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$922 55 | \$25,681 13 | \$5,739 91 |
| Dollance Vunck,..... | 24 00 | | |
| Lewis P. Van Antwerp, .. | 21 00 | | |
| John G. Holliday,..... | 7 00 | | |
| John Allbrow,..... | 5 00 | | |
| Morgan Lewis,..... | 3 00 | | |
| W. R. Holliday,..... | 19 13 | | |
| George Firth,..... | 6 75 | | |
| George Firth,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Stephen Tremper, | 29 25 | | |
| Winslow Sterling,..... | 12 50 | | |
| William Snyder,..... | 11 50 | | |
| James Osterhout,..... | 6 50 | | |
| Philip Snyder,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Abram Welden,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Samuel Fisher,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Stephen D. Clark,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Denike Neff,..... | 12 50 | | |
| John M. Fox,..... | 12 50 | | |
| George A. Rose,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Samuel Page,..... | 10 00 | | |
| James Schermerhorn, .. | 3 00 | | |
| Jacob J. Miller,..... | 8 50 | | |
| George Simmons,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Alexander Cornell,.... | 2 00 | | |
| John Johnson,..... | 2 00 | | |
| James Van Patten,.... | 7 00 | | |
| George Newkirk,..... | 2 00 | | |
| David M. Taggart,.... | 4 00 | | |
| | | 1,196 68 | |
| Jacob J. Lansing's check roll la-
bor in November, 1849, lay-
ing slope wall and grading
embankment between locks
14 and 15, getting out stone
from old locks, making and
repairing stone-boats and hau-
ling stone from old locks to
canal, viz : | | | |
| Jacob J. Lansing,..... | 55 00 | | |
| Martin Doher,..... | 25 53 | | |
| Dennis Murphy,..... | 19 90 | | |
| Patrick Griffin,..... | 21 00 | | |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 19 25 | | |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 21 00 | | |
| John Calahan,..... | 15 97 | | |
| William Brown,..... | 21 22 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$198 87 | \$26,877 81 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$198 87 | \$26,877 81 | \$5,739 91 |
| Dennis Redin,..... | 10 93 | | |
| James Welton,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Thomas Clyne,..... | 19 68 | | |
| Timothy Attridge,..... | 12 03 | | |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 19 68 | | |
| William Cochlin,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, | 17 28 | | |
| Mathew Dismon,..... | 20 56 | | |
| Thomas Noland, | 18 60 | | |
| John Mallory, | 22 75 | | |
| Francis Jock,..... | 22 31 | | |
| Hugh Denny,..... | 22 75 | | |
| Patrick McGuire,..... | 21 00 | | |
| Connor Flemming,..... | 16 19 | | |
| Dennis McKuner, | 13 34 | | |
| John Fitzgibbons,..... | 13 50 | | |
| William Condron,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Volkert Oothout..... | 47 50 | | |
| James McMullen, | 58 12 | | |
| Benjamin Levey,..... | 68 75 | | |
| Edward Bulger, | 21 22 | | |
| William Dermatty,..... | 20 34 | | |
| Patrick Coffe,,..... | 18 60 | | |
| Michael O'Brien,..... | 18 16 | | |
| Timothy Maher,..... | 22 53 | | |
| Lawrence Branen,..... | 20 56 | | |
| Anthony Remer,..... | 21 44 | | |
| Peter Casey, | 18 38 | | |
| Patrick Mack,..... | 21 00 | | |
| Thomas Mallony,..... | 19 25 | | |
| Owen Keiff,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Patrick McGuire,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Michael Carey,..... | 16 63 | | |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 17 72 | | |
| John Flanagan, | 18 16 | | |
| Philip Smith,..... | 17 28 | | |
| William Fonda,..... | 25 16 | | |
| John Cahoe,..... | 18 16 | | |
| John Fay, | 9 63 | | |
| James Moore, | 24 94 | | |
| Patrick Hedderman, .. | 14 65 | | |
| Richard Seely,..... | 16 63 | | |
| Patrick Nowlan, | 14 00 | | |
| Thomas Tolles,..... | 20 56 | | |
| | | 1,105 04 | |

Carried forward, \$27,982 85

\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$27,982 85 \$5,739 91
 Andrew Bordwell's check roll
 labor in November 1849, boat-
 ing stone from old locks to
 West Troy upper side cut,
 viz :

Andrew Bordwell,..... 44 00
 Abram H. Fonda,..... 50 62
 John Moore, 19 80
 James Maldoon,..... 18 48
 Michael Malony,..... 18 04
 Michael O'Neil, 17 16
 Jeremiah Sullivan,..... 20 24
 Cornelius Scanlin,..... 18 48
 Daniel Harrington, 16 06
 William Hitchcock,.... 18 48
 Simeon Eastwood,..... 18 04

239 40

John B. Chalon's check roll
 labor in November 1849, boat-
 ing stone from locks 10 and
 13 to West Troy side cut, viz:

John B. Chalon,..... 13 50
 James Church,..... 14 06
 Hector Trudell, 5 28
 Thomas O'Connor, 88
 Thomas Collopy,..... 88
 John McCullen,..... 5 28
 Thomas Prickly,..... 6 38
 John Riley,..... 5 28
 Alexander Dole,..... 5 28
 Michael Hays,..... 5 28
 Henry Retalick,..... 4 40

66 50

Elihu M. Stephenson's check roll
 labor in November, 1849, lay-
 ing slope wall and grading
 embankment between locks 14
 and 15, viz :

Elihu M. Stephenson,.. 49 00
 Michael M. Mahan,.... 19 75
 John Short, 20 75
 George Cronk,..... 9 25
 William Skinkel,..... 13 00
 George Howeth,..... 18 25
 Lawrence O'Brien,.... 12 25
 John Keeler, 13 25
 Martin Cahill,..... 11 37

Carried forward,.....\$166 87 \$28,308 75 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$166 87 | \$28,308 75 | \$5,739 91 |
| Philip Crowley,..... | 20 75 | | |
| Michael Rainy,..... | 16 75 | | |
| John Lannon,..... | 6 50 | | |
| Patrick Connor,..... | 20 75 | | |
| Hugh McVee,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Richard Relston,..... | 17 06 | | |
| Joseph Whittaker,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Thomas Dunn,..... | 16 41 | | |
| Thomas Tobin,..... | 17 28 | | |
| Erastus Scovil,..... | 17 00 | | |
| Abraham B. Cole,..... | 12 75 | | |
| John Harrison,..... | 10 25 | | |
| David Rogers,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Thomas O'Connor,..... | 10 75 | | |
| Thomas Collopy,..... | 11 75 | | |
| Byron Connor,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Francis Hutton,..... | 23 50 | | |
| Joseph Vaughn,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Patrick Duley,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Charles Rennyedy,..... | 4 37 | | |
| | | 416 18 | |

John Boyle's check roll labor in
November, 1849, digging a
ditch from foot of lock 3 to
culvert between locks 3 and 4,
viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| John Boyle,..... | 28 87 |
| James Lyons,..... | 17 50 |
| Patrick Dunn,..... | 17 94 |
| Thomas Kershaw,..... | 15 31 |
| Patrick Hedderman,... | 3 50 |
| John McLean,..... | 9 19 |
| Peter Garahan,..... | 17 94 |
| George Riley,..... | 17 94 |
| James Hays,..... | 16 84 |
| Michael Morris,..... | 17 06 |
| Patrick Gaherty,..... | 16 63 |
| John Dempsey,..... | 16 19 |
| Michael Hickey,..... | 16 18 |
| John Murphy,..... | 15 31 |
| John Kilby,..... | 2 19 |
| Thomas Hayes,..... | 12 68 |
| Henry Smith,..... | 12 25 |
| Edward O'Connor,..... | 12 69 |
| John McDonough,..... | 12 69 |
| Bryan Kilduff,..... | 5 25 |

284 15

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$29,009 08 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|

Brought forward,..... \$29,009 08 \$5,739 91

Martin Sitterly's check roll labor
in November, 1849, raising
berm bank between Schenec-
tady and locks 23, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Martin Sitterly,..... | 37 50 |
| Richard R. Bond,..... | 56 25 |
| Richard Lyall,..... | 22 00 |
| Philip Shannon,..... | 25 00 |
| Charles Dean,..... | 25 00 |
| James Worden,..... | 25 00 |
| Jacob Burham,..... | 22 50 |
| John J. Simmons,..... | 24 00 |
| John N. Pangburn,..... | 20 50 |
| David Bakeman,..... | 24 00 |
| John Carr,..... | 25 00 |
| Abraham Van Wormer, | 25 00 |
| Solomon Taylor,..... | 25 00 |
| John A. Shannon,..... | 25 00 |
| Isaac Van Patten,..... | 25 00 |
| William Taylor,..... | 21 50 |
| William Evens,..... | 25 00 |
| Samuel Bradt,..... | 25 00 |
| Samuel Wickins,..... | 25 00 |
| James Clary, | 25 00 |
| Cornelius Burham,..... | 20 00 |

548 25

N. St. John's check roll, labor
in November, 1849, raising
berm bank of canal, between
Schenectady and lock 23, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| N. St. John,..... | 34 12 |
| Henry Brumaghim,.... | 47 25 |
| John Wilson,..... | 21 00 |
| Moses Shoefelt,..... | 21 00 |
| William B. Locke,.... | 21 00 |
| Christian Haverly,.... | 20 50 |
| Patrick Egan,..... | 21 00 |
| Martin McCann,..... | 21 00 |
| John Shotfelt,..... | 21 00 |
| Samuel Allen,..... | 21 00 |
| Hiram Wild,..... | 21 00 |
| Aaron Harris,..... | 4 00 |
| Eleazur A. Rexford,.... | 20 50 |
| George Peterson,..... | 2 00 |

896 37

Carried forward,.....

\$29,853 70

\$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$29,853 70 \$5,739 91

Abraham A. Bradt's check roll,
labor in November, 1849,
raising berm banks between
locks 23 and Schenectady,
viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Abraham A. Bradt,.... | 39 00 |
| S. G. Hamlin,..... | 54 00 |
| Jacob Maybee,..... | 24 00 |
| Isaac Ladd,..... | 22 00 |
| Harman Wemple,..... | 22 50 |
| Simon Peck,..... | 23 00 |
| Francis McKinney,.... | 24 00 |
| Matthew Crawford,.... | 24 00 |
| Jacob Veeder,..... | 24 00 |
| Abraham Shannon,.... | 2 00 |
| Isaac Hocknell,..... | 24 00 |
| John Keaf,..... | 14 00 |
| Thomas Murphy,..... | 19 00 |

315 50

Charles Thomas' check roll, la-
bor in November, 1849, rais-
ing berm bank between Sche-
nectady and lock 23, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Charles Thomas,..... | 31 50 |
| J. McClumpka,..... | 29 25 |
| R. P. Vanderbelt,.... | 21 38 |
| N. J. Schermerhorn,.. | 19 12 |
| Walter Taylor,..... | 21 38 |
| David Ogsbury,..... | 19 12 |
| John Chism,..... | 20 25 |
| C. Gardner,..... | 13 50 |
| J. Schermerhorn,..... | 14 62 |
| Peter Dillon,..... | 14 50 |
| William Kirk,..... | 16 50 |
| R. Ladd,..... | 16 50 |
| T. Busby,..... | 12 50 |
| C. Vrooman,..... | 14 50 |
| Putman Roe,..... | 14 50 |
| Nelson Juno,..... | 15 50 |
| William Van Eps,.... | 4 50 |
| D. Badgley,..... | 14 50 |
| M. O'Conner,..... | 14 50 |
| J. Badgley,..... | 14 50 |
| P. Finnegan,..... | 13 50 |
| Felix McKinney,..... | 13 50 |
| John Falin,..... | 6 50 |
| D. McMichael,..... | 1 50 |

Carried forward,..... \$377 62 \$30,169 20 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$377 62 \$30,169 20 \$5,739 91

P. Cooley,..... 12 50
 P. Templeton,..... 9 00
 A. Thornton,..... 19 50
 J. Van Dyke,..... 7 00
 J. A. Bracham,..... 5 00
 David Burns,..... 11 50
 A. Shannon,..... 6 00
 J. Minor,..... 3 00

451 12

John Becker's check roll labor
 in November 1849, slope-wall-
 ing embankment to Abeel's
 farm bridge, and finishing
 channel of Fort-Plain creek
 as follows, viz :

John Becker,..... 24 38
 John Hollingsworth,.... 14 22
 Peter D. Fox, 13 78
 George Bunton,..... 17 25
 Michael Galvin,..... 14 22
 Samuel Holmes,..... 14 00
 Obadiah Nestell, 12 03
 John Lintner,..... 5 25
 Ralph Truax,..... 1 31
 William H. D. Fox,.... 2 63
 William E. Bleeker,.... 50
 William Nestell, 20 00

139 57

Nathan Davis' check roll, labor
 in November 1849, slope-
 walling and finishing channel
 of Fort Plain creek, stone cut-
 ting for steps, coping &c., for
 suspension bridge at Fort Plain
 viz :

Nathan Davis,..... 48 94
 James H. P. Wagner,.. 34 13
 James Peeler,..... 37 19
 Leonard A. House,.... 38 00
 Thomas Liney,..... 29 63
 George Peeler, 15 75
 Joseph Manktlane,..... 31 88
 Henry Helwig, 17 19
 Chauncey Ehle,..... 20 56
 Samuel Dale,..... 35 44
 John Gishner,*..... 24 69
 Philip Kelsey, 20 13

Carried forward,.....\$353 53 \$30,758 89 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$353 53 | \$30,758 89 | \$5,739 91 |
| William Mileisan,..... | 2 50 | | |
| George Edick,..... | 12 47 | | |
| Charles I. Fisk,..... | 16 84 | | |
| Charles Hawn,..... | 15 97 | | |
| George Claman, | 19 25 | | |
| Michael Sitz,..... | 17 94 | | |
| George Fisk,..... | 15 31 | | |
| Christian Fisk,..... | 14 88 | | |
| John Piper, | 13 13 | | |
| Peter Keller, | 16 84 | | |
| George Schmolza,..... | 16 63 | | |
| Peter Durcholz,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Elias Garlock, | 10 06 | | |
| Peter Wilbur, | 8 75 | | |
| John Colmar,..... | 15 31 | | |
| George Keesler,..... | 10 72 | | |
| Philip Fisk, | 12 03 | | |
| Jacob Lindsey,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Thomas Jacox,..... | 14 22 | | |
| Robert Pettinger,..... | 14 88 | | |
| Jacob Brenneman,..... | 14 00 | | |
| James Richardson,..... | 13 13 | | |
| Henry Hopcraft, | 6 44 | | |
| John Marsh,..... | 88 | | |
| Israel Hungerford,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Richard C. Connine,.... | 9 19 | | |
| Marvin Weeks,..... | 4 38 | | |
| John Bell, | 19 91 | | |
| John A. Wilferth,..... | 20 34 | | |
| Daniel Allen,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Cornelius Connine, | 88 | | |
| Stephen O. Blair,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Peter Marsh,..... | 6 13 | | |
| John Fisher,..... | 1 75 | | |
| William I. Kougher,... | 8 00 | | |
| Jacob B. Flint,..... | 37 50 | | |
| Peter Brown,..... | 37 50 | | |
| Chauncey H. Eaton,.... | 37 50 | | |
| William Burdett,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Daniel Sconten,..... | 34 38 | | |
| Abraham W. Mayer,... | 18 00 | | |
| James W. Hopkins,.... | 4 50 | | |
| Cornelius Fero, | 3 00 | | |
| George H. Hawn,..... | 11 00 | | |
| Bradford Scouten,..... | 28 50 | | |
| John P. Marsh, | 4 38 | | |
| Charles Martin,..... | 13 13 | | |

Carried forward,.....\$992 96 \$30,758 89 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$992 96 | \$30,758 89 | \$5,739 91 |
| Conrad Walster, | 44 | | |
| Frederick Roberts, | 2 19 | | |
| James H. P. Wagner, .. | 48 00 | | |
| Cornelius Connine, | 41 00 | | |
| Barney Scott, | 36 00 | | |
| Daniel Rapp, | 25 00 | | |
| John Ehle, | 9 00 | | |
| John Marsh, | 38 00 | | |
| Charles Charlsworth, .. | 28 00 | | |
| William Hudson, | 13 50 | | |
| William E. Bleeker, | 24 50 | | |
| Luther Holmes, | 9 00 | | |
| Charles Lintner, | 3 00 | | |
| A. J. Wagner, | 7 50 | | |
| Joseph Smith, | 9 00 | | |

1,287 12

Benjamin Bradley's check roll,
labor in November 1849, on
section 28½, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Malone, | 2 81 |
| Michael Crow, | 3 12 |
| Thomas Quinn, | 2 97 |
| Patrick Clark, | 3 13 |
| Thomas McKinley, | 3 13 |
| Francis Ryan, | 3 12 |
| William Wallace, | 3 12 |
| James Wallace, | 3 13 |
| Michael Farrel, | 2 81 |
| Thomas Curn, | 2 50 |
| John Henecy, | 2 50 |
| James Delaney, | 4 00 |
| Barney Oats, | 3 00 |
| Andrew Riley, | 3 00 |
| Patrick Duffie, | 3 00 |
| Patrick Daley, | 3 00 |
| James Maney, | 2 50 |
| James Gerety, 2nd, | 2 50 |
| John Hiland, | 2 50 |
| Patrick Felon, | 2 50 |
| Dennis Carroll, | 2 81 |
| Martin Welch, | 1 88 |
| Patrick Farrell, 2d, ... | 1 87 |
| Patrick Rogers, | 10 00 |
| Edward Rogers, | 40 38 |

115 28

Carried forward,\$32,161 29 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$32,161 29 \$,739 91

Benjamin Bradley's check roll,
labor in November, 1849, on
section 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Edward Rogers, | 7 50 |
| Thomas Farrell, | 3 12 |
| Thomas Mitchell, | 3 13 |
| John Rafferty, | 3 12 |
| James Rafferty, | 2 97 |
| John Baray, | 3 13 |
| Thomas Wallace, | 3 12 |
| Martin Donough, | 3 13 |
| George Cavanaugh, ... | 3 37 |
| Patrick Scullen, | 1 87 |
| James Fitzmaurice, | 2 81 |
| Patrick Harrigan, | 3 13 |
| Barney Delaney, | 3 12 |
| Patrick McGovern, | 2 03 |
| Michael Plunkett, | 3 13 |
| Patrick Haydon, | 3 12 |
| John Haydon, | 2 81 |
| Daniel Donnelly, | 3 13 |
| Patrick Farrell, | 3 12 |
| James Garety, 1st, | 2 81 |
| Machael Manney, | 63 |
| Joseph McIntyre, | 3 12 |
| Timothy Caheny, | 3 13 |
| Thomas Smith, | 2 03 |
| Michael Lynch, | 3 12 |
| Thomas Garety, | 3 13 |
| Michael Barden, | 3 12 |
| Patrick Bryan, | 3 13 |
| Michael King, | 3 12 |
| Bryan McDonald, | 3 13 |
| Lewis Welch, | 3 12 |
| Michael Conoway, | 3 13 |

97 58

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor, in November, 1849, at
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Patrick Donough, | 1 31 |
| Patrick Carney, | 1 31 |
| John Kelly, | 2 19 |
| Michael Quinn, | 44 |
| Dennis Mulligan, | 5 04 |
| James O'Niel, | 1 75 |
| William Casey, | 5 03 |

Carried forward,\$17 07 \$32,258 87 \$5,739 91

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$17 07 | \$32,258 87 | \$5,739 91 |
| Daniel Berry, | | 5 04 | | |
| Michael McDonough, .. | | 15 00 | | |
| John Benson, | | 87 | | |
| Cornelius Hayes,..... | | 1 75 | | |
| John Clary, | | 88 | | |
| Thomas Clary,..... | | 87 | | |
| Patrick Castelo,..... | | 3 93 | | |
| Joseph Sincerny, | | 6 38 | | |
| James Taggert,..... | | 44 | | |
| Michael Carney, | | 44 | | |
| Edward Murray,..... | | 4 00 | | |
| Luke Noon,..... | | 8 00 | | |
| Patrick Horren,..... | | 8 00 | | |
| Patrick Murray, | | 1 00 | | |
| Patrick Cox, | | 7 00 | | |
| John Dillon,..... | | 7 00 | | |
| Thomas Nolan,..... | | 7 00 | | |
| John Horren,..... | | 1 25 | | |
| | | | 95 92 | |
| Dec. 1. | John Sixby, Jr., use of boat,
boating gravel, rebuilding tow
path between locks 39 and 41, | | 45 37 | |
| | Mc Chesney, Furnam & Co.,
tools used for rebuilding tow
path between locks 39 and 41, | | 20 00 | |
| | P. & E. Reed, wheelbarrows for
rebuilding tow path between
locks 39 and 41, | | 37 50 | |
| | J. & G. A. Feeter, tools for re-
building do., | | 15 75 | |
| | George Ashley, merchant's bill, | | 24 12 | |
| | T. Burch & Co., tools and lum-
ber,..... | | 8 42 | |
| | Harter & Leberte, blacksmithing, | | 4 66 | |
| | Daniel Stewart, mechanics bill,.. | | 8 89 | |
| | C. W. Van Olinda, lumber for
drain, | | 1 02 | |
| | Thomas Carpenter, watching
banks of canal, | | 22 00 | |
| | John Graff, ferriage of slope wall
stone, | | 15 75 | |
| | George Frith, smithing for Vroo-
mans dyke,..... | | 2 13 | |
| | John C. Van Alstyne & Son, rais-
ing tow-path at Auriesville,.. | | 13 94 | |
| | Abram Peck, stone for Port Jack-
son bridge, | | 12 38 | |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | | \$32,586 72 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$32,586 72 | \$5,739 91 |
| Jacob T. Van Olinda, stone for drain, | 16 50 | |
| Collector's office, Schenectady, toll on stone from Port Jackson to Troy, | 3 84 | |
| W. W. Smith, use of boat for boating gravel, | 30 00 | |
| W. W. Smith, use of boat for boating gravel, | 31 00 | |
| J. O. & J. Horsefall, bill of lumber, | 40 44 | |
| John Friel, night labor, | 5 00 | |
| Jacob Guiwitts, lumber for stone boats, | 5 00 | |
| James Van Alstyne, merchants bill, | 11 50 | |
| James Feeter & Co., merchants bill, | 9 88 | |
| 3, H. Thompson, administering oaths, | 2 25 | |
| George Ashley, merchants bill, .. | 32 45 | |
| Abram Van Olinda, watching locks of canal, | 31 00 | |
| 4, John R. Chapman, face stone in the quarry and rough, | 54 88 | |
| John Kretsen, jr., blacksmithing, .. | 41 07 | |
| Richard Hudson, slope wall stone, .. | 116 80 | |
| John Cline, earth for the Port Jackson bridge, | 10 00 | |
| 5, Lamport & Richards, timber for embankment, | 54 25 | |
| 7, Amsterdam Bridge Co, toll on materials for Port Jackson bridge, .. | 22 50 | |
| Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, .. | 7 10 | |
| A. S. Fero, temporary damage building culvert, | 30 00 | |
| Charles A. Olmsted, blacksmith bill, | 14 88 | |
| 8, William J. Wheeler & Co., use of boat boating earth for embankment, | 35 00 | |
| Enoch Snell, ditching to drain leakage from canal, | 40 50 | |
| James Pollock, team labor at Abeel's farm bridge, | 8 00 | |
| John D. Burke, blacksmithing, .. | 123 46 | |
| John D. Burke, do | 59 45 | |
| Carried forward, | \$33,423 47 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$33,423 47 | \$5,739 91 |
| Henry Widrick, check roll labor, | 5 75 | |
| 10, Thomas Golden, slope wall stone
delivered on embankment be-
tween locks 14 and 15, | 168 25 | |
| Henry Dunsback, slope wall stone
delivered on embankment be-
tween locks 14 and 15, | 453 60 | |
| Nicholas A. Van Alstyne, tools
breaking stone for slope wall, . | 2 25 | |
| 12, A. V. Morris, paint and oil for
foot bridges at lock 29, | 11 38 | |
| Thomas Stewart, paint, oil and
cement for Port Jackson bridge, | 54 25 | |
| Utica & Schenectady R. R. Co.,
freight of wire for foot bridges, | 5 03 | |
| Joshua Webster, damage to land
procuring earth, | 15 00 | |
| 13, John Countryman, straw for cov-
ering drain, | 7 00 | |
| Wells & Co.'s express charges on
castings, | 75 | |
| Joshua S. Williams, building rail-
ing between lock 31 and Spra-
ker's aqueduct, | 1 75 | |
| Joseph Wager, quarrying stone
for slope wall, | 3 06 | |
| Andrew Jos. Yates, 1,086 cubic
yards of gravel, | 32 58 | |
| Joseph Borden, removing and re-
setting fence, | 27 00 | |
| 14, F. W. Farnham, merchants bill, . | 3 88 | |
| Lorenzo J. Van Alstyne, earth for
bridge, | 27 16 | |
| 15, Lawrence Gros, stone for channel
of Fort Plain creek, | 10 00 | |
| James Bennett, check roll labor, | 4 00 | |
| Harris & Van Vorst, attendance
before arbitrators, | 15 90 | |
| 17, Anthony Frazier, driving piles at
foot of embankment, | 324 00 | |
| 18, David Swab, use of tools, | 1 38 | |
| David Swab, repairing boat for
enlargement purposes, | 17 50 | |
| George Sullivan, blacksmithing, . | 45 55 | |
| James Morrison, labor at upper
side cut, | 4 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$34,654 49 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$34,654 49 | \$5,789 91 |
| F. M. Whitbeck, tools used on
embankment, | 24 19 | |
| Lester Le Roy, steps for gates at
locks at West Troy, | 100 88 | |
| Loomis Swift & Masters, mer-
chants bill, | 75 00 | |
| 19, John I. Yates, merchant's bill, .. | 17 38 | |
| Harmon Veeder, timber for re-
pairing water works, | 1 82 | |
| William Wormouth, rent of land, .. | 20 00 | |
| George Spraker, use of land, .. | 5 96 | |
| Nicholas Staring, removing and
resetting fence, | 248 00 | |
| Henry Van Dyck, making tem-
porary roads, | 12 00 | |
| Julius Watkins, laying conduit
pipes, | 12 22 | |
| William Wormouth, rent of land, .. | 9 58 | |
| 20, Christopher Smith, justice fees, .. | 25 | |
| McChesney, Furman & Co.,
blacksmith's bill, | 25 74 | |
| George Ashley, merchant's bill, .. | 6 75 | |
| Moses Countryman, rent of land, .. | 33 60 | |
| Thomas Countryman, gravel,
damages, &c., | 151 55 | |
| George Spraker, earth, damages,
etc., | 131 88 | |
| 21, George Green, bill of hardware, .. | 1 20 | |
| John Ehle, wood and use of plow
at Fort Plain creek, | 7 25 | |
| William Hudson, team labor at
Fort Plain aqueduct, | 16 50 | |
| Abram Hawkins, occupation and
damage to land, | 50 00 | |
| 22, Jeremiah Wieting, services at
Fort Plain creek, | 4 50 | |
| E. C. Pond, blacksmithing, | 1 68 | |
| James Pollock, plank for bridge
at Fort Plain, | 43 45 | |
| James Pollock, materials at
"slide" and Becker's and
Abeel's farm bridges, | 77 48 | |
| John H. Moyer, lumber for sus-
pension bridge, | 16 41 | |
| Clark, Newkirk & Hoffman,
lumber and wire, | 31 71 | |
| Carried forward, | \$35,781 47 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$35,781 47 | \$5,739 91 |
| Patrick Rogers, use of tools on section 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, | 195 10 | |
| S. W. Gibbs, preparing patterns, | 30 00 | |
| John Ellis, building fence, | 68 75 | |
| John E. Marselis, building fence, | 56 81 | |
| Lucius Alexander, building fence, | 38 43 | |
| 24, Charles A. Girvan, office rent, .. | 44 25 | |
| Hiram Bloodough, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek, | 13 56 | |
| Charles Wilsey, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek, | 40 41 | |
| Thomas Conrad, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek, | 5 03 | |
| Jeremiah Dunn, repairing damage to house, | 34 78 | |
| William Dale, services for Canal Commissioner, | 200 00 | |
| Jacob M. Vedder, building fence, | 36 25 | |
| Henry S. Dexter, extra services at lock 36, | 7 64 | |
| 25, C. W. Webster, merchant's bill, .. | 13 01 | |
| Orlando Squires, publishing proposals, | 7 20 | |
| Daniel F. Young, services for Canal Commissioner, | 150 00 | |
| 26, Henry Miller, blacksmithing, .. | 8 97 | |
| Elisha Van Alstyne, timber for pick handles, | 75 | |
| John Sholl, plank for stone boats, | 1 96 | |
| Felix Green, jr., timber used in the bed of Castle creek, | 18 | |
| Bloomfield Usher, services for Commissioner, | 100 00 | |
| P. H. Myers, services for Commissioner, | 50 00 | |
| Albert T. Vedder, building fence, | 78 12 | |
| A. H. Van Slyck, services for Commissioner, | 50 00 | |
| 27, James Ferguson, blacksmithing, .. | 13 11 | |
| D. W. Erwin, stone for building channel in Fort Plain creek, .. | 12 50 | |
| John I. Diefendorf, slope wall stone for do., | 15 00 | |
| Morgan Snyder, do., | 6 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$37,069 28 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$37,059 28 | \$5,739 91 |
| Clark, Newkirk & Wood, merchant's bill,..... | 24 17 | |
| John H. Babcock, paint for suspension bridge,..... | 2 00 | |
| Abraham Sparks, blacksmithing,..... | 1 44 | |
| Elias Stilwell, lumber and merchant's bill,..... | 9 59 | |
| Jeremiah Failing, excavating earth and stone for wall, and laying the same on Canajoharie level,..... | 118 60 | |
| Fort Plain Bridge Company, toll on stone for wall in channel of Fort Plain creek,.... | 31 38 | |
| Jacob J. Bush, wood for boiling wire for suspension bridge at Fort Plain creek,..... | 1 75 | |
| Jonas V. Oothout, services for Commissioner,..... | 50 00 | |
| 28, John P. Groat, check roll labor,..... | 4 75 | |
| Alfred Birch, stone boat used on dyke,..... | 1 75 | |
| Levi S. Backus, printing notices, &c.,..... | 1 00 | |
| Solomon Sanders, jr., temporary damages,..... | 12 00 | |
| James N. Hamilton, justice fees,..... | 63 | |
| Peter Bogert, check roll labor,..... | 1 00 | |
| Henry I. Crouse, labor on waste wier,..... | 15 25 | |
| Barney Scott, plank in channel of Fort Plain creek,..... | 12 00 | |
| Henry I. Phillips, boards to steps of the suspension bridge, Fort Plain,..... | 2 64 | |
| Joshua Webster, stone used for building channel of Fort Plain creek,..... | 70 00 | |
| Nathan Davis, water lime at suspension bridge, Fort Plain,.. | 42 50 | |
| Nicholas G. Van Alstyne, stone used at slide on Canajoharie level,..... | 20 00 | |
| Lasher Bush & Co., blacksmithing for suspension bridge, Fort Plain,..... | 224 90 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$37,706 63 | \$5,739 91 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$37,706 63 | \$5,739 91 |
| Lasher Bush & Co., blacksmithing for excavation of channel in Otsuago creek, | 30 18 | |
| Failing & Barber, blacksmithing for suspension bridge, &c., Fort Plain, | 47 37 | |
| John D. Burke, do., | 29 20 | |
| H. E. Williams, do., | 122 43 | |
| Abram H. Van Arnum, services for Commissioner, | 20 00 | |
| 29, Richard Longshore, blacksmithing for Canajoharie creek, &c., Theodore G. Hulett, labor as foreman of suspension bridge, Fort Plain, | 10 01 | |
| Theodore G. Hulett, do., | 31 02 | |
| Jacob B. Flint, raising cables on towers, &c., | 216 70 | |
| Jeremiah Wieting, copying services, | 3 00 | |
| Starks & Pruyn, stairs for iron foot bridge, | 1 50 | |
| William G. Wait, services for Commissioner, | 262 45 | |
| 31, James Aplin, justice fees, | 100 00 | |
| A. M. Peck, services for Commissioner, | 50 | |
| A. D. Barber, do., | 50 00 | |
| G. W. Baldwin, do., | 25 00 | |
| James H. Collins, caps on towers of bridge, | 20 00 | |
| T. R. Horton, publishing proposals of letting, | 30 22 | |
| Joshua Webster, rent of land, .. | 7 20 | |
| 26, Van Patten & Kimball, plank for dams at Oriskany and Rome, .. | 43 00 | |
| E. F. Blanchard, spike for do., .. | 38 15 | |
| Jacob J. Lansing's check roll, labor in December, 1849, laying slope wall and grading embankment between locks 14 and 15, hauling stone from old locks to canal, &c., viz : | 3 00 | |
| Jacob J. Lansing, | 8 00 | |
| Martin Doher, | 1 31 | |
| Dennis Murphy, | 87 | |

Carried forward,

\$10 18 \$38,797 56

\$5,739 91

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$10 18 | \$38,797 66 | \$5,739 91 |
| Patrick Gaffin,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Patrick Cassady,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 1 75 | | |
| John Collahan,..... | 88 | | |
| William Brown,..... | 1 97 | | |
| James Welton, | 87 | | |
| Thomas Clyne,..... | 2 41 | | |
| Timothy Attridge,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Edmund Ryan,..... | 1 75 | | |
| William Cocklin,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Patrick Ryan,..... | 88 | | |
| Matthew Desmo,..... | 87 | | |
| Thomas Noland,..... | 88 | | |
| John Mallory,... .. | 2 62 | | |
| Francis Jock,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Hugh Derny,..... | 2 41 | | |
| Patrick McGuire,..... | 87 | | |
| Connor Flemming,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Dennis McEver,..... | 2 63 | | |
| William Condron,..... | 88 | | |
| Volkert D. Oothout,.. | 4 37 | | |
| James McMullin,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Bernard Levy,..... | 4 37 | | |
| Edward Bulger,..... | 2 41 | | |
| William Dermody,..... | 87 | | |
| Patrick Coffy,..... | 88 | | |
| Michael O'Brien,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Timothy Maher,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Anthony Remer,..... | 88 | | |
| Patrick Mack,..... | 87 | | |
| Thomas Mallory,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Owen Kieff,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Patrick McGraw,..... | 87 | | |
| Michael Carey, | 44 | | |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 87 | | |
| John Flanagan,..... | 88 | | |
| William Fonda,..... | 3 50 | | |
| John Cahill,..... | 87 | | |
| John Fay,..... | 2 41 | | |
| James Moore,..... | 88 | | |
| Patrick Noland,..... | 2 62 | | |
| Wm. Cunningham, ... | 3 00 | | |
| Joseph Cardey, | 2 50 | | |
| John Flood, | 4 38 | | |

102 72

Carried forward,..... \$38,900 28 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$38,900 28 \$5,739 91

Elihu M. Stephenson's check roll
labor in December, 1849, lay-
ing slope wall and grading em-
bankment, between locks 14
and 15, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Elihu M. Stephenson,.. | \$4 00 |
| Michael McMahan,.... | 1 00 |
| John Short, | 1 00 |
| Philip Crowly,..... | 1 00 |
| Michael Rainy,..... | 1 00 |
| Patrick Connor, | 1 00 |
| Richard Reston, | 1 75 |
| Thomas Dunn, | 88 |
| Thomas Tobin,..... | 87 |
| Erastus Scovil, | 2 00 |
| John Harrison,..... | 1 00 |
| Thomas O'Connor, | 5 00 |
| Thomas Collopy,..... | 5 00 |
| Francis Hutton, | 1 00 |
| Joseph Vaughn, | 1 00 |
| Patrick Dooly,..... | 1 00 |
| Charles Kennedy, | 88 |
| John Keeler,..... | 50 |
| Abraham B. Cole, | 1 00 |

30 88

Andrew Bordwell's check roll
labor in Dec., 1849, boating
stone from lock 13 to West
Troy side cut, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Andrew Bordwell,..... | \$8 00 |
| Abraham H. Fonda,.... | 9 00 |
| John Moore,..... | 2 64 |
| James Muldon,..... | 3 52 |
| Michael Moloney, | 3 52 |
| Michael O'Neil, | 3 52 |
| Jeremiah Sullivan,..... | 3 52 |
| Cornelius Scanlin,..... | 3 52 |
| Daniel Harrington, | 3 52 |
| Wm. Hitchcock, | 3 52 |
| Simeon Eastwood,..... | 3 52 |

48 80

John B. Chalon's check roll la-
bor in Dec., 1849, boating
stone from locks 13 and 16 to
West Troy side cut, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| John B. Chalon, | \$8 00 |
| James Church, | 6 75 |

Carried forward,.....\$14 75 \$38,979 96 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$14 75 \$38,979 96 \$5,729 91

Hector Trudel,..... 88
 Thomas Collopy,..... 3 52
 John Riely, 3 52
 John McCullen, 2 64
 Thomas Brickley,..... 3 52
 Alexander Dole,..... 3 52
 Henry Rettalick, 2 64
 Michael Hayes,..... 3 52
 Harvey B. Swan, 1 13
 Marshal Witbeck, 2 50
 Thomas O'Connor,..... 3 52

45 66

Daniel H. Elwood's check roll
 labor in Dec., 1849, taking out
 flume and filling in between
 locks at lock 36, viz:

Daniel H. Elwood,.....\$18 75
 Charles R. Green,..... 7 88
 Henry Green, Jr.,..... 9 38
 Myron C. Casler,..... 9 38
 John Ackerman, 7 13
 Charles Dudley, 6 00
 David Decker,..... 7 13
 Charles Green,..... 5 63
 Rufus D. Jones, 6 38
 Henry Waters, 6 38
 Daniel O'Connor, 6 75
 Thomas Hardin,..... 6 75
 Dennis Collins,..... 6 75
 John O'Brien,..... 6 38
 Timothy O'Brien,..... 5 63
 John O'Brien,..... 5 06
 Michael Gettins,..... 6 75
 Michael Larkins,..... 5 25
 James Cunningham,.... 4 13
 Daniel Farril,..... 3 75
 Thomas Hardin,..... 15 00
 J. G. Sanders,..... 12 00
 James Van Alstyne,.... 8 00
 Patrick Hassett,..... 9 00
 John Rigan,..... 1 88
 Amos Foster,..... 5 00
 Lawrence Hagar,..... 1 88
 James Sanders,..... 34 00

228 00

Carried forward,.....\$39,253 62 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$39,253 62 \$5,739 91

Henry C. Cady's check roll la-
bor in Dec., 1849, removing
gravel from arches of Auries
creek culvert, changing chan-
nel of creek and putting gravel
on tow path, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| H. C. Cady,..... | 39 75 |
| Georgè Davis,..... | 21 25 |
| Mathias Baker,..... | 15 75 |
| William R. Holliday,.. | 21 63 |
| D. McTaggart,..... | 21 62 |
| Peter Van Antwerp,.... | 14 63 |
| Hiram Billings,..... | 15 75 |
| S. A. Quackenboss,.... | 21 06 |
| Isaac Davis,..... | 7 00 |
| Lewis P. Van Antwerp,. | 6 00 |
| John Allen,..... | 7 00 |
| D. D. Vrooman, | 7 00 |
| L. Vrooman,..... | 6 25 |
| P. A. Quackenbush,.... | 6 75 |
| Patrick Plunkett,..... | 7 00 |
| David Quackenbush,... | 6 50 |
| William C. Hines, | 7 00 |
| John H. Hines,..... | 7 00 |
| P. Palmater, | 6 50 |
| Jacob Enders,..... | 7 00 |
| John Allsbrow,..... | 7 00 |
| Noah Fletcher, | 5 50 |
| Tunis McDonald,..... | 5 50 |
| A. W. Cline,..... | 7 00 |
| Morgan Lewis, | 5 50 |
| John Quackenbush,.... | 6 00 |
| William Ostrander,.... | 5 00 |
| Abram Quackenbush,.. | 7 00 |
| Jacob C. Quackenbush,. | 7 00 |
| Adam Henry,..... | 7 00 |
| Calvin Colgrove,..... | 7 00 |
| Abram Montoney,.... | 7 00 |
| Robert Wood, | 7 00 |
| Alonzo Vunk,..... | 6 50 |
| Lambert Huguin,..... | 6 50 |
| Alexander Stewart,.... | 7 00 |
| Dallance Vunk,..... | 7 00 |
| John Enders, | 7 00 |
| D. Bradt, | 6 00 |
| Samuel Colgrove,..... | 5 50 |
| C. Van Antwerp,..... | 7 00 |

Carried forward,.....\$388 44 \$39,253 62 \$5,739 91

Brought forward, \$388 44 \$39,258 62 \$5,739 91

S. Ostrander, 4 00

Peter McTaggart, 6 50

John Bradt, 7 00

William Montoney,.... 6 50

Anthony Morris,..... 6 50

418 94

Daniel Neff's check roll, labor
in December, 1849, enlarging
culvert and boating stone to
West Troy, viz:

Daniel Neff,.....\$12 00

John McCarron,..... 5 75

Thomas Rork,,..... 5 25

Michael Curren,..... 5 75

John McHugh,..... 5 75

Peter Hayslip,..... 5 75

Charles Kilcass,..... 5 75

Jacob Quilhot,..... 5 75

Thomas Brislen,..... 5 75

James Quilhot,..... 6 25

William Smith,..... 5 25

John Murray,..... 4 25

John Dowd,..... 5 75

Barnard McGuire,.... 5 75

Paris O'Brien,..... 4 50

Nicholas Smith,..... 3 00

D. L. Bartholomew,.... 3 00

William Steel,..... 3 00

James De Groff,..... 3 00

John Thayre,..... 6 75

108 00

Abram Hawkins' check roll la-
bor in December, 1849, build-
ing temporary dam at Orisk-
any, viz :

Abram Hawkins,..... 16 88

William Patterson,.... 6 25

Peter McCoy,..... 8 50

William West,..... 8 75

Simeon Knapp,..... 8 25

John Guido,..... 8 25

John Phillpot,..... 8 75

John B. Kipp,..... 3 00

John Paige,..... 4 25

R. H. Davis,..... 4 25

Patrick Hayley,..... 7 50

James Phillpot,..... 4 00

Carried forward, \$88 63 \$39,780 56 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$88 63 | \$39,780 56 | \$5,739 91 |
| Daniel Petrie, jr.,..... | 10 12 | | |
| Richard H. Davis,..... | 10 00 | | |

108 75

Reuben Fuller's check roll labor
in December, 1849, building
temporary dams, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Reuben Fuller,..... | 9 00 |
| Henry Wentworth,.... | 6 00 |
| Daniel Comstock,..... | 6 00 |
| Richard Hayes,..... | 6 00 |
| Owen Goff,..... | 6 00 |
| Harmon Lyon,..... | 11 25 |
| David Murphey,..... | 6 00 |

50 25

Benjamin Bradley's check roll
labor in December, 1849, on
section No. 28, viz :

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Edward Rogers,..... | 13 50 |
| Thomas Farrel,..... | 5 62 |
| Thomas Mitchell,..... | 4 37 |
| John Rafferty,..... | 5 47 |
| James Rafferty,..... | 5 47 |
| John Barry,..... | 5 62 |
| Thomas Wallace,..... | 5 63 |
| Martin Donahue,..... | 5 62 |
| George Cavanaugh,.... | 6 75 |
| Patrick Scullen,..... | 5 47 |
| James Fitzmorris,..... | 5 47 |
| Patrick Harrigan,..... | 5 15 |
| Barney Delaney,..... | 4 37 |
| Patrick McGovern,.... | 3 59 |
| Michael Plunkett..... | 5 62 |
| Patrick Hayden,..... | 5 15 |
| John Hayden,..... | 4 84 |
| Daniel Donnelly,..... | 5 15 |
| Patrick Farrell, 1st,.... | 5 63 |
| James Gerety, 1st,.... | 4 69 |
| Joseph McIntyre,..... | 4 69 |
| Timothy Caheny,..... | 5 62 |
| Thomas Smith,..... | 5 15 |
| Michael Lynch,..... | 5 47 |
| Thomas Gerety,..... | 5 63 |
| Michael Bardin,..... | 5 15 |
| Patrick Bryan,..... | 5 47 |
| Michael Ring,..... | 2 50 |
| Bryan McDonald,..... | 2 96 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$155 42 | \$39,939 56 | \$5,739 91 |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|

Brought forward, \$155 42 \$39,939 56 \$5,739 91

Lewis Welch, 5 31

Michael Conoway, 4 37

165 50

Benjamin Bradley's check roll,
labor in December 1849, on
section 28½, viz :

Patrick Malone, 4 68

Michael Crow, 5 62

Thomas Quinn, 5 15

Patrick Clark, 5 46

Thomas McKinley, 5 00

Francis Ryan, 3 13

William Wallace, 5 00

James Wallace, 5 63

Michael Farrel, 5 62

Thomas Curn, 5 46

John Henacy, 5 63

James Delany, 9 00

Barney Otis, 6 56

Andrew Riley, 6 00

Patrick Duffie, 6 56

Patrick Daly, 6 56

James Many, 5 63

James Gerety, 2d, 5 62

John Hiland, 5 63

Patrick Phelon, 2 03

Dennis Carroll, 5 62

Martin Welsh, 4 84

Patrick Farrel, 2d, 5 63

Thomas Morrin, 3 75

James Managan, 3 75

Patrick Rogers, 20 00

Edward Rogers, 83 13

236 69

William J. Koughers check roll
labor in December, 1849,
docking at Castle Creek, and
flooring stairs of suspension
bridge, &c., at Fort Plain, viz:

William J. Kougher, ... 29 00

Jacob B. Flint, 37 50

Peter Brown, 35 25

Chauncey H. Eaton, ... 36 75

David H. Young, 4 13

Daniel Scoutin, 10 00

James W. Hopkins, 4 00

Bradford Scoutin, 19 25

Carried forward, \$175 88 \$40,341 75 \$5,739 91

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$175 88 | \$40,341 75 | \$5,739 91 |
| Abram W. Mayer, | 15 75 | | |
| George H. Hawn, | 5 00 | | |
| Stephen O. Blair, | 3 06 | | |
| Thomas Jacox, | 7 44 | | |
| Robert Rouse, | 10 25 | | |
| Andrew Rouse, | 1 75 | | |
| Hiram Brown, | 2 63 | | |
| Cornelius Fero, | 2 00 | | |
| John Souls, | 88 | | |
| John W. Perkins, | 17 63 | | |
| Charles Lintner, | 2 00 | | |
| Solomon Brower, | 6 00 | | |
| Nathan Davis, | 24 00 | | |
| William C. Noxon, | 7 00 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner, | 2 00 | | |

283 27

Nathan Davis' check roll labor
in December 1849, putting
down steps, coping, &c., at
suspension bridge, Fort Plain,
viz :

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Nathan Davis, | 41 06 |
| James Pealer, | 35 00 |
| Leonard A. House, | 31 00 |
| Thomas Linney, | 3 00 |
| Samuel Dale, | 11 38 |
| Frederick Southerland, .. | 14 63 |
| David Nellis, | 9 38 |
| Henry Hellwig, | 5 94 |
| John Bell, | 11 59 |
| Peter Wilbur, | 9 63 |
| Charles Martin, | 6 13 |
| James H. P. Wagner, .. | 6 50 |
| William Hudson, | 5 00 |

183 24

John Smiths' check roll labor
in December 1849, excavat-
ing channel of Castle creek,
preparatory to building dock-
ing to protect banks of creeks
and wing wall of aqueduct, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John Smith, | 27 75 |
| John Shehan, | 14 44 |
| William Blatts, | 13 78 |
| Derby Day, | 12 47 |
| Thomas Colligan, | 14 66 |
| James Keegan, | 13 78 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$96 88 | \$40,808 26 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$96 88 | \$40,808 26 | \$5,739 91 |
| Wilson Jenkins, | 10 28 | | |
| Barney Ragon,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Henry Reps,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, 1st,..... | 3 72 | | |
| John Marnon, | 13 56 | | |
| Nicholas L. VanAlstyne, | 14 44 | | |
| John W. Green,..... | 12 25 | | |
| James Tobin,..... | 11 81 | | |
| William Delaney, | 11 81 | | |
| John Moyer, | 9 19 | | |
| Richard Farrell, | 9 19 | | |
| James Pickart,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Albert Reps,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Edward Fitzgerald,.... | 11 38 | | |
| Sidney Green, | 12 69 | | |
| William Steel,..... | 5 69 | | |
| Rabbi Van Alstine, ... | 13 56 | | |
| Thomas Shannon,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Benjamin Chandler,.... | 6 56 | | |
| Wells Sponable,..... | 3 94 | | |
| William W. Armstrong, | 1 31 | | |
| John Sholl,..... | 31 50 | | |
| George Sickles, | 31 50 | | |
| Joseph Sholl, | 27 00 | | |
| Arthur Jones,..... | 29 00 | | |
| Ephraim Miller, | 10 00 | | |
| John Joice,..... | 16 00 | | |
| Elisha Van Alstyne,.... | 13 00 | | |
| William Green,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Henry Repps, | 15 97 | | |
| John Moyer,..... | 13 34 | | |
| John A. Staring, | 7 00 | | |
| James Burke,..... | 11 59 | | |
| Richard Schuyler, | 8 09 | | |
| Godfrey Byard,..... | 1 50 | | |
| Lester Green,..... | 2 00 | | |

526 88

Henry Miller's check roll, labor
in December 1849, excavating
channel of Castle creek, pre-
paratory to building docking
to protect banks of creek, and
wing wall of aqueduct, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Henry Miller,..... | 27 75 |
| Cornelius Shehen,..... | 13 56 |
| Timothy Shehen,..... | 13 78 |
| James Gilday, | 13 78 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$68 87 | \$41,335 14 | \$5,739 91 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$68 87 | \$41,335 14 | \$5,739 91 |
| William Barrigan,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Oda Ragon,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Michael Manney,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Michael Horn,..... | 11 59 | | |
| John J. Pettibone, | 12 91 | | |
| Peter B Burlingame,.. | 14 00 | | |
| John White,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Michael Colligan,..... | 14 66 | | |
| James Kinnahan,..... | 14 44 | | |
| Aaron Platts,..... | 13 56 | | |
| Joha A. Staring,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Timothy Reardon,..... | 13 78 | | |
| John A. Schmith,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Dennis Elligott,..... | 10 94 | | |
| John Sherman,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Samuel Davison,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, 2d,..... | 11 81 | | |
| William G. Jenkins,.... | 10 50 | | |
| William N. Kneaskern, | 11 38 | | |
| James Hartley,..... | 12 25 | | |
| William Wands,..... | 6 13 | | |
| Henry Van Allen, | 10 06 | | |
| Arnold Walrath,..... | 8 75 | | |
| James McCabe,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Jeremiah Rogers,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Lawrence Hagar,..... | 2 84 | | |
| John N. Dextader, | 1 31 | | |
| Lester Green,..... | 30 50 | | |
| John P. Smith,..... | 28 50 | | |
| James Owens,..... | 29 00 | | |
| William Green, jr.,.... | 29 00 | | |
| John Smith, 2d..... | 27 00 | | |
| Felix Green, jr..... | 27 00 | | |
| D. P. Van Alstyne,.... | 17 00 | | |
| David Van Alstyne,... | 13 00 | | |
| Lyman Green,..... | 6 00 | | |
| | 581 92 | | |
| | | 41,917 06 | |

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1849.

| | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|--|
| Oct. 3. Peter Dedrick, Frankfort, Her- | | | |
| kimer county,..... | 350 00 | | |
| 18. Barnes & Hinman, Whitestown, | | | |
| Oneida county,..... | 6,025 05 | | |
| Carried forward, | \$6,375 05 | \$47,656 97 | |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$6,375 05 | \$47,656 97 |
| Nov. 21. Simeon I. Klock, Minden, Montgomery county, | 650 00 | |
| 27. James Spraker, Root, Montgomery county, | 192 00 | |
| | <u> </u> | 7,217 05 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| No. 38. Marlett & Dunham, lock 25, .. | 317 38 | |
| 80. James Stewart, culvert on section 28, | 540 00 | |
| 160. A. Osborn, locks 44 and 45,.... | 3,288 04 | |
| 161. Stimson & Brown, aqueduct at Ferguson's creek, and road bridges on sections 105 & 106, | 2,620 00 | |
| 166. Albert Marcellus, section 113,. | 3,960 00 | |
| 169. F. B. Coss, section 105,..... | 640 00 | |
| 186. John N. Vrooman, section 82,. | 368 36 | |
| 212. Nathan Shippey, section 114,.. | 7,710 00 | |
| 219. Smith & Johnson, section 83, and culverts on the same, ... | 182 86 | |
| 239. Kasson, Moore & Kasson, aqueduct at Oriskany creek,.... | 7,730 00 | |
| 260. James G. Ferguson, section 106, | 130 00 | |
| 265. Ledyard & Matthews section 32; | 219 95 | |
| 287. Marcellus & VanDebgert, locks 25 and 31, and culvert at Sprakers, | 2,975 00 | |
| 288. Smith & Williams, Castle Creek aqueduct, and lock 24, | 858 30 | |
| 290. Tobie, Glatt & Glatt, aqueducts at Sprakers, Canajoharie, and Fort Plain, and lock 32,.... | 16,698 44 | |
| 291. Crandall, Caswell & Stimson, bridges at Frankfort,..... | 49 50 | |
| 317. Abraham Y. Lansing, locks 28 and 35, and the section work connected, | 5,666 35 | |
| 301. Hubbard Burdick, culvert at Canajoharie,..... | 34 69 | |
| 310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for locks 24, 28, 35 & 36,. | 149 98 | |
| 331. King, Taylor & Higgins, upper lock at upper side cut, and section work connected, at West Troy, | 3,050 00 | |
| 334. Van Evera & Burdick, Swart culvert, and culvert at Fultonville, | 644 56 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$57,833 41 | \$54,874 02 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$57,833 41 | \$54,874 02 |
| 335. Kasson & Sherwood, lower lock at upper side cut, and section work connected at West Troy, | 15,670 00 | |
| 336. David Wiles, culvert at Fultonville, | 1,585 00 | |
| 337. John I. Yates, section at head of lock 25, and bridges on sections 27 and 28, | 2,237 21 | |
| 341. Borden, Richardson & Babcock, Whitehall culvert and guard bank adjoining, culvert on section 73, section 102, masonry in Washington-street bridge and tow path connected, abutments and wings of a towing path bridge, and completion of towing path connected, | 2,979 28 | |
| 344. Rasback, Vickerman & Johnson, Saquoit creek aqueduct, road bridge on section 114, and stone for lock 36, | 6,180 10 | |
| 349. Kelsey & Frazee, Fort Bull culvert, and section work connected, | 6,100 00 | |
| 353. Calvin H. Lake, road bridge near Swart culvert, | 59 99 | |
| 364. James H. Frank, section 116, | 4,460 00 | |
| 365. Marcellus, Van Debogert & Van Debogert, culvert near the west end of Fort Plain village and sections 29 and 103, ... | 7,584 91 | |
| 366. John I. Wiles, farm bridge at Van Alstyne's, and section 105, | 9,690 00 | |
| 367. John Sholl & Co., farm bridges on section 81, | 510 00 | |
| 368. Van Vorst & Barhydt, sections 34 and 83, and culverts on sections 113 and 114, | 5,340 00 | |
| 369. Brady, Baldwin & Co., pier and embankment across the sprout of the Mohawk river, | 9,723 80 | |
| 370. Daniel Campbell, abutments of Hampton-street bridge, | 220 00 | |
| 371. Swart & Elwood, section 28, ... | 1,530 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$131,703 70 | \$54,874 02 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$131,703 76 | \$34,874 02 |
| No. 372. Brennan, Bain & Rogers, section 281, | 5,132 10 | |
| 373. Wemple & Burdick, Van Olinda and Erniss culverts and section work connected with each,... | 1,560 00 | |
| 374. Davis, Turner & Co., farm bridges on section 83,..... | 120 00 | |
| 375. William Adams, Bowman's creek channel and work connected, | 1,540 16 | |
| 376. Henry M. Crane, sections 27 and 271, | 3,560 00 | |
| 377. Barker & Decker, section 115,... | 5,030 00 | |
| 382. Davis, Bogart & Turner, road bridges on section 34, | 1,280 00 | |
| 383. Folsom & Payne, dredging in Albany basin,..... | 2,344 16 | |
| 384. Marcellus & Hart, culvert at Yorkville, | 620 00 | |
| 385. William Baldwin, section east of Saquoit aqueduct, | 1,050 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 163,890 11 |

Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach on the Erie canal enlargement,..... \$208,764 13

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 304. | |
| Charles W. Wentz, engineer, .. | \$10,847 44 |
| No. 319. | |
| James Barnes, engineer, | 4,304 06 |
| No. 409. | |
| John T. Clark, engineer, | 11,500 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$26,651 52 |

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Sept. 28, W. H. Ongley, publishing proposals, | \$4 96 | |
| Thomas Messenger, publishing proposals, | 5 20 | |
| Knapp and Peck, publishing proposals, | 5 20 | |
| Oct. 11, S. D. Mallory and others, digging ditch at Canton, | 99 89 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward, | \$115 24 | \$26,651 52 |

[Senate No. 97.]

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$115 24 | \$26,651 52 |
| Oct. 19, Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals, | 39 50 | |
| Nov. 13, Henry Gifford, removing lumber and rent of lot, | 62 88 | |
| Archibald C. Powell, materials for Erieville reservoir, | 52 35 | |
| 29, Bayley & Mizner, express freight, | 3 74 | |
| Dec. 4, Jonathan White, removing buildings, | 135 00 | |
| 6, Mason P. Kinne, do | 25 00 | |
| 14, Geo. Kimberly, removing storehouse, | 150 00 | |
| 22, Robert Rogers, check roll labor, | 12 38 | |
| Abner Ward, do | 7 88 | |
| Jonathan McDowell, check roll labor in October, | 4 60 | |
| James Kinney, do | 6 13 | |
| Jas. McDaniels, do | 4 38 | |
| Thos. Nicholson, do | 3 94 | |
| Edward Bivins, do | 4 38 | |
| Dominic Calicon, do | 4 38 | |
| John Fox, do | 3 50 | |
| Robert Rogers, do November, | 11 00 | |
| Abner Ward, do do | 7 00 | |
| James Kinney, do do | 6 13 | |
| Jas. McDaniels, do do | 4 82 | |
| Thos. Nicholson, do do | 6 13 | |
| Edward Bivins, do do | 7 00 | |
| D. Calicon, do do | 7 00 | |
| John Fox, do do | 7 00 | |
| Richard Sage, do do | 4 38 | |
| M. Roacher, do do | 4 38 | |
| Thomas Long, do do | 2 19 | |
| 29, Hay & Sprague, removing buildings, | 150 00 | |
| Leroy Corwin, do | 20 00 | |
| James Cashin's check roll, labor in January 1850, on upper lock of upper side cut, in the village of West Troy and section work connected, including bridge abutment and pier, viz: | | |
| James Cashin, | 49 00 | |
| John Hamilton, | 7 00 | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 7 00 | |
| Patrick Brazil, | 7 00 | |
| Peter Glen, | 7 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$77 00 | \$26,651 52 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$77 00 | \$872 31 | \$26,657 53 |
| Thomas Fennell, | 7 00 | | |
| John Winter, | 6 56 | | |
| Thomas McGrath, | 7 00 | | |
| Cornelius Nihil, | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Fennel, | 4 00 | | |
| Derby Maxfield, | 7 00 | | |
| Lawrence Buckley, | 7 00 | | |
| James Vaughan, | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Horen, | 7 00 | | |
| John Tyrell, sen., | 6 13 | | |
| James McElroy, | 7 00 | | |
| Michael Pender, | 7 00 | | |
| John Casey, | 7 00 | | |
| William Casey, | 1 75 | | |
| Cornelius Sullivan, | 6 13 | | |
| Lewis Sincerny, | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Curley, | 7 00 | | |
| Thomas Nolan, | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Murray, | 4 00 | | |
| Patrick Keefe, | 7 00 | | |
| James Vaughan, jr., | 5 25 | | |
| Peter Cox, | 3 94 | | |
| John Murphy, | 3 94 | | |
| William Keegan, | 3 50 | | |
| Michael Devlin, | 7 00 | | |
| John Dillon, | 7 00 | | |

234 20

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in January 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut at
West Troy, and section work
connected therewith, includ-
ing the abutments of iron
bridge, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Michael Ryan, | 3 00 |
| Michael Quinn, | 3 00 |
| Daniel Perry, | 3 00 |
| William Casey, | 3 00 |
| Denis Nelligan, | 3 00 |
| Cornelius Hayes, | 3 00 |
| Michael Greny, | 3 00 |
| Bernard Lerry, | 10 00 |
| John Horen, | 9 38 |
| Michael McDonough, .. | 10 00 |

50 38

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$1,156 89 | \$26,651 53 |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|

Brought forward, \$1,156 89 \$26,651 52

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in January, on the upper
lock of upper side cut at West
Troy, and section work con-
nected therewith, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Thomas Clarey,..... | 2 06 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 1 31 |
| John Toley,..... | 38 |
| George Malone,..... | 1 88 |
| Matthew O. Herrin,.... | 38 |
| Thomas Colapy,..... | 38 |
| Dennis Nelligan,..... | 3 38 |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 3 00 |
| Patrick Donahue,..... | 3 00 |
| Bernard Levy,..... | 8 75 |
| Patrick Clerey,..... | 75 |
| Thomas Clerey,..... | 75 |
| James Hayes,..... | 75 |
| Cornelius Hayes,..... | 75 |
| Jeremiah Burgher,..... | 7 13 |
| William H. Stevens,... | 6 00 |
| John Fitzgibbon,..... | 6 00 |

46 65

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in January 1850, on the
upper lock of upper side cut
at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Costello,..... | 45 50 |
| Joseph Sincerny,..... | 39 00 |
| George J. White,..... | 45 50 |
| William Griffin,..... | 39 00 |
| Patrick Kerney,..... | 2 25 |
| Michael Kerney,..... | 2 25 |
| Patrick Clerey,..... | 2 06 |
| Dennis McKeever,..... | 2 06 |
| Patrick McGrath,..... | 2 63 |
| Michael Clerey,..... | 38 |
| Jeremiah Mahar,..... | 38 |
| John Murphy,..... | 2 06 |
| Timothy Lunch,..... | 38 |
| Patrick Donahue,..... | 1 88 |
| John Harrison,..... | 38 |
| Michael Casey,..... | 1 13 |
| James Hayes,..... | 1 88 |
| Michael Egan,..... | 38 |
| John Kelly,..... | 56 |
| John Burke,..... | 38 |

Carried forward,..... \$190 04 \$1,203 54 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|--|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$190 04 | \$1,203 53 | \$26,651 52 |
| John Flenigan, | 1 68 | | |
| Nicholas Martin,..... | 1 13 | | |
| John Burke,..... | 1 88 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, | 38 | | |
| Thomas Ward, 2d..... | 1 13 | | |
| John Bensen, | 75 | | |
| George Kelly,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Thomas Moore,..... | 56 | | |
| Bryan Killduff,..... | 56 | | |
| James O'Bryan, | 2 44 | | |
| | | 202 80 | |
| Feb. 8. Ebenezer Pennoch, removing
barn, | | 25 00 | |
| 14. Rodney L. Adams, publishing
proposals,..... | | 4 75 | |
| 22. Aram Stone, removing barn,.. | | 30 00 | |
| James Cashin's check roll, labor
in February 1850, on the up-
per lock of upper side-cut at
West Troy, and section work
connected, including abut-
ments of iron bridge, viz: | | | |
| Philip Flavin,..... | 26 25 | | |
| John McGregor,..... | 30 63 | | |
| John McDermot, | 28 88 | | |
| James Gibson,..... | 32 38 | | |
| Michael Pender,..... | 25 38 | | |
| Barney McCauley,..... | 30 63 | | |
| Thomas Nihil, | 32 38 | | |
| Daniel Nolan, | 30 63 | | |
| William Jenkins,..... | 24 50 | | |
| John Dillon,..... | 35 00 | | |
| Martin Kennedy,..... | 22 75 | | |
| William Fanning,..... | 17 50 | | |
| James Gleason, | 22 75 | | |
| David McElroy,..... | 20 13 | | |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 15 75 | | |
| Michael Ryan, | 15 75 | | |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 16 13 | | |
| William Casey,..... | 16 13 | | |
| Dennis Nelligar,..... | 13 13 | | |
| Cornelius Hayes, | 16 13 | | |
| Michael Greny..... | 15 00 | | |
| John Riley,..... | 15 19 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$518 75 | \$1,466 09 | \$26,651 52 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$518 75 | \$1,466 09 | \$26,651 52 |
| James Downs, | 15 38 | | |
| James O'Conner, | 5 63 | | |
| Michael Clarey, | 15 56 | | |
| Michael McNerney, | 15 76 | | |
| Michael McMahan, | 12 94 | | |
| John Carroll, | 10 88 | | |
| Michael Horen, | 15 75 | | |
| Bernard Lerry, | 51 25 | | |
| John Horen, | 48 75 | | |
| Michael McDonough, .. | 50 00 | | |

760 64

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in February 1850, on the up-
per lock of upper side-cut at
West Troy, and section work
connected, including bridge
abutments and pier, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| James Cashin, | 48 00 |
| Patrick Flemming, | 37 63 |
| John Hamilton, | 41 56 |
| Patrick Brazil, | 35 88 |
| Peter Glen, | 41 56 |
| Thomas Fennel, | 35 88 |
| John Winters, | 33 69 |
| Thomas McGrath, | 32 81 |
| Cornelius Nihil, | 35 88 |
| Patrick Fennel, | 19 75 |
| Derby Manfield, | 35 88 |
| Lawrence Buckley, | 35 00 |
| James Vaughn, | 19 25 |
| Patrick Horen, | 35 88 |
| John Farrell, sen. | 35 88 |
| James McElroy, | 35 88 |
| William Casey, | 31 94 |
| John Casey, | 35 88 |
| Cornelius Sullivan, | 35 88 |
| Lewis Sincerny, | 35 88 |
| Patrick Curley, | 35 88 |
| Patrick Murray, | 20 50 |
| James Vaughn, | 32 38 |
| Peter Cox, | 35 88 |
| Patrick Keefe, | 35 00 |
| John Murphy, | 35 44 |
| William Keren, | 34 56 |
| Michael Devellin, | 28 00 |
| Timothy Gedding, | 35 88 |
| John Burgan, | 31 50 |
| Ahpollat Surge, | 35 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$1,060 01 | \$2,226 73 | \$26,651 52 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1060 01 | \$2226 73 | \$26,651 52 |
| James Fitzpatrick,..... | 32 38 | | |
| Michael O'Brien,..... | 10 88 | | |

1,103 27

Samuel Crawford's check roll la-
 labor in February, 1850, on the
 upper lock of the upper side
 cut at West Troy, and section
 work connected therewith, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| James Gilligan, | 1 81 |
| John Shahan, | 1 31 |
| John Shinisin, | 1 31 |
| Timothy Lynch, | 1 69 |
| Francis McGovering, .. | 56 |
| John Maloney, | 2 06 |
| Patrick Hart, | 56 |
| William Hogan, | 5 06 |
| Hugh Smith, | 56 |
| Owen Cox, | 56 |

15 56

Samuel Crawford's check roll
 labor in February, 1850, on the
 upper lock of the upper side cut
 at West Troy and section work
 connected therewith, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Patrick Ryan, | 7 50 |
| William Darmody, | 8 25 |
| John Henesin, | 5 06 |
| Thomas Colapy, | 5 25 |
| Hugh Darney, | 6 75 |
| Michael Egan, | 5 06 |
| Barnard Marten, | 75 |
| John Bensen, | 6 75 |
| John Cleary, | 3 94 |
| James Ryan, | 6 94 |
| Matthew Hayes, | 3 94 |
| Patrick O'Brien, | 4 69 |
| Dominick Malone, | 3 94 |
| James Dygert, | 6 75 |
| Michael McCormick, ... | 2 44 |
| Thomas Maloney, | 3 00 |
| Patrick Gillian, | 6 56 |
| John Folley, | 2 06 |
| John Grattan, | 2 06 |
| George O'Conner, | 4 50 |
| Michael Crow, | 1 31 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$97 50 | \$3,345 56 | \$26,651 52 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$97 50 | \$3,345 55 | \$26,651 52 |
| James English,..... | 1 31 | | |
| James Riley,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Patrick Smith,..... | 5 44 | | |
| Peter Gerrehan, | 3 94 | | |
| Martin Boil, | 2 06 | | |
| Michael Burns,..... | 2 06 | | |
| John Farrell,..... | 3 37 | | |
| Michael McMahan,.... | 2 81 | | |
| Michael Foley,..... | 2 06 | | |
| Michael Carrey,.. | 2 81 | | |

124 67

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in February, 1850, on
the upper lock of upper side
cut at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith,
viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| John Colopy, | 2 06 |
| Benjamin Corrigan,.... | 5 81 |
| Andrew Hopkins, | 2 06 |
| Michael Mc Neray,.... | 2 06 |
| John Mc Donough, | 2 06 |
| Patrick Kelly, | 2 06 |
| Jeremiah Maher,..... | 2 06 |
| Timothy Hayes,..... | 3 56 |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 2 63 |
| John Griffin,..... | 1 69 |
| Michael Nash, | 1 69 |
| Michael Gallighan, | 2 81 |
| James Hoy, | 1 69 |
| Michael Manning,.... | 1 69 |
| John Mc Mahon,..... | 1 69 |
| John Coney,..... | 1 69 |
| Henry Griffin,..... | 1 69 |
| Alexander Norton,.... | 3 56 |
| John Carey,..... | 1 69 |
| Patrick Rooney, | 1 69 |
| Patrick O'Neil,..... | 1 69 |
| Patrick Kinney,..... | 1 69 |
| Jeremiah Quinn, | 1 69 |
| Patrick Griffin,..... | 1 69 |
| Thomas Garrita,..... | 1 69 |
| Daniel O'Donnell, | 1 69 |
| Matthew O'Kerrin, | 1 69 |
| Edward McGuire,..... | 1 69 |

Carried forward,..... \$59 46 \$3,470 92 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| Brought forward,.... | \$59 46 | \$3,470 22 | \$26,651 52 . |
| James Mullen,..... | 1 69 | | |
| Timothy Cantlin,..... | 1 69 | | |

62 84

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in February 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Costello,..... | 42 00 |
| George White,..... | 42 00 |
| Joseph Sincerny,..... | 36 00 |
| William Griffin,..... | 35 63 |
| Jeremiah Burger,..... | 11 25 |
| Patrick Kerney, | 16 69 |
| Michael Kerney, | 9 75 |
| Patrick Clarey, | 9 75 |
| Dennis McKeever, | 17 63 |
| Patrick McGrath,..... | 9 00 |
| John Murphy, | 8 63 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 9 00 |
| Patrick Donohue,..... | 16 50 |
| Michael Casey,..... | 5 44 |
| James Hayes,..... | 7 69 |
| John Flinnigan,..... | 9 00 |
| Nicholas Martin,..... | 1 88 |
| John Burke,..... | 9 00 |
| Thomas Ward, 2d..... | 4 50 |
| George Kilber, | 7 31 |
| James O'Brien,..... | 7 50 |
| Thomas Clarey,..... | 8 25 |
| George Malone,..... | 9 00 |
| Hugh Adams,..... | 5 06 |
| Thomas Moore, | 8 81 |
| James McGrath,..... | 8 25 |
| John Fitzgerald, | 6 00 |
| James Connell,..... | 7 50 |
| Patrick Heaverman, ... | 9 00 |
| Bryan Killduff, | 8 44 |
| John Bourk,..... | 8 63 |
| John Kelly, | 1 88 |

396 97

March 1. Albert Richards, bill of lumber
and timber,.....

376 93

Warrens, Hart & Lesley, blast-
ing materials,.....

15 63

7. Lampert & Richards, bill of lum-
ber,.....

89 37

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$4,411 96 | \$26,651 52 |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$4,411 96 | \$26,651 52 |
| March 7. A. S. Lobdell & Brother, merchant's bill, | 19 53 | |
| George Sullivan, blacksmithing, | 173 63 | |
| Patrick Glancey, labor, | 13 88 | |
| John Hay, senior, pick handles, | 2 50 | |
| Peter Clark, stone cutting, | 32 38 | |
| Thomas Nolan, do | 35 88 | |
| Archibald Darby, blacksmithing, | 65 62 | |
| do | 145 56 | |
| 8. John Horen, materials for coffer dam, | 1 50 | |
| 13. Henry Lake, removing stone and market house, | 100 00 | |
| 14. Israel S. Spencer, attending suits as attorney, | 22 00 | |
| 15. M. B. Hutchins, removing barn, | 75 00 | |
| 16. William Clark, jr, removing house, | 16 00 | |
| Thomas Mortal, check roll labor, | 94 | |
| 21. William De Witt, removing shop, | 20 00 | |
| Joseph Bentley's check roll labor in March, 1850, finishing basin at Canton, viz : | | |
| Joseph Bentley, | \$18 56 | |
| Henry Lewis, | 10 06 | |
| Thomas Coleman, | 10 06 | |
| John Callighan, | 6 56 | |
| Samuel Spaulding, | 9 63 | |
| John Mack, | 7 00 | |
| James Mack, | 9 63 | |
| William Nichols, | 6 13 | |
| Joseph Fenner, | 9 63 | |
| John Fox, | 6 13 | |
| Alonzo Wilkinson, | 9 63 | |
| John Gorman, | 5 69 | |
| James Kinney, | 9 63 | |
| Thomas Long, | 9 63 | |
| Henry E. Morton, | 9 63 | |
| James McDonald, | 9 41 | |
| Martin Coleman, | 5 69 | |
| Edward Kenidy, | 6 13 | |
| Matthew Roarke, | 8 75 | |
| Thomas Nichols, | 4 81 | |
| William Kinney, | 5 25 | |
| John Hart, | 5 25 | |
| William Bell, | 7 88 | |
| Carried forward, | \$190 77 | \$26,651 52 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$190 77 | \$5,136 32 | \$26,651 52 |
| J. Van Denburgh,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Ira Toddard,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Richard Sanse,..... | 8 97 | | |
| William Chamberlin,... | 6 13 | | |
| Lewis Rice,..... | 19 25 | | |
| John Vorus,..... | 1 75 | | |
| E. McDowell,..... | 3 50 | | |

243 50

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
at the upper side cut, and work
connected therewith at West
Troy, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Dennis Egan,..... | 23 63 |
| Henry McCauley,..... | 12 25 |
| Patrick Carroll,..... | 16 63 |
| Thomas Dealy,..... | 18 38 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 21 33 |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 21 88 |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 21 44 |
| William Casey,..... | 21 44 |
| Michael Graney,..... | 21 00 |
| James Downs,..... | 21 88 |
| Michael McAnnerly,... | 21 44 |
| Michael McMahon,.... | 20 13 |
| Michael Horan,..... | 21 44 |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 20 34 |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 21 44 |
| William Brown,..... | 17 06 |
| Patrick Downey,..... | 17 06 |
| John Carroll,..... | 15 75 |
| John Claucy,..... | 16 19 |
| James English,..... | 3 50 |
| Patrick Glatten,..... | 10 94 |
| Felix Garrity,..... | 4 38 |
| Thomas Smith,..... | 18 38 |
| James Lyons,..... | 18 38 |
| Michael O'Brien,..... | 16 63 |
| James McIntyre,..... | 11 81 |

454 73

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
at upper side cut and work
connected therewith, at West
Troy, viz :

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| James Cashin,..... | 52 00 |
| Peter Glen,..... | 37 50 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$89 50 | \$5,824 55 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$89 50 | \$5,834 55 | \$26,651 52 |
| Patrick Flemming, | 51 00 | | |
| Patrick Horan, | 51 00 | | |
| Patrick Brazil, | 50 50 | | |
| Thomas Fennell, | 28 00 | | |
| Peter Fox, | 39 50 | | |
| Daniel Nolen, | 34 50 | | |
| John Murphy, | 29 75 | | |
| Patrick Curley, | 29 31 | | |
| Patrick Fennel, | 11 25 | | |
| Cornelius Nial, | 29 75 | | |
| Darby Maxfield, | 29 32 | | |
| Thomas McGrath, | 31 50 | | |
| Timothy Gettins, | 32 81 | | |
| Michael Devlin, | 33 69 | | |
| Bernard McAuley, | 32 81 | | |
| John Casey, | 18 38 | | |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 26 25 | | |
| James Fitzpatrick, | 32 81 | | |
| James Sullivan, | 24 50 | | |
| William Keily, | 20 13 | | |
| | | 726 26 | |

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
of upper side cut and work
connected therewith at West
Troy, viz :

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| William Hogan, | 10 94 |
| Teddy Hayes, | 10 06 |
| John Lyons, | 6 56 |
| Patrick O'Haren, 2d... .. | 6 56 |
| Peter Kenney, | 6 56 |
| James Gratton, | 5 25 |
| Francis Devlin, | 3 94 |
| William Curry, | 3 50 |
| Bernard Levy, | 60 00 |
| John Horen, | 60 00 |
| Michael Larin, | 48 75 |

222 12

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor, in March 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section work connected
therewith at West Troy, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John Malone, | 21 00 |
| John Gratton, | 20 34 |
| Patrick Griffith, | 6 56 |
| Michael Mann, | 3 06 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$50 96 | \$6,782 93 | \$26,651 52 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$50 96 | \$6,782 93 | \$26,851 52 |
| Thomas Morris, | 6 56 | | |
| John Harrison, | 8 31 | | |
| John Fitzgerald, | 17 50 | | |
| John Corbit, | 20 13 | | |
| Michael Manning, | 6 56 | | |
| Edward McGuire, | 13 56 | | |
| John McDonough, | 11 38 | | |
| Hugh Devins, | 6 56 | | |
| Patrick O'Neil, | 20 13 | | |
| Patrick Morris, | 15 31 | | |
| Patrick Carey, | 10 50 | | |
| Michael Crow, | 6 13 | | |
| Daniel O'Donnelly, | 6 13 | | |
| Michael McCormick, | 12 69 | | |
| Francis Fagan, | 7 88 | | |
| Thomas McGoveron, | 20 13 | | |
| Michael Burke, | 6 13 | | |
| John Girrisee, | 6 13 | | |
| John McMahon, | 6 13 | | |
| Joseph Lyons, | 15 31 | | |
| Barnard Kelly, | 5 69 | | |
| Michael Glen, | 5 69 | | |
| Thomas O'Neil, | 5 25 | | |
| John Cooney, | 7 44 | | |
| James Connell, | 16 84 | | |

315 03

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor for March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section-work connect-
ed therewith at West Troy,
viz :

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Costello, | 40 25 |
| George White, | 23 63 |
| Joseph Sincerely, | 40 25 |
| William Griffin, | 44 63 |
| Jeremiah Burgher, | 45 50 |
| Sylvester O'Hara, | 24 38 |
| Frederick Beausher, | 14 25 |
| Maurice Phalen, | 24 00 |
| Francis Bullock, | 14 63 |
| Alfred Crosgrow, | 9 00 |
| John O'Brien, | 3 75 |
| Patrick Kearney, | 21 66 |
| Michael Kearney, | 21 88 |
| Patrick Clery, | 21 88 |
| Dennis McKeever, | 24 50 |

Carried forward,

\$374 19

\$7,097 96

\$26,851 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$374 19 | \$7,097 96 | \$26,651 52 |
| Patrick McGrath,..... | 22 31 | | |
| John Murphy,.... | 21 44 | | |
| Patrick Donahue,..... | 21 00 | | |
| James Hayes,..... | 10 06 | | |
| John Flennigan,..... | 21 00 | | |
| John Burke,..... | 14 00 | | |
| George Kelly,..... | 21 88 | | |
| James O'Brien,..... | 10 06 | | |
| Thomas Clary,..... | 22 31 | | |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 21 88 | | |
| George Malone,..... | 21 88 | | |
| Hugh Adams,..... | 22 75 | | |
| Thomas Moore,..... | 21 88 | | |
| James McGrath,..... | 11 38 | | |
| John Kelly,..... | 22 31 | | |
| Patrick Hethernan,..... | 21 66 | | |

681 90

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Bryan Killduff,..... | 19 69 |
| John Burke 2d,..... | 21 88 |
| William Dermody,.... | 21 88 |
| Patrick Ryan,..... | 21 88 |
| James Ryan,..... | 21 88 |
| Hugh Derney,..... | 21 88 |
| John Benson,..... | 10 06 |
| John Clery,..... | 10 06 |
| Matthew Hayes,..... | 10 06 |
| Patrick O'Brien,.... | 14 44 |
| Dominick Malone,.... | 10 06 |
| James Tygert,..... | 10 50 |
| Thomas Malone,..... | 22 31 |
| Patrick Gillen,..... | 10 06 |
| George O'Conner,..... | 21 88 |
| Patrick Smith,..... | 22 09 |
| Michael Gallahue,.... | 8 31 |
| Alexander Norton,.... | 11 38 |
| Peter Ganihan,..... | 18 81 |
| John Farrall,..... | 8 75 |
| Michael McMahon,.... | 21 66 |
| Michael Carey,..... | 19 46 |
| Benjamin Corrigan,.... | 10 94 |
| Timothy Hayes,..... | 8 31 |
| William Condoron,.... | 21 88 |
| William Uogan,..... | 10 06 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$410 17 | \$7,779 95 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|

Brought forward,\$410 17 \$7,779 95 \$26,651 52

William Hogan 2d, 8 75

James Hoy, 22 09

James Casmans, 20 78

John Redden, 8 31

470 10

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section work connected
at West Troy, viz:

Patrick Rooney, 3 50

Henry Griffin, 3 50

Lawrence Ager, 10 50

Michael Hayes, 15 75

John Welch, 7 44

Michael O'Brien, 88

James Burke, 88

James Demming, 6 56

Patrick Hart, 3 50

James Mullin, 8 31

Patrick Garrotty, 12 03

Andrew Hopkins, 4 81

John Galabar, 4 81

82 47

April, 1. Patrick Smith, blasting tubes,

&c., 19 10

Robert Dunlop & Son, bill of

cement, 317 50

George Sullivan, blacksmithing 82 87

Morris Mann, sand, 50 00

F. M. Whitbeck, bill of hard-

ware, 41 14

Kellogg & Co., rope, 7 28

4. V. D. Oothout, stone for docks

at West Troy, 26 25

5. Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, 124 83

John Gratton, use of house to

boil water, 6 00

A. S. Lobdell & Brothers, mer-

chant's bill, 21 50

F. M. Whitbeck, bill of hard-

ware, 82 94

Patrick O'Haren, check roll la-

bor, ... 17 06

Cornelius Hayes, do., 20 56

Lampert & Richards, bill of lum-

ber, 506 77

Carried forward,\$9,656 32 \$26,651 52

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$9,656 32 | \$26,651 52 |
| Richard Walch, rope, | 1 57 | |
| William Casey, stone cutting, .. | 29 31 | |
| Patrick Greelis, check roll labor, | 11 81 | |
| John Riley, do., | 18 38 | |
| Michael Clery, do., | 10 06 | |
| John Winters, do., | 36 00 | |
| John Pender, do., | 25 80 | |
| Michael McDonough, do., | 59 38 | |
| Philip Flann, do., | 32 00 | |
| Glass and Demming, paint and
brush, | 75 | |
| Peter Maguire, brooms and pail | 59 | |
| John Taylor, by Admr. pully
blocks, &c., | 11 02 | |
| Jeremiah Maher, check roll la-
bor, | 5 69 | |
| Hugh Smith, do., | 8 31 | |
| Lawrence Buckley, do., | 23 62 | |
| Robert Culbert, do., | 5 25 | |
| David McCrary, do., | 32 38 | |
| James O'Rourke, do., | 7 00 | |
| John Hamilton, do., | 4 00 | |
| John Tyrrel, sen., labor on up-
per lock at West Troy, | 33 69 | |
| 10. Saratoga and Rensselaer R R.
Bridge Co., toll, | 12 87 | |
| 12. Kingston, Lime and Cement Co.,
cement, | 173 44 | |
| 15. Cyrus Thompson, removing build-
ings, | 200 00 | |
| Aram Stone, rent and materials, | 40 00 | |
| 23. Michael Ryan, check roll labor, | 1 98 | |
| Edward Murray, bill of stone, .. | 874 91 | |
| 26. Starks & Pruyn, lock irons, ... | 133 86 | |
| O. T Cook, labor on sec. 175
and arch culvert, | 2 00 | |
| 30. James Lamb, common labor, ... | 1 00 | |
| Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in April, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section work connected
therewith at West Troy, viz: | | |
| Samuel Crawford, | 52 00 | |
| Michael Carey, | 2 63 | |
| John Burke, | 6 34 | |
| Thomas McGovern, | 18 59 | |
| Carried forward, | \$79 56 | \$11,452 99 |
| | | \$26,651 52 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$79 56 | \$11,452 99 | \$26,551 52 |
| James Mullin,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Patrick Garritey,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Andrew Hopkins,..... | 2 63 | | |
| James Cannen,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Michael McMahon,.... | 7 88 | | |
| Michael Hayes,..... | 1 53 | | |
| William Condown,..... | 2 63 | | |
| James Hoy,..... | 21 22 | | |
| John Gratton, | 8 09 | | |
| Patrick O'Neil, | 7 44 | | |
| Patrick Morris, | 5 03 | | |
| John Fitzgerald, | 6 78 | | |
| George Malone, | 2 63 | | |
| James Connell, | 7 22 | | |
| John McDonough, | 27 50 | | |
| Patrick Gratton, | 16 25 | | |
| Patrick O'Brien, | 2 63 | | |
| Robert Moore, | 11 59 | | |
| Joseph Lyons, | 2 63 | | |
| John Cooney, | 4 16 | | |
| Michael Newcomb, | 2 63 | | |
| Martin Newcomb, | 2 63 | | |
| William Hogan, | 3 72 | | |
| Michael McCormick, . . . | 1 75 | | |

253 95

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in April, 1860, on the
upper lock of upper side cut
and section work connected
therewith at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Jeremiah Burgher, | 40 25 |
| Frederick Beuchan, | 26 63 |
| Maurice Thalan, | 12 75 |
| Francis Bullock, | 27 00 |
| Alfred Cosgrove, | 6 75 |
| William Griffin, | 2 25 |
| Carlos Holmes, | 6 75 |
| Sylvester O'Haire, | 25 88 |
| Dennis McKeever, | 22 09 |
| Patrick Kearney, | 13 56 |
| Michael Carney, | 14 00 |
| Patrick Donahue, | 14 00 |
| Patrick Clery, | 17 28 |
| Patrick McGrath, | 2 63 |
| John Murphy, | 12 69 |
| George Kilby, | 10 06 |

Carried forward,.....\$254 57 \$11,706 94 \$26,551 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$254 57 | \$11,706 94 | \$26,651 52 |
| Thomas Moore,..... | 12 69 | | |
| James Ryan,..... | 18 81 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, | 14 22 | | |
| Hugh Adams,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Patrick Heatherman,... | 9 84 | | |
| William Darmody,..... | 4 38 | | |
| John Kelly,..... | 2 63 | | |
| John Corbit,..... | 18 16 | | |
| John Malony,..... | 4 16 | | |
| Hugh Durney,..... | 5 91 | | |
| Peter Garrighan,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Patrick Smith,..... | 11 16 | | |
| Thomas Clery,..... | 14 22 | | |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 18 13 | | |
| Thomas Maloney,..... | 3 06 | | |

398 32

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| John Riley,..... | 12 69 |
| John O'Neil,..... | 4 59 |
| John Clancey,..... | 3 72 |
| Timothy Hayes,..... | 3 28 |
| Bernard Livey,..... | 50 00 |
| John Horen,..... | 52 50 |
| Michael McDonough,.. | 47 50 |
| Michael Savin,..... | 50 63 |
| James Downs,..... | 18 59 |

243 50

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| James Cashin,..... | 51 50 |
| Peter Glen,..... | 46 00 |
| Patrick Flemming,.... | 32 00 |
| Patrick Horen,..... | 47 50 |
| Patrick Brazil,..... | 24 00 |
| John Winters, | 27 00 |
| Peter Cox,..... | 31 00 |
| Daniel Noland,..... | 32 00 |
| John Murphy,..... | 27 13 |
| Patrick Curley,..... | 31 00 |
| John Pender,..... | 22 50 |

Carried forward,.....\$371 63 \$12,348 76 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$371 63 | \$12,348 76 | \$26,651 52 |
| Patrick Fennell,..... | 15 25 | | |
| William Keegan, | 26 69 | | |
| Lewis Sincerny,..... | 27 13 | | |
| Peter Clark,..... | 27 00 | | |
| John McDermot, | 3 50 | | |
| Cornelius Sullivan,..... | 17 94 | | |
| John Tyrrell, sen.,..... | 19 25 | | |
| Cornelius Nihil,.... | 15 75 | | |
| Michael Derlin,..... | 25 81 | | |
| Timothy Giddings,..... | 25 38 | | |
| Dennis Egan,..... | 25 28 | | |
| Derby Maxfield,..... | 17 50 | | |
| James Fitzpatrick,..... | 26 25 | | |
| Thomas McGrath,..... | 27 13 | | |
| John Casey,..... | 27 56 | | |
| William Kiely,..... | 25 81 | | |
| Bernard McAuley,..... | 25 81 | | |
| Thomas Daley, | 14 00 | | |
| Thomas Nihil,..... | 19 25 | | |
| William Casey, | 25 38 | | |

809 40

James Cashin's check roll labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| John McGregor,..... | 1 31 |
| Henry McAuley, | 11 38 |
| Timothy Casey,..... | 18 81 |
| James Sullivan,..... | 3 50 |
| Edward McKew,..... | 11 38 |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 25 38 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 18 59 |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 13 34 |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 13 13 |
| Wm. Casey,..... | 18 59 |
| Cornelius Hayes, | 13 13 |
| Michael Greny, | 12 69 |
| Michael McNerny, | 18 38 |
| Michael McMahon, | 12 91 |
| Michael Horen, | 12 91 |
| Patrick Cassidy, | 12 69 |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 12 69 |
| Patrick O'Heren, 1st,... | 7 22 |
| Patrick Downey, | 12 91 |
| Patrick O'Heren, 2d,... | 12 91 |
| John Gratten,..... | 12 91 |

Carried forward,.....\$276 76 \$13,158 16 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$276 76 | \$13,158 16 | \$26,651 52 |
| Thomas Smith, | 12 69 | | |
| James Lyons, | 12 69 | | |
| Wm. Hogan, | 13 34 | | |
| James McIntyre, | 10 94 | | |
| Joseph Finn, | 14 66 | | |
| Peter Kenney, | 17 72 | | |
| John Lyons, | 12 91 | | |
| Daniel Lynch, | 12 25 | | |
| Patrick Greelis, | 10 94 | | |
| Francis Devlin, | 12 69 | | |

407 59

Winfield S. Nearing's check roll labor in April, 1850, at break in arch culvert, on section 175, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Michael Brennan, | 1 50 |
| Thomas Henry, | 1 50 |
| Michael Holland, | 50 |
| Edward Henry, | 1 50 |
| William Henry, | 1 50 |
| John Hanly, | 75 |
| John O. Donnell, | 1 00 |
| John Maloney, | 50 |
| John Downey, | 1 00 |
| Anthony Maley, | 1 50 |
| Jerry Mahoney, | 1 00 |
| Thomas Flannery, | 75 |
| Thomas Finn, | 1 00 |
| Michael O'Hara, | 1 00 |
| Edward Hayes, | 1 00 |
| Martin Mc Carthy, | 1 50 |
| Phillip Cahill, | 1 00 |
| Patrick Walsh, | 1 50 |
| John Loughlin, | 1 00 |
| Timothy Burke, | 1 00 |
| Dennis Burke, | 1 00 |
| David Kennedy, | 1 00 |
| John McDonnell, | 50 |
| H. P. Wilcox, | 1 50 |
| William G. Armstrong, .. | 3 00 |
| John F. Tuttle, | 3 00 |

32 00

Richard G. Jays's check roll labor in April, 1850, at break in arch and composite culverts on section 175, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Richard G. Jay, | 9 00 |
| Michael King, | 4 00 |

Carried forward,

\$13 00 \$13,597 75

\$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$13 00 | \$13,597 75 | \$26,651 52 |
| Alexander Mosier, | 6 00 | | |
| J. R. Van Dusen, | 6 00 | | |
| Michaël Balding, | 5 50 | | |
| Dominick O'Donnell, .. | 50 | | |
| Michael Holland, | 50 | | |
| P. Grimes, | 50 | | |
| Edward O'Maley, | 50 | | |
| Arthur Burns, | 50 | | |
| Thomas Murphy, | 50 | | |
| Thomas Connelly, | 50 | | |
| Joha A. Williams, | 2 50 | | |
| William Peglin, | 3 00 | | |
| James Simmons, | 3 00 | | |
| Wallace Van Dusen, ... | 3 00 | | |
| Henry Gardiner, | 3 00 | | |
| Calvin Moore, | 2 00 | | |
| John Laughton, | 1 00 | | |
| James McLaughlin, ... | 50 | | |
| Henry Kennedy, | 1 00 | | |
| Michael Lynch, | 50 | | |
| John Collins, | 50 | | |
| John Haley, | 50 | | |
| John Morkin, | 1 00 | | |
| Thomas Lynch, | 50 | | |
| John Mc Cann, | 1 00 | | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 50 | | |

57 50

R. G. Jay's check roll labor in
April, 1850, at break in arch
and composite culverts, on
section 175, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Doherty, | 50 |
| Thomas Kennedy, | 1 00 |
| Michael Hunt, | 1 00 |
| John Maloney, | 1 00 |
| Patrick Cochrane, | 50 |
| L. Billiou, | 16 50 |

20 50

John T. Clark's check roll labor
in April, 1850, at break in
composite culvert on section
175, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Daniel Regan, | 1 00 |
| Manus Flanery, | 1 50 |
| Michael Lively, | 1 50 |
| Timothy Murphy, | 1 50 |
| James McLoughlin, | 1 50 |

Carried forward,

\$7 00

\$13,675 75

\$26,651 52

| | | | |
|--|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$7 00 | \$13,675 75 | \$26,651 52 |
| Patt Carroll, | 2 50 | | |
| James Corcoran, | 1 50 | | |
| Patrick Corcoran, | 1 50 | | |
| John Flemming, | 1 50 | | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 1 50 | | |
| John Reilly, | 1 50 | | |
| Dennis McCarthy, | 1 50 | | |
| Timothy Burke, | 50 | | |
| Thomas Henry, | 50 | | |
| John Hefferon, | 50 | | |
| Patrick Hefferon, | 50 | | |
| Patrick Doherty, | 1 00 | | |
| William Henry, | 1 00 | | |
| Edward O Maley, | 1 60 | | |
| | | 23 50 | |
| May 2, J. D. Stone, telegraphing, | | 3 06 | |
| R. Dunlop & Son, cement used
at West Troy, &c., | | 20 00 | |
| 3, Morris Mann, sand, | | 7 50 | |
| Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, | | 122 61 | |
| 4, Cornelius Nihil, mason labor, .. | | 12 25 | |
| Peter Clark, stone cutting, | | 6 00 | |
| Derby Mansfield, mason labor, .. | | 12 25 | |
| John Pendar, stone cutting, | | 15 00 | |
| Patrick Clancy, common labor, .. | | 6 00 | |
| 6, Michael Gallihue, do | | 2 19 | |
| 7, H. A. Millard, removing dwel-
ling on section 172, | | 15 00 | |
| 8, Patrick Gallivan, labor on sec-
tions 172 and 173, | | 2 00 | |
| Thomas Delaney, do | | 5 50 | |
| Patrick Pendergast, do | | 50 | |
| James Morrisy, do | | 3 37 | |
| Patrick Gallivan, do | | 1 00 | |
| 9, Lampert & Richards, bill of lum-
ber, | | 67 45 | |
| 11, Peter Tobin, labor on section
175 and arch culvert, | | 4 87 | |
| 13, Charles W. Steves, labor on
sections 172 and 173, | | 13 00 | |
| Wm. S. Johnson, boat and labor, .. | | 57 50 | |
| 14, Albert Staley, labor on sections
172 and 173, | | 160 00 | |
| Thos. Sammons, boat and labor, .. | | 10 00 | |
| Daniel Coykendall, do | | 16 00 | |
| 16, Albert Richards, bill of lumber, .. | | 95 36 | |
| Edward Murray, tree nails, | | 13 00 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$14,370 66 | \$26,651 52 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$14,370 68 | \$26,552 52 |
| A. S. Lobdell & Brother, bill of
hardware,..... | 14 03 | |
| George Sullivan, blacksmithing, | 150 08 | |
| Josiah T. Holmes, mechanic's la-
bor,..... | 1 56 | |
| James McDonahue, check roll
labor,..... | 7 88 | |
| Saratoga and Rensselaer R. R.
Co., passing teams,..... | 34 37 | |
| 17, J. G. Forbes, counsel fees and
expenses,..... | 339 75 | |
| 20, John Shanahan, labor on weigh
lock,..... | 125 00 | |
| J. & S. H. Parker, publishing
proposals,..... | 7 00 | |
| John Shanahan, labor and mate-
rials,..... | 48 40 | |
| 21, Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, | 9 76 | |
| 22, O. P. Fay, labor and materials, | 52 07 | |
| 26, Jame M. Gere, labor, &c.,.... | 2 00 | |
| 30, Cornelius Staley, boat and labor, | 106 00 | |
| J. G. Forbes & Son, lanterns,
oil, &c.,..... | 4 88 | |
| 31, A. L. Heard, labor,..... | 99 00 | |
| Gardiner Woolsan's check roll
labor in May 1850, at break
in composite culvert on sec-
tion 175, viz: | | |
| Gardiner Woolsan,.... | 14 00 | |
| Patrick Gorman,..... | 2 62 | |
| Hiram Slade,..... | 13 13 | |
| Thomas Sammons,..... | 9 38 | |
| Ransom Williams,..... | 88 | |
| John A. Williams,..... | 3 94 | |
| Harvey Stuart,..... | 7 50 | |
| William Tucker,..... | 11 25 | |
| Jonathan Cole,..... | 13 75 | |
| John Holland,..... | 2 75 | |
| Dennis O'Donnell, ... | 22 | |
| John English,..... | 2 19 | |
| David Evans,..... | 13 75 | |
| Matthew Dwyer,..... | 1 53 | |
| Thomas Burke,..... | 2 19 | |
| James German, .. | 2 84 | |
| James Malony,..... | 44 | |
| Patrick Dwyer,..... | 8 94 | |
| Cornelius Regan,..... | 2 19 | |

Carried forward,..... \$108 49 \$15,371 44 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$108 49 | \$15,371 44 | \$26,651 52 |
| Dennis Cahill,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Matthew Walsh,..... | 2 19 | | |
| William Walsh,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Thomas Henry,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Thomas Brennan,..... | 1 31 | | |
| John Ryan,..... | 4 15 | | |
| James Maley,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Timothy Sullivan,..... | 2 84 | | |
| Philip Cahill,..... | 1 53 | | |
| James Tuhey,..... | 4 59 | | |
| James Harvey,..... | 3 75 | | |
| John Duffy,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Henry Lynch,..... | 1 31 | | |

140 65

Gardiner Woolson's check roll
labor in May 1850, at break
in composite culvert on sec-
tion 175, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Daniel Dwyer,..... | 2 19 |
| Edward Walsh,..... | 3 72 |
| John Daly, 2nd,..... | 5 03 |
| Denis Dwyer,..... | 1 97 |
| Thomas O'Neil,..... | 1 31 |
| William McLoughlin... | 44 |
| Rody Maby,..... | 44 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 44 |
| James Byrnes,..... | 5 03 |
| Cornelius Sullivan,.... | 2 84 |
| Timothy Canady,..... | 2 19 |
| Patrick O. Connell,.... | 66 |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 30 00 |
| H. A. Millard,..... | 16 25 |
| Davidson & Rogers,.... | 65 00 |
| George C. Gere,..... | 13 75 |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 44 |
| Martin Van Alstyne,.. | 4 50 |
| Cyrus Thompson,..... | 4 38 |
| Michael Howley,..... | 2 84 |
| J. W. Schuyler,..... | 3 00 |
| Michael Kelly,..... | 1 97 |
| Sydney Thompson, ... | 26 25 |
| Ashley Ball,..... | 10 00 |
| R. N. Gere,..... | 11 25 |
| John Egan,..... | 44 |
| Martin Armstrong,.... | 5 00 |
| Anthony Griffin,..... | 2 62 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$223 95 | \$15,512 09 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|

Brought forward,.....\$223 95 \$15,512 09 \$26,651 52

Henry Stewart,..... 3 75
 Denison & Scoville,.... 11 25
 Michael Donahue,..... 3 75
 C. Townsend,..... 2 50

245 20

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
 in May 1850, at break in com-
 posite culvert, on section 175,
 viz :

H. S. Sprague,..... 14 50
 John Sullivan,..... 3 06
 Michael Donahue, 2nd,. 4 81
 Jerry Murphy,..... 4 38
 John McGrath, 3 06
 John Maley,..... 3 94
 Sydney P. Thompson,.. 13 00
 Patt Conners,..... 4 81
 Michael Donahue 1st,.. 4 38
 Martin McCarthy,..... 4 37
 John Sullivan 2d,..... 6 13
 Dennis Monahan,..... 3 06
 John Costello,..... 4 37
 Matthew Dwyer,..... 2 62
 William Tobin,..... 1 00
 Patrick Carroll,..... 5 69
 Michael McCann,..... 4 81
 Michael Keiff,..... 3 06
 Michael Lively,..... 1 09
 Anthony O'Maley,..... 2 18
 Edward Henry,..... 22
 Cornelius Ryan,..... 1 75
 John Clark,..... 3 94
 Barthol Halpin,..... 3 94
 Timothy Sullivan,..... 2 62
 John Wall,..... 2 75
 Patrick Parkinson,..... 2 37
 Matthew Walsh,..... 2 63
 Phillip Cahill,..... 2 62
 Martin Driscoll,..... 5 69
 Patrick Falsey,..... 5 47
 Thomas Burk,..... 3 06

181 38

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
 No. 2, at break in composite
 culvert on section 175, viz :

Michael Tobin 1st,..... 4 15
 Henry Lynch,..... 2 19

Carried forward,..... \$6 34 \$15,888 67 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$6 34 | \$15,838 67 | \$26,651 52 |
| Daniel Dwyer,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Michael Ryan 2d,..... | 4 37 | | |
| Michael Clark,..... | 2 62 | | |
| Patrick Holland,..... | 7 44 | | |
| Edward Walsh,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Thomas Reddy,..... | 6 34 | | |
| Richard Barrett,..... | 4 37 | | |
| John Dwyer, | 2 18 | | |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 2 62 | | |
| John Daly, 2nd,..... | 44 | | |
| Wallace Van Dusen,... | 5 25 | | |
| James Maloney,..... | 88 | | |
| Dennis Dwyer,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Pardy Maxin, | 6 50 | | |
| John Duffy, | 88 | | |
| James O. Donnell, 1st,. | 5 69 | | |
| Michael Kelly,..... | 2 18 | | |
| Peter O'Connell, | 3 72 | | |
| William McLoughlin, .. | 2 19 | | |
| Thomas Brennan | 1 75 | | |
| Michael Hughes, | 4 81 | | |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 44 | | |
| James Byrnes,..... | 44 | | |
| Timothy Keefe, | 6 34 | | |
| Patrick Walsh, | 6 56 | | |
| Patrick Sexton, | 4 37 | | |
| Cornelius Sullivan, | 44 | | |
| James Maley,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Timothy Canady | 2 62 | | |

104 03

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
No. 3, at break in composite
culvert on section 175, viz :

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|
| James Tobey,..... | 88 | | |
| Thomas Henry,..... | 2 62 | | |
| Thomas Barry,..... | 6 56 | | |
| John O'Herin, | 2 62 | | |
| Patrick Monroe,..... | 3 28 | | |
| John English,..... | 1 13 | | |
| James Lyons,..... | 5 03 | | |
| Patrick Donahoe,..... | 4 59 | | |
| Patrick Kenny,..... | 4 81 | | |
| John Ryan,..... | 44 | | |
| Michael O. Connell,.... | 5 47 | | |
| John Gowdry, | 1 75 | | |
| Simon Walsh,..... | 4 15 | | |

Carried forward, \$43 33 \$15,992 70 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$13 33 | \$15,992 70 | \$26,651 52 |
| John McMahon, | 4 38 | | |
| Thomas Cantlin, | 3 06 | | |
| John Hourigan, | 6 78 | | |
| Cornelius Keefe, | 2 62 | | |
| James Parkinson, | 1 00 | | |
| Thomas Lynch, | 4 81 | | |
| Daniel Lynch, | 5 69 | | |
| Michael Glynn, | 5 03 | | |
| James Lyng, | 5 69 | | |
| Dennis Hannaghan, | 6 34 | | |
| James O. Donnell, 2nd, . | 4 81 | | |
| William Munton, | 3 06 | | |
| Bernard Lisson, | 88 | | |
| Morris Connor, | 4 37 | | |
| Morris Ryan, | 4 58 | | |
| Joshua Godsbury, | 4 81 | | |
| Simon Cowley, | 4 81 | | |

116 05

H. N. Sprague's check roll, labor
No. 4, at break in composite
culvert, on section 175, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| John Barry, | 3 94 |
| John Barrett, | 3 50 |
| Michael Roach, | 3 06 |
| John Downey, | 7 44 |
| Hugh Duffy, | 6 12 |
| Michael Reynolds, | 3 50 |
| William O. Bryan, | 3 50 |
| John O. Donnell, | 2 62 |
| John Daly, | 2 18 |
| Mark Walsh, | 4 81 |
| Daniel Scanlan, | 2 19 |
| Patrick Wall, | 2 50 |
| Michael Enright, | 5 47 |
| John McMahon, | 44 |
| John Van Valkenburgh, . | 9 75 |
| Michael Tobin, jr., | 4 81 |
| Garret Reilly, | 6 56 |
| Patrick Kelly, | 66 |
| Cornelius Regan, | 88 |
| Michael Howley, | 3 06 |
| Martin McMahon, | 2 84 |
| Thomas Lynch, | 3 50 |
| James Quick, | 6 34 |
| S. T. Piatt, | 12 00 |
| James O'Brien, | 6 34 |
| William Regden, | 66 |

Carried forward,

\$107 67 \$16,108 75 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$107 67 | \$16,108 75 | \$26,651 52 |
| John Flynn,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Patrick Toole,..... | 1 31 | | |
| James Herity,..... | 1 53 | | |
| | | 113 70 | |

D. H. Smith's check roll labor
in May, 1850, at break in
composite culvert, on section
175, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| D. M. Smith,..... | 1 50 |
| Thomas Carey,..... | 1 00 |
| J. Powers,..... | 1 00 |
| Patrick Kehoe,..... | 1 00 |
| Volney Fowler,..... | 1 00 |
| David Fagan,..... | 1 00 |
| Edward O'Donnell,.... | 1 00 |
| James Maloney,..... | 1 00 |
| Rudolph Hirech,..... | 1 00 |

9 50

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on section 172,
viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| H. A. Millard,..... | 58 00 |
| Terence Costello,..... | 25 |
| Edward Mahoney,..... | 25 |
| Patrick Geoghegan,.... | 2 50 |
| Dennis Hannon,..... | 3 02 |
| John Burke,..... | 50 |
| Michael Conner,..... | 3 79 |
| John Van Dusen,..... | 25 |
| John Hogan,..... | 3 78 |
| John Cavanaugh,..... | 75 |
| Timothy McCarthy,.... | 75 |
| Thomas Mulvihill,..... | 75 |
| Anthony Harman,..... | 4 06 |
| James Smith,..... | 5 65 |
| Martin Sweeny,..... | 2 25 |
| Richard Barrett,..... | 5 59 |
| Patrick McNamara,.... | 4 18 |
| John Wall, | 2 18 |
| Patrick Burke, | 4 40 |
| William O'Brian, | 4 40 |
| Michael Tobin,..... | 2 87 |
| Daniel Scanlan,..... | 25 |

110 42

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$16,342 37 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|

Brought forward, \$16,342 37 \$26,651 58

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 2 in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James Furlong,..... | 2 50 |
| James Quick,..... | 6 99 |
| James Connor,..... | 4 06 |
| Martin Driscoll,..... | 5 90 |
| Vestus King,..... | 4 56 |
| Thomas Cantlin,..... | 4 00 |
| William Finn,..... | 5 68 |
| Timothy Driscoll,..... | 5 78 |
| Darby Murphy,..... | 7 71 |
| Timothy Donohoe,.... | 5 37 |
| Dennis Kennedy,..... | 5 44 |
| Michael Keefe,..... | 4 66 |
| Cornelius Keefe,..... | 4 43 |
| John Moran,..... | 12 59 |
| John Dunleavy,..... | 4 90 |
| John McGrath,..... | 3 57 |

88 14

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 3 in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Patrick Fitzgerald,.... | 3 90 |
| John Mahony,..... | 3 68 |
| Thomas Reilly,..... | 2 38 |
| Patrick Henry,..... | 2 13 |
| Michael McNamara,... | 94 |
| William Dempster,.... | 50 |
| John Costillo,..... | 25 |
| John Downey,..... | 22 |
| John Hogan,..... | 22 |
| James Lyng,..... | 22 |
| James O'Dea,..... | 2 18 |
| Daniel Scanlan,..... | 5 25 |
| Martin Ryan,..... | 5 90 |
| Edward Walsh,..... | 5 90 |
| Peter Henderhen,..... | 1 75 |
| William Dempster,.... | 3 06 |
| Timothy McCarthy,... | 2 40 |
| David Leslie,..... | 50 |

41 38

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 4 in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| John Sweeting,..... | 11 25 |
| John Miles,..... | 10 87 |

Carried forward,..... \$22 12 \$16,471 89 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$22 12 | \$16,471 89 | \$26,651 52 |
| Richard Haynes, | 2 25 | | |
| W. K. Blair,..... | 41 62 | | |
| Charles Hayes,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Ashley H. Ball,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Rufus Brown, | 25 50 | | |
| H. A. Millard,..... | 14 25 | | |
| Sidney Thompson, | 30 50 | | |
| J. M. Willey, | 10 37 | | |
| Thomas McLaughlin, .. | 7 88 | | |
| George Gere,..... | 21 50 | | |
| Nelson Gere,..... | 10 38 | | |
| John Higgins,..... | 7 13 | | |
| James Harvey, | 12 38 | | |
| John Graner, | 6 37 | | |
| Thomas Sammons,..... | 10 00 | | |
| Julius Smith, | 3 75 | | |
| William Brown, | 3 75 | | |
| William P. Hamblin,.. | 3 13 | | |
| Henry Olds,..... | 62 | | |
| William Andrews,..... | 3 75 | | |

247 00

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 5 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Harvey Stuart,..... | 1 25 |
| George Wright,..... | 1 25 |
| Sears and Adams,..... | 5 62 |
| David Leslie,..... | 1 50 |

9 62

W. J. Sammons, check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Dennis Dwyer,..... | 6 81 |
| Thomas Burke..... | 5 81 |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 6 81 |
| Edward Dunn,..... | 3 75 |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 8 31 |
| William Walsh, | 8 31 |
| Patrick McDonough,.. | 6 81 |
| James Maloney,..... | 6 81 |
| Dennis Cole, | 5 94 |
| Timothy Cannady, | 8 31 |
| Patrick Mahony, | 3 00 |
| Cornelius Regan,..... | 8 06 |
| Daniel Dwyer,..... | 5 94 |
| John English, | 7 81 |

Carried forward,..... \$92 48 \$16,728 51 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$92 48 | \$16,728 51 | \$26,651 52 |
| Joseph Scully,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Michael Ryan, 1st, | 8 31 | | |
| Patrick O'Connell,..... | 3 75 | | |
| Rody Maby,..... | 8 31 | | |

115 10

W. J. Sammons, check roll labor No. 2, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 1 00 |
| Edward Wood,..... | 1 00 |
| Terence Costello,..... | 1 25 |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 3 75 |
| William Henry,..... | 1 00 |
| Thomas Quigby,..... | 2 75 |
| Patrick Caghlin,..... | 3 75 |
| John Cummins, 1st,.... | 3 75 |
| John Williams,..... | 3 75 |
| Cornelius Buckley,.... | 3 75 |
| John Dwyer,..... | 3 75 |
| John Cummins 2d,..... | 3 75 |
| Patrick Penderghart,... | 3 25 |
| Edward Wood,..... | 3 75 |
| James Mack,..... | 3 00 |
| John Sullivan,..... | 4 62 |
| John Dwyer, 2d,..... | 2 00 |
| Toby English,..... | 3 75 |
| Thomas Dwyer,..... | 3 75 |
| Jerry Murphy,..... | 1 00 |
| John Noble,..... | 6 13 |
| Thomas Connoly,..... | 3 75 |
| William O'Brien,..... | 44 |
| John Barrett,..... | 43 |
| Timothy Driscoll,..... | 1 75 |
| James Maley,..... | 6 81 |
| John Duffy,..... | 6 12 |
| Martin McCarthy,..... | 2 75 |

88 55

W. J. Sammons, check roll labor in May, 1850, No. 3, on section 172, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Thomas Brennan,..... | 8 31 |
| Henry Lynch,..... | 4 19 |
| Wm. McLoughlin,..... | 6 81 |
| John Fitzpatrick,..... | 3 75 |
| John Callaghan,..... | 1 00 |
| William McIntyre,..... | 50 |
| Felix Caffry,..... | 2 50 |

Carried forward, \$27 06 \$16,930 16 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$27 06 | \$16,930 16 | \$26,651 52 |
| Michael Reynolds,..... | 1 00 | | |
| John Wall,..... | 7 56 | | |
| William Wynn,..... | 1 00 | | |
| Daniel McLoughlin,.... | 1 50 | | |
| John O'Niell, | 50 | | |
| Michael Ryan, 2d,..... | 1 50 | | |
| John Hefferon,..... | 50 | | |
| Cornelius Sullivan,.... | 2 00 | | |
| Lawrence Tracy,..... | 3 84 | | |
| Casper Mismar, | 88 | | |
| John Holland;..... | 4 12 | | |
| John Moran, | 1 75 | | |
| Terry Tully,..... | 50 | | |
| John Daly,..... | 75 | | |
| William J. Sammons,.. | 18 00 | | |

72 46

William J. Sammon's check roll
labor No. 4, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John Washer, | 8 62 |
| John Smith, | 10 50 |
| Elijah Hewitt,..... | 9 75 |
| Alansing Taylor,..... | 10 50 |
| Asel Webster,..... | 11 25 |
| Doty Penoyer,..... | 9 00 |
| Ransom Miller,..... | 9 75 |
| L. A. Cheney,..... | 15 00 |
| Arthur O'Neill,..... | 1 50 |
| Thomas Seaman, | 16 87 |
| Harry Stewart,..... | 17 50 |
| Denison & Scoville,.... | 4 12 |
| Richard Herrimen,..... | 13 88 |
| Henry Olds, | 17 18 |
| J. E. Pierce,..... | 10 87 |
| Adam Clink, | 16 62 |
| John Bachelor,..... | 5 25 |
| Stephen Van Alstyne,.. | 6 00 |
| Sears & Adams, | 69 13 |
| Cyrus Thompson, | 9 75 |
| Zebulon Lewis,..... | 10 50 |
| S. R. Horton, | 6 00 |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,.. | 25 00 |
| George King,..... | 11 25 |
| Isaac Garsen,..... | 10 50 |

336 29

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$17,338 91 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$17,338 91 \$26,651 52

Wm. J. Sammons' check roll labor in May, 1850, No. 5; on section 172, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Harlow Williams, | 10 87 |
| John Cinn, | 8 25 |
| Erie Pierce, | 2 25 |
| Silas Burger, | 7 50 |
| Chauncey Goodrich, ... | 10 50 |
| William Andrews, | 9 50 |
| Hiram Slade, | 15 62 |
| William P. Hamblin, .. | 13 12 |
| Rhodes & Honor, | 8 25 |
| George Wright, | 12 00 |
| William Flemming, | 11 25 |
| J. W. Potter, | 5 37 |
| Casper Mesmer, | 5 00 |
| William Brown, | 5 00 |
| Thomas Sammons, | 4 69 |
| Joseph M. Willey, | 3 75 |
| Sidney Thompson, | 10 00 |
| H. A. Millard, | 2 50 |
| George C. Gere, | 5 00 |
| R. N. Gere, | 4 38 |
| James Harvey, | 5 00 |
| W. K. Blair, | 6 88 |

166 68

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor No. 1, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Michael Hughes, | 14 93 |
| Timothy Keefe, | 10 28 |
| Patrick Walsh, | 16 75 |
| Patrick Sextan, | 5 69 |
| Thomas Barry, | 12 25 |
| John O. Herrin, | 5 47 |
| Patrick Monroe, | 4 81 |
| Thomas Donohoe, | 1 31 |
| Patrick Holland, | 88 |
| Ira Tracy, | 28 00 |
| James Lyons, | 8 31 |
| Patrick Donahoe, | 8 53 |
| Edward Walsh, | 1 31 |
| Michael O'Connell, | 11 31 |
| Simon Walsh, | 88 |
| H. S. Sprague, | 46 50 |
| Michael Geary, | 5 25 |

Carried forward,..... \$182 46 \$17,505 59 \$26,651 52

[Senate, No. 97.]

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$182 46 | \$17,505 59 | \$26,651 52 |
| John Mc Mahon,..... | 5 69 | | |
| John Hourigan,..... | 6 34 | | |
| John Galvin,..... | 4 81 | | |
| Thomas Lynch,..... | 7 87 | | |
| David Lynch,..... | 6 13 | | |
| Michael Glynn,..... | 10 28 | | |
| James Lyng,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Dennis Hanahan,..... | 3 72 | | |
| James O'Donnell,..... | 8 56 | | |
| William Munten,..... | 5 47 | | |

251 83

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 2 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|--|
| Dennis Hanahan,..... | 25 | | |
| Philip McHale,..... | 4 50 | | |
| John Hogan,..... | 25 | | |
| John Gannon,..... | 25 | | |
| Dennis McCarthy,..... | 25 | | |
| Patrick McTigh,..... | 5 33 | | |
| Anthony Hannan,..... | 25 | | |
| Timothy Donohoe,..... | 25 | | |
| Thomas Reilly,..... | 25 | | |
| Darby Murphy,..... | 25 | | |
| Patrick McNamara,..... | 25 | | |
| John Mulrooney,..... | 25 | | |
| Asariah Fitch,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Corran,..... | 7 90 | | |
| John Sullivan,..... | 2 81 | | |
| Thomas Barry,..... | 2 88 | | |
| Peter Hendrahan,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Martin Ryan,..... | 88 | | |
| John Sullivan,..... | 65 | | |
| Michael Donahoe 2d,..... | 1 09 | | |
| Andrew Slade,..... | 7 00 | | |
| John McGrath,..... | 65 | | |
| John Maley,..... | 66 | | |
| John Herron,..... | 4 88 | | |
| John Geary,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Patrick Connor,..... | 4 81 | | |
| Michael Donahoe,..... | 22 62 | | |
| Martin McCarthy,..... | 1 31 | | |

80 47

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
in May, 1850, No. 3 on sec-
tion 172, viz :

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| Jerry Murphy,..... | 7 22 | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|

Carried forward,..... \$7 22 \$17,837 89 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$7 22 | \$17,837 89 | \$26,651 52 |
| Michael Lane,..... | 88 | | |
| Patrick Carroll,..... | 66 | | |
| Michael McCann,..... | 13 97 | | |
| John McGrath,..... | 7 66 | | |
| Michael Kieff,..... | 8 97 | | |
| William Walsh,..... | 1 97 | | |
| John Clarke,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Carroll,..... | 8 97 | | |
| John Wall,..... | 3 25 | | |
| Patrick Parkinson,..... | 1 37 | | |
| Matthew Walsh,..... | 6 78 | | |
| John McDonald,..... | 3 28 | | |
| David Henesy,..... | 5 47 | | |
| John Geary,..... | 8 53 | | |
| Martin Driscoll,..... | 8 31 | | |
| Patrick Falsey,..... | 6 34 | | |
| Michael Tobin,..... | 5 47 | | |
| Michael Ryan 2d,..... | 5 03 | | |
| Patrick Holland,..... | 7 44 | | |
| Michael Donahoe 2d,... | 10 50 | | |
| Thomas Reddy,..... | 6 34 | | |
| John Dwyer,.... | 6 78 | | |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 7 65 | | |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 8 75 | | |
| William Allen,..... | 3 50 | | |
| James O. Donnell,..... | 50 | | |
| John Costello,..... | 5 90 | | |
| Peter O. Connell,..... | 7 03 | | |

175 52

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 4, in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Morris Connor,..... | 4 81 |
| Joseph Goldsburry,..... | 9 19 |
| Simon Cowley,..... | 5 47 |
| John Barry,..... | 5 47 |
| John Downey,..... | 6 12 |
| William O'Brien,..... | 6 37 |
| Mark Walsh,..... | 14 43 |
| Daniel Scanlan,..... | 1 31 |
| Patrick Wall,..... | 3 50 |
| Michael Enright,..... | 6 59 |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 13 50 |
| Michael Tobin, jr.,..... | 5 47 |
| William Dempster,.... | 3 28 |
| John Maley,..... | 5 90 |
| Michael Howley,..... | 3 28 |

Carried forward,..... \$94 69 \$18,013 41 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$94 69 | \$18,013 41 | \$26,651 52 |
| Thomas Lynch, | 6 56 | | |
| James Quick, | 8 56 | | |
| S. T. Pratt, | 18 00 | | |
| Rawson Williams, | 88 | | |
| John A. Williams, | 87 | | |

129 56

Gardiner Woolson's check roll
labor in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Gardiner Woolson, | 22 00 |
| Andrew Daltin, | 1 31 |
| Timothy Driscoll, | 44 |
| Ransom Williams, | 4 38 |
| Lawrence Tracey, | 4 81 |
| John Wall, | 4 81 |
| John Sullivan, 2d, | 6 34 |
| John Holland, | 4 63 |
| John A. Williams, | 7 87 |
| John English, | 7 00 |
| Matthew Dwyer, | 44 |
| Thomas Burke, | 7 44 |
| James Gorman, | 88 |
| James Maloney, | 7 44 |
| Patrick Dwyer, | 7 44 |
| Cornelius Regan, | 7 43 |
| Dennis Cahill, | 6 56 |
| Matthew Walsh, | 1 97 |
| Wm. Walsh, | 7 65 |
| Thomas Henry, | 5 03 |
| Thomas Brennan, | 6 56 |
| John Ryan, | 1 31 |
| James Maley, | 7 44 |
| Philip Cahill, | 2 84 |
| James Tuhey, | 88 |
| John Duffy, | 6 56 |
| Henry Lynch, | 7 44 |
| Daniel Dwyer, | 7 00 |
| Edward Walsh, | 3 28 |
| John Daley, 2d, | 7 44 |
| Dennis Dwyer, | 7 44 |

174 06

Gardiner Woolson's check roll
labor No. 2, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Thomas Leaman, | 1 25 |
| Adam Clink, | 8 75 |
| Hiram Slade, | 16 25 |

Carried forward,

\$26 25 \$18,317 03

\$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$26 25 | \$18,317 03 | \$26,651 52 |
| Sears & Adams,..... | 53 75 | | |
| Thomas Sammons,..... | 15 62 | | |
| George Wright,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Harvey Stuart,..... | 23 62 | | |
| William Tucker,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Jonathan Cole,..... | 10 00 | | |
| David Evans,..... | 10 00 | | |
| James Harvey,..... | 18 75 | | |
| Thomas McLaughlin,... | 2 50 | | |
| J. M. Willey,..... | 18 75 | | |
| William Brown,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Jason Kenyon,..... | 3 75 | | |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 21 87 | | |
| Davidson & Rogers,.... | 50 75 | | |
| George C. Gere,..... | 11 25 | | |
| Cyrus Thompson,..... | 11 87 | | |
| Sydney Thompson,.... | 43 75 | | |
| W. K. Blair,..... | 33 12 | | |
| R. N. Gere,..... | 18 75 | | |
| L. R. Averill,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Henry Stewart,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Henry Olds,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Rufus Brown,..... | 3 12 | | |
| A. B. Grant,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Michael Donahoe,..... | 5 00 | | |

Gardiner Woolsan's check roll
labor No. 3, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| William McLaughlin,.. | 7 44 |
| Rody Maley,..... | 7 00 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 7 00 |
| James Byrnes,..... | 2 19 |
| Cornelius Sullivan,.... | 7 44 |
| Timothy Cannady,..... | 7 87 |
| John McMahon,..... | 66 |
| Stephen Darcy,..... | 3 94 |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 6 13 |

49 67

Sidney P. Thompson's check roll,
labor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Sidney P. Thompson,.. | 46 00 |
| John Sullivan,..... | 75 |
| Dennis Burke,..... | 2 59 |
| Michael Kelly,..... | 1 00 |
| Peter O'Connell,..... | 2 09 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$52 43 | \$18,802 30 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$52 43 | \$18,802 30 | \$26,651 52 |
| Timothy McCarthy,.... | 2 35 | | |
| Peter Hendreben,..... | 2 09 | | |
| Cornelius Ryan,..... | 2 10 | | |
| John Barrett,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Michael Madden,..... | 2 38 | | |
| James Walsh,..... | 2 60 | | |
| John Daly,..... | 2 09 | | |
| Patrick Sullivan 1st,... | 2 60 | | |
| Stephen Darcy,..... | 2 59 | | |
| Patrick O'Dea,..... | 3 41 | | |
| Martin Howley,..... | 4 00 | | |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 2 60 | | |
| James Donnell,..... | 2 40 | | |
| Cornelius Skelly,..... | 25 | | |

85 64

S. P. Thompson's check roll labor No. 2, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Michael Roach,..... | 14 47 |
| Patrick O'Connell,..... | 11 59 |
| Hugh Duffy,..... | 15 75 |
| Michael Reynolds,..... | 14 65 |
| Patrick Monroe,..... | 8 09 |
| John Daly,..... | 17 65 |
| Patrick Wall,..... | 5 75 |
| Michael Enright,..... | 7 22 |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 90 00 |
| John Downey,..... | 9 19 |
| Simon Cowley,..... | 6 28 |
| John Barry,..... | 3 12 |
| Michael Tobin, sen.,... | 8 53 |
| Michael Tobin, jr.,.... | 9 41 |
| Garret Riley,..... | 7 72 |
| Michael Howley,..... | 12 91 |
| Martin McMahon,..... | 14 88 |

257 21

S. P. Thompson's check roll labor No. 3, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| John Maley,..... | 4 84 |
| Dennis Monahan,..... | 14 25 |
| Patrick Connor,..... | 3 06 |
| Edward Ryan,..... | 3 50 |
| Thomas Tobin,..... | 3 50 |
| John Glen,..... | 12 03 |
| Michael Kelly,..... | 14 00 |
| John Clark,..... | 2 62 |

Carried forward,..... \$57 80 \$19,145 15 \$26,651 52

Brought forward, \$57 80 \$19,145 15 \$26,651 52

Timothy Sullivan, 17 56
 Patrick Falcey, 5 97
 Henry Lynch, 2 19
 Thomas Reddy, 9 53
 John O. Herrin, 8 53
 James Lyons, 7 22
 Patrick Donahoe, 7 22
 H. A. Millard, 288 00
 Thomas Lynch, 88
 Daniel Lynch, 3 06
 Michael Glynn, 4 00
 Dennis Hanahan, 1 09
 Morris Ryan, 15 75

428 80

S. P. Thompson's check roll la-
 bor No 4, in May, 1860, on
 section 172, viz:

John Van Dusen, 1 75
 Thomas Dillon, 4 00
 John Sullivan, 3 50
 Daniel McCarthy, 4 59
 Patrick Larney, 2 34
 James Flynn, 3 50
 David Fitzgerald, 3 50
 James Hickey, 3 09
 Tim Keiff, 4 50
 Michael Martin, 3 50
 William Walsh, 6 34
 John Barrett, 1 75
 James Burns, 4 84
 Martin McCarthy, 8 75
 William Connell, 2 34
 Daniel McGrath, 88
 James Gorman, 9 87
 Peter Hendrihan, 1 09
 William Tobin, 2 63

72 76

S. P. Thompson's check roll la-
 bor in May, 1860, (No. 5),
 on section 172, viz:

James O'Donnell, 10 03
 Thomas Lynch, 8 09
 James O'Brien, 7 65
 Simon Walsh, 11 15
 Patrick Sexton, 3 06

39 98

Carried forward, \$19,686 69 \$26,651 52

Brought forward, \$19,686 69 \$26,651 52

Peter Tobin's check roll labor

No. 1 in May, 1850, on sections 172 and 173, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Peter Tobin, | 16 12 |
| John Burke, | 3 75 |
| Thomas Lyons, | 4 00 |
| John Walsh, | 6 40 |
| John Hayes, | 2 37 |
| Terence Costello, | 7 09 |
| Edward Mahony, | 1 75 |
| Thomas Connor, | 5 56 |
| Peter Delaney, | 6 00 |
| John McMahon, | 7 56 |
| Edmund Walsh, | 7 12 |
| John Galvin, | 9 56 |
| John O'Donnell, | 3 25 |
| William Dempster, | 8 13 |
| Daniel Lynch, | 9 13 |
| Thomas Keahe, | 4 75 |
| Joshua Goldsbury, | 9 12 |
| Patrick Hefferon, | 5 19 |
| Patrick Holland, | 3 46 |

120 31

Peter Tobins' check roll labor

No. 2, in May 1850, on sections 172 and 173, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| William Munton, | 7 12 |
| John Hourigan, | 8 56 |
| Patrick Carroll, | 7 87 |
| Edward Ryan, | 8 43 |
| Matthew Walsh, | 7 69 |
| Morris Conner, | 8 19 |
| Andrew Dalton, | 7 50 |
| Thomas Barry, | 9 56 |
| Michael O'Connell, | 8 12 |
| John Costello, | 7 44 |
| Martin Ryan, | 9 12 |
| Thomas Lynch, | 8 63 |
| Daniel Scanlan, | 8 65 |
| David Hennesy, | 9 56 |
| Patrick Donnelly, | 3 38 |
| James Lyng, | 8 31 |

128 13

Peter Tobins' check roll labor

No. 3, in May, 1850, on sections 172 and 173, viz:

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Bernard Brady, | 4 38 |
| John O'Neill, | 5 38 |

Carried forward, \$9 76 \$19,935 13 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,..... \$9 76 \$19,935 13 \$26,651 52

Michael Geary, 5 00

Michael Donahoe, 7 81

James O. Dea, 7 19

29 76

John Kerr's check roll labor in
May, 1850, on section 172,
viz:

John Kerr, 7 00

Daniel Broder, 2 00

Michael Kelly, 2 75

Daniel McCarthy, 2 75

Mark Kinny, 1 25

Hugh Duffy, 2 50

Michael Reynolds, 2 00

Patrick Monroe, 2 75

Thomas Tubbutts, 2 25

Terry Tully, 1 75

William McIntyre, 2 00

T. Mc Loughlin, 2 75

James Lines, 2 75

Garret Riley, 1 50

Cornelius Skelly, 2 75

Patrick Galvin, 2 75

John Glen, 2 75

Michael Howley, 2 75

William Walsh, 2 75

John Herron, 2 50

Patrick Wall, 1 25

Morris Ryan, 2 75

Michael Martin, 2 75

John Downey, 2 75

Daniel Fitzgerald, 2 50

James Flemming, 2 75

Simeon Walsh, 2 50

James Flynn, 2 25

John Findon, 25

Patrick Donohoe, 1 50

Michael Tobin, 2 00

75 50

John Kerr's check roll, labor
No. 2, in May 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

John Sullivan, 2 25

Patrick Pendergrast, 50

Martin McCarthy, 50

Carried forward,..... \$3 25 \$20,040 39 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$3 25 | \$20,040 39 | \$26,651 52 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 50 | | |
| Patrick Lahy, | 1 00 | | |
| Jerry Murphy,..... | 50 | | |
| John Dunleary, | 25 | | |
| Thomas Reilly, | 25 | | |

5 75

H. P. Wilcox's check roll, labor
in May (No. 1,) 1860, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| H. P. Wilcox,..... | 6 37 |
| Patrick McAnliffe, | 2 00 |
| E. S. Maxin, | 2 00 |
| William Mellon, | 3 25 |
| Dennis Baldwin,..... | 3 25 |
| Michael Baldwin, | 3 00 |
| Daniel Eyres,..... | 3 25 |
| Thomas Quick, | 3 25 |
| John Barret,..... | 3 25 |
| John Garrey, | 1 00 |
| John Van Dusen,..... | 2 00 |
| Charles Cross, | 2 00 |
| George Carpenter,..... | 2 00 |
| Thomas Flemming,.... | 2 00 |
| Henry Van Dusen, | 2 00 |
| George Kendall, | 2 00 |
| Wm Storey,..... | 2 00 |
| Daniel Driscoll,..... | 2 00 |
| John Mulronev,..... | 2 00 |
| Timothy Mulronev,.... | 2 00 |
| Peter Handcrhan, | 2 00 |
| John Bowen, | 2 00 |
| John Caughlin, | 2 00 |
| David Barry, | 2 00 |
| John Sullivan, | 2 00 |
| Patrick Carroll,..... | 1 00 |
| James McLaughlin,.... | 2 00 |
| Patrick Caughlin, | 2 00 |
| Patrick O'Dea,..... | 2 00 |
| James Caughlin,..... | 2 00 |
| Daniel Regan, | 2 00 |
| John Haley,..... | 2 00 |

73 62

H. P. Wilcox's check roll labor
No. 2, in May, 1860, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Simon Cooley, | 2 00 |
| Thomas Gibbons,..... | 2 00 |

Carried forward,..... \$4 00 \$20,119 76 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$4 00 | \$20,119 76 | \$26,651 52 |
| John Flemming, | 2 00 | | |
| John Gannon, | 2 00 | | |
| Michael Kelly, | 2 00 | | |
| Edward Ryan, | 2 00 | | |
| John Hayes, | 2 00 | | |
| Peter O'Connell, | 2 00 | | |
| Michael Shea, | 2 00 | | |
| James O'Brien, | 1 00 | | |
| Wm. Kelley, | 1 00 | | |
| Patrick Henry, | 1 00 | | |
| Michael Lane, | 1 00 | | |
| Brian O'Niell, | 1 00 | | |
| Michael McAnliff, | 2 00 | | |
| Anthony Delany, | 2 00 | | |
| Patrick Hopkins, | 2 00 | | |
| Patrick Doherty, | 2 00 | | |
| John Heffernan, | 1 00 | | |
| John Kelly, | 1 00 | | |
| Dennis Burke, | 2 00 | | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 2 00 | | |
| Dennis McCarthy, | 2 00 | | |
| Michael Flannely, | 2 00 | | |
| Michael Madden, | 2 00 | | |
| Stephen Darcy, | 2 75 | | |
| William Kelly, 2nd, ... | 1 00 | | |
| Martin McMahan, | 2 00 | | |
| Richard Haynes, | 6 00 | | |
| Cornelius Ryan, | 2 00 | | |

56 75

A. B. Grant's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on section 172,
viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| A. B. Grant, | 11 25 |
| Frank McDonald, | 6 15 |
| Patrick Carroll, | 6 15 |
| James Casey, | 6 15 |
| Michael Burke, | 6 15 |
| Michael McGrath, | 6 15 |
| John Leary, | 5 72 |
| John Matthews, | 1 75 |
| Michael Feeney, | 6 15 |
| Jerry Hagarty, | 6 15 |
| Thomas Keane, | 6 15 |
| James McDonald, | 6 15 |
| William Connell, | 3 94 |
| Cornelius Lyons, | 3 25 |
| David Lyons, | 5 72 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$36 98 | \$20,176 51 | \$26,651 52 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$86 98 | \$20,176 51 | \$26,651 52 |
| Timothy, | 2 53 | | |
| E. B. Leach, | 111 12 | | |

200 63

E. R. Haynes, check roll labor
in May, 1850, on sections 172
and 173, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| E. R. Haynes,..... | 15 37 |
| James Hickey, | 2 00 |
| Peter Ingersoll, | 9 59 |
| Patrick Sharkey,..... | 8 28 |
| Dennis Minahan,..... | 2 50 |
| Thomas Reddy,..... | 2 50 |
| John Malone,..... | 5 12 |
| Michael Roach,..... | 2 00 |
| James Gorman, | 2 00 |
| James Burns, | 4 62 |
| Peter Handrion,..... | 2 63 |
| Daniel McCarthy,..... | 2 62 |
| Dennis Hannon, | 2 62 |
| William H. Brown. | 3 50 |
| Patrick Falsey, | 2 62 |
| Thomas Lynch, | 2 19 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 2 19 |
| Lucius Godard,..... | 23 62 |
| Patrick Sharkey,..... | 2 06 |

98 03

D. H. Smith's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on sections 172
and 173, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| D. H. Smith,..... | 7 50 |
| Thomas Carey, | 5 00 |
| J. Powers, | 5 00 |
| V. Fowler,..... | 5 00 |
| P. Kehse,..... | 5 00 |
| D. Fagan, | 5 00 |
| Ed. O'Donnell, | 5 00 |
| J. Malony,..... | 5 00 |
| R. Hirsh, | 5 00 |
| M. Keane, | 10 00 |
| John Rowland, | 4 50 |
| Peter Maguire, | 4 50 |

66 50

Richard G. Jay's check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Richard G. Jay,..... | 6 76 |
| J. R. Van Dusen, | 4 50 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$11 25 | \$20,541 67 | \$26,651 52 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$11 25 | \$20,541 67 | \$26,651 52 |
| Michael Balding,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Alexander Mossier,.... | 4 50 | | |
| Michael King,..... | 4 50 | | |
| James Simmons,..... | 4 50 | | |
| William Pegdon,..... | 4 50 | | |
| John Lanton,..... | 4 00 | | |
| Henry Gardiner,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Wallace Van Dusen,... | 4 50 | | |
| John A. Williams,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Calvin Moore,..... | 4 00 | | |
| John Billion,,..... | 12 00 | | |

64 75

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in May, 1850, on upper
lock of upper side cut at
West Troy, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Samuel Crawford,..... | 44 00 |
| John Horen,..... | 21 88 |
| Michael McDonough,... | 15 00 |
| James Hoy,..... | 12 47 |
| Patrick McGrath,..... | 12 47 |
| Hugh Derney,..... | 88 |
| Thomas Malone,..... | 12 47 |
| Thomas McGovern,.... | 12 47 |
| Patrick Garrotty,..... | 10 28 |
| John Murphy,..... | 11 38 |
| James Ryan,..... | 8 97 |
| Patrick Donough,..... | 8 53 |
| George Kelby,..... | 8 53 |
| Thomas Moore,..... | 8 53 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 8 09 |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 8 09 |
| James Downs,..... | 8 53 |
| William Carey,..... | 8 53 |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 6 34 |

227 44

James Cashin's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected at
West Troy, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Patrick Kearney,..... | 8 53 |
| Patrick O'Haren,..... | 5 91 |
| James Lyons,..... | 3 06 |
| John Murphy,..... | 3 28 |
| Michael Murphy,..... | 3 28 |
| Thomas Moore,..... | 3 28 |

Carried forward,..... \$27 34 \$20,833 86 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$27 34 | \$20,833 86 | \$26,651 52 |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 2 41 | | |
| James Downs,..... | 3 28 | | |
| James Hoy,..... | 3 28 | | |
| William Casey,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Patrick McGrath,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Thomas Malone,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Patrick Hetherman,.... | 1 97 | | |
| Michael McDonough,.. | 8 75 | | |
| John Horen,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Patrick Costello,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Joseph Sincere,..... | 2 63 | | |

74 35

James Cashin's check roll labor
No. 2, in May, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James Cashin,..... | 49 00 |
| Patrick Flemming,.... | 31 00 |
| Patrick Horen,..... | 26 50 |
| Peter Glen,..... | 24 00 |
| Peter Cox,..... | 21 00 |
| Patrick Curley,..... | 18 50 |
| John Murphy,..... | 13 56 |
| James McCloy,..... | 15 50 |
| James Vaughn,..... | 15 50 |
| John Pendar,..... | 14 50 |
| Philip Flaven,..... | 13 50 |
| Andrew Murter,..... | 13 50 |
| Thomas Fennell,..... | 20 50 |
| William Keeran,..... | 9 19 |
| Patrick Quin,..... | 9 50 |
| Timothy Giddings,.... | 22 31 |
| Michael Develin,..... | 13 13 |
| Dennis Egan,..... | 20 56 |
| James Fitzpatrick,.... | 1 75 |
| John Brazil,..... | 4 81 |
| George Kelby,..... | 3 28 |

361 09

Daniel Tichenor's check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, sinking
shafts on the enlargement, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Daniel Tichenor,..... | 6 88 |
| John Davis,..... | 3 94 |
| Roger Barron,..... | 3 94 |

14 76

Carried forward,..... \$21,284 06 \$26,651 52

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$21,284 06 | \$26,651 52 |
| Delos Butt's check roll labor in
May, 1850, sinking shafts on
the enlargement, viz : | | |
| Delos Butt, | 11 00 | |
| Norman Springsteed, ... | 2 63 | |
| William Carl, | 7 00 | |
| Augustus Curren, | 4 15 | |
| William Stanley, | 7 00 | |
| William Bishop, | 2 63 | |
| Peter Vreeland, | 7 00 | |
| Henry Risley, | 12 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 53 41 |
| Peter Harrington's check roll
labor in May, 1850, sinking
shafts on the enlargement, viz: | | |
| Peter Harrington, | 12 38 | |
| William Curren, | 7 88 | |
| Harrison Miles, | 1 75 | |
| | <hr/> | 22 01 |
| June 1, Finlay M. King, taking down
and removing buildings, | 121 50 | |
| W. S. Nearing, watching at
weigh lock, | 7 00 | |
| 7, S. C. Cleveland, publishing pro-
posals, | 6 75 | |
| 10, Martin Dunsback, stone for lock
at West Troy, | 137 43 | |
| 11, Thomas Messenger, publishing
proposals, | 7 00 | |
| Fairman & Baldwin, do., | 7 00 | |
| Rodney L. Adams, do., | 7 00 | |
| 12, J. A. Scoville, labor and mate-
rials, | 66 80 | |
| William A. Armstrong, labor on
section 175, | 43 50 | |
| J. A. Scoville, labor and mate-
rials, | 24 80 | |
| Henry Case, blacksmithing, | 2 51 | |
| E. Van Valkenburgh, publishing
proposals, | 7 00 | |
| Agan & Summers, do., | 18 25 | |
| V. W. Smith & Co., do., | 29 50 | |
| Foster & Judd, do., | 7 00 | |
| D. A. Ogden, do., | 7 00 | |
| John Carrier, use of plow, &c , | 2 75 | |
| 13, Brown & Rowe, publishing pro-
posals, | 29 50 | |
| Carried forward, | <hr/> \$21,891 77 | <hr/> \$26,651 52 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$21,891 77 | \$26,651 52 |
| Knapp & Peck, publishing proposals, | 29 50 | |
| Waldo M. Potter, do., | 8 25 | |
| 14, Patrick Egan, labor at culvert, .. | 22 | |
| 18, Kinney & Masters, publishing proposals, | 36 80 | |
| Croswells & Shaw, do., | 29 50 | |
| 19, Simeon Draper, team labor, ... | 1 87 | |
| Horace Bailly, services as constable, | 1 00 | |
| 20, William Penderson, team labor, .. | 2 50 | |
| 21, Peter Keyser, candles and stationery, | 14 88 | |
| Pat Galvin, labor on section 172, .. | 6 00 | |
| Pat Galvin, do do | 5 69 | |
| 22, Peter Reilay, team labor, | 1 25 | |
| James Savage, do | 1 50 | |
| Frederick Horner, do | 9 00 | |
| John Downey, labor on section 172, | 25 | |
| Patrick Holland, do., | 22 | |
| 24, H. W. Dumford, provisions used at break, | 5 42 | |
| Patrick Donough, labor on section 172, | 3 50 | |
| 25, Henry Case, blacksmithing, ... | 13 13 | |
| C. C. Midler, labor and team work, | 213 07 | |
| H. D. Hatch & Co., water lime, .. | 5 00 | |
| Thomas Owen, team labor, | 1 25 | |
| C. C. Midler, do | 121 47 | |
| William Miller, labor at break in culvert, | 1 00 | |
| 27, Richard Haynes, team labor, ... | 1 50 | |
| 28, John O. Dea, labor on section 172, | 1 31 | |
| 29, Charles Goings, lumber for gates and watch house to lock 50, .. | 25 36 | |
| A. Spencer & Co., publishing proposals, | 13 32 | |
| H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor No. 1, in June 1850, on sections 172, 173 and 175, viz : | | |
| H. S. Sprague, | 52 00 | |
| Daniel Scanlan, | 4 15 | |
| Patrick Kenny, | 2 19 | |
| Patrick Connor, | 3 06 | |
| Carried forward, | \$61 40 | \$22,445 53 |
| | | \$26,651 52 |

Brought forward,.....\$61 40 \$22,445 53 \$26,851 52

James Lyng,..... 5 25
 Philip McCahin, 7 87
 James Quick,..... 8 97
 Patrick Hickey,..... 1 09
 John Sullivan, 1st,..... 9 84
 John McDonald, 5 25
 Timothy Cannady,..... 12 69
 Patrick Curry,..... 7 44
 Daniel Dwyer,..... 12 69
 John Holland,..... 7 25
 Patrick Dwyer, 12 69
 John Daly, 2nd,..... 12 69
 William Walsh,..... 13 34
 John Hewitt,..... 8 97
 John Ryan,..... 11 37
 Jno. Cummings,..... 7 22
 Dennis Cahill, 11 81
 Lawrence Tracey,..... 7 00
 Cornelius Ryan,..... 12 69
 Richard Tobin,..... 8 31
 Daniel Maddin,..... 7 00
 John Wall, 7 00
 Cornelius Sullivan, 12 69
 Thomas Maloney, 8 53
 Edward Walsh, 12 91
 Dennis Dwyer,..... 12 69
 John English,..... 12 69

319 34

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
 No. 2, in June 1850, on sec-
 tions 172, 173 and 175, viz :

James Mungrin, 6 56
 James Maloney,..... 3 28
 Henry Lynch, 12 69
 Patrick Wall, 1 75
 Thomas O'Neill,..... 7 87
 John A. Williams, 12 69
 Rawson Williams,..... 12 69
 James Gorman,..... 6 13
 Thomas Brennan, 11 81
 James Maley, 11 81
 Rody Maley,..... 11 81
 Patrick Holland,..... 8 53
 John Casey,..... 2 84
 Patrick Carroll,..... 2 41
 Sidney Thompson, 14 25
 Matthew Walsh,..... 13 12

Carried forward,.....\$140 24 \$22,764 87 \$26,851 52

[Senate, No. 97.]

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----|----------|----|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$140 | 24 | \$22,764 | 87 | \$26,651.52 |
| John Duffy, | 12 | 69 | | | |
| Jeremiah Hugerty, | 3 | 06 | | | |
| James Toohey, | 8 | 75 | | | |
| Ira Tracey,..... | 17 | 50 | | | |
| James Burns, | 13 | 12 | | | |
| Michael Donahoe, | 17 | 50 | | | |
| Mark Walsh, | 13 | 56 | | | |
| Thomas Buck, 1st..... | 13 | 13 | | | |
| Thomas Lynch, 2d | 14 | 00 | | | |
| John Hourigan, | 14 | 88 | | | |
| Thomas Buck, 2d..... | 12 | 03 | | | |
| Patrick O'Connell, | 8 | 31 | | | |
| Thomas Barry,..... | 12 | 69 | | | |
| John Galvin, | 6 | 13 | | | |
| Dennis Mahan,..... | 11 | 16 | | | |
| Simon Walsh, | 10 | 94 | | | |

329 69

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor No. 3 in June, 1860, on sections 172, 173 and 175, viz:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|--|--|--|
| William Munton, | 11 | 81 | | | |
| William McLaughlin, .. | 3 | 93 | | | |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 5 | 25 | | | |
| Patrick Hopkins,..... | 4 | 59 | | | |
| Michael Keefe,..... | 10 | 50 | | | |
| James O'Donnell, 2d... | 14 | 66 | | | |
| William O'Brien, | 14 | 44 | | | |
| Joseph Goldsbury,..... | 14 | 44 | | | |
| Michael Roach, | 12 | 69 | | | |
| John Downey,..... | 14 | 44 | | | |
| Morris Rinn,..... | 14 | 00 | | | |
| James Crawford,..... | 9 | 63 | | | |
| Thomas Henry, | 12 | 25 | | | |
| James O'Brien,..... | 6 | 56 | | | |
| James Parkinson,..... | 8 | 13 | | | |
| Patrick Parkinson, | 6 | 00 | | | |
| Michael McGrath, | 6 | 13 | | | |
| Michael Ryan, 1st..... | 11 | 81 | | | |
| Martin McMahan, | 11 | 81 | | | |
| Garret Reilly,..... | 14 | 44 | | | |
| John Mahoney,..... | 3 | 06 | | | |
| Patrick Falsey,..... | 13 | 56 | | | |
| John Daly, 1st..... | 10 | 72 | | | |
| Michael Howley, | 13 | 12 | | | |
| Michael Kelly, | 15 | 31 | | | |
| Patrick Sexton, | 1 | 75 | | | |

Carried forward,.....\$265 03 \$23,094 56 \$26,651 51

Brought forward,.....\$265 03 \$23,094 56 \$26,651 52

John O'Sullivan,..... 4 60

H. A. Millard,362 25

Thomas Tobin, 4 50

Calvin S. Maxon, 3 75

Jeremiah Driscoll, 1 09

641 22

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor

No. 4 in June, 1850, on sec-
tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

Gardiner Woolsan,..... 30 00

A. S. Heard,..... 52 00

Andrew Slade,..... 8 75

Samuel T. Piatt,..... 34 50

Patrick Donahoe,..... 18 38

James Lyons, 19 68

John McMahon, 19 25

Michael O'Connell,.... 18 38

Patrick Walsh, 19 25

Thomas Lynch, 1st.... 17 28

Michael Hughs,..... 19 47

Daniel Lynch,..... 16 85

Patrick Monroe, 18 37

Michael Donahoe, 2d .. 16 84

Morris Conner, 19 69

Timothy Sullivan, 17 06

Cornelius Keefe, 19 69

Michael Reynolds,..... 19 47

John O'Donnell, 19 47

Michael Clark,..... 18 37

Michael Tobin, 2d, 18 81

Dennis Hanahan,..... 18 82

Timothy Keefe,..... 18 81

John Clark,..... 19 25

Thomas Buck, 2d,..... 2 41

John O'Herrin,..... 17 72

Michael Glynn,..... 18 59

Michael Tobin, 1st,.... 15 75

John Barry, 17 94

Thomas Reddy, 17 50

John Wall, 11 25

599 60

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor

No. 5, in June, 1850, on sec-
tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

L. R. Averill,..... 2 50

Thomas McLaughlin, .. 11 87

Leonard Dixey,..... 16 25

Carried forward,.....\$30 62 \$24,335 38 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$30 62 | \$24,335 38 | \$26,651 52 |
| Jason Kenyon,..... | 32 50 | | |
| Solomon Fletcher,..... | 23 75 | | |
| Rufus Brown,..... | 38 75 | | |
| James Harvey,..... | 16 25 | | |
| Wm. Flemming,..... | 30 00 | | |
| Charles Chapman,..... | 30 00 | | |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 31 25 | | |
| David Evans,..... | 26 87 | | |
| Henry Stewart,..... | 33 13 | | |
| Michael Donahoe,..... | 11 25 | | |
| Thomas Sammons,..... | 32 50 | | |
| Ira Tracey,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Wm. Brown,..... | 10 63 | | |
| Simon Draper,..... | 13 75 | | |
| Davidson & Rogers,.... | 107 37 | | |
| Abraham Ward,..... | 16 25 | | |
| Charles Goodman,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Jonathan Cole,..... | 36 25 | | |
| Arthur Rooney,..... | 31 87 | | |
| William Tucker,..... | 35 00 | | |
| J. M. Willey,..... | 25 00 | | |
| Hiram Slade,..... | 35 62 | | |
| W. W. Case,..... | 26 25 | | |
| William Panderson,.... | 35 37 | | |
| George C. Gere,..... | 49 37 | | |
| Sidney Thompson,..... | 75 00 | | |

850 85

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 6, in June, 1850, on sec-
tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Patrick Wall,..... | 11 50 |
| Michael Enright,..... | 17 28 |
| William Peel,..... | 88 |
| Michael Lalor,..... | 1 53 |
| Hugh Duffy,..... | 20 12 |
| Harvey Stuart,..... | 20 00 |
| J. Van Valkenburgh,... | 164 25 |
| Simon Cowley,..... | 18 37 |
| Richard Barrett,..... | 88 |
| Bernard Sisson,..... | 30 19 |
| John Barrett,..... | 22 |
| Thomas Cantlin,..... | 19 25 |
| H. A. Millard,..... | 5 25 |

309 72

Carried forward,..... \$25,495 95 \$26,651 52

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$25,495 95 | \$26,651 52 |
| H. S. Sprague's check roll labor | | | |
| No. 7, in June, 1850, on sections 172, 173 and 175, viz : | | | |
| William Andrews,..... | | 3 12 | |
| Harvey Stewart,..... | | 36 63 | |
| William K. Blair,..... | | 30 00 | |
| Nelson Gere,..... | | 34 37 | |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | | 104 12 | |
| July 1. | Henry Case, blacksmithing, ... | 1 88 | |
| | R. Woolworth, taking affidavits to May check rolls,..... | 5 63 | |
| | R. Woolworth taking affidavits to April check rolls, | 6 62 | |
| | H. Lake & Co., office rent at break, | 20 00 | |
| 2. | John O'Donnell, labor on section 172, | 1 00 | |
| 6. | W.G. Armstrong, foremn's srvc's. | 13 50 | |
| | Martin Ryan, labor on section 172 | 1 31 | |
| 10. | Lorenzo D. Barber, labor, &c., for watch house, | 92 80 | |
| 13. | S. H. Morse, wheelbarrow used at break, | 2 00 | |
| 19. | Stone, Hawes & Co., publishing notice of letting, | 7 00 | |
| 22. | William G. Armstrong, materials used at break, | 9 50 | |
| | Samuel Mead, lumber used at break, | 53 74 | |
| | J. G. Forbes & Son, spike for culvert, | 13 28 | |
| 25. | John G. Forbes & Son. materials &c., for lock 50, | 9 24 | |
| | Norton, Hall & Co, materials Erieville reservoir, | 5 45 | |
| | H. C. Fillmore, costs and expenses, | 70 00 | |
| | E. H. & J. A. Sherman, spike for culvert, | 7 76 | |
| 27. | William Thompson, materials and labor at break, | 27 30 | |
| 30. | H.S.Sprague jr. check roll labor, | 6 38 | |
| | John Lawton, do | 5 25 | |
| | John Barrett, do | 5 25 | |
| | John Carvey, do | 1 25 | |
| | John Christy, do | 4 25 | |
| | Thomas Flanery, do | 4 25 | |
| | Wm. G. Armstrong, do | 7 50 | |
| | | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward,... | | \$25,982 21 | \$26,651 52 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$25,982 21 | \$26,651 52 |
| | George Kimberly, check roll labor | 1 50 | |
| | Wm. G. Armstrong, do | 2 50 | |
| | Michael O'Hara, do | 2 75 | |
| | Michael Lane, do | 4 50 | |
| | Albert Staley, do | 8 00 | |
| | William Ingels, do | 5 00 | |
| | John Baker, do | 1 75 | |
| | James McCann, do | 2 55 | |
| | James Isham, do | 2 75 | |
| | Bernard Kildar, do | 50 | |
| | James Sidman, do. | 1 50 | |
| Aug. 1. | Lorenzo D. Barber, fixtures, &c.,
Syracuse, | 182 68 | |
| | Chris. W. Steves, superintend-
ing break, | 2 00 | |
| | R. N. Gere, team labor and ser-
vices, | 5 00 | |
| 8. | William B. Whitmore, repair-
ing boat used at break, | 29 82 | |
| 19. | Zina Chapman, labor and mate-
rials, | 15 52 | |
| 21. | S. S. Pierce, gas fixtures, for
weigh house at Syracuse, ... | 55 81 | |
| | J. W. Jones, tubes, metres, &c.,
Hatch & Mills, publishing pro-
posals, | 71 50 | |
| | | 7 00 | |
| 26. | Doty Penoyer, team labor, | 5 62 | |
| | Doty Penoyer, do | 3 12 | |
| 30. | Lee, Mann & Co., publishing
proposals, | 20 50 | |
| Sept. 2. | W.M. Potter printing blank bonds | 15 00 | |
| 25. | George Stevens, appraising salt
blocks, | 10 00 | |
| | Thomas Spencer, do | 9 00 | |
| | A. B. Pattison, towing state
scow, | 8 00 | |
| | | <hr/> | 26,456 03 |

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1849.

| | | |
|---------|---|------------|
| Nov. 3, | Henry Shoudy, DeWitt, Onon-
daga co., | \$2,186 42 |
| | Gideon Bogardus, do, | 40 15 |
| | Braddock Brownell, do, | 206 92 |
| | Toll & Glass, Van Buren, Onon-
daga co., | 92 00 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$2,525 49 | \$23,107 55 |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$2,525 49 | \$53,107 55 |
| Hiram Shoudy, DeWitt, Onondaga co., | 434 80 | |
| 1850. | | |
| Feb. 3, Magdalen Dings, DeWitt, Onondaga co., | 127 87 | |
| 14, Benjamin Hamblet, Nelson, Madison co., | 856 93 | |
| 22, Peter Bogardus, DeWitt, Onondaga co., | 88 00 | |
| Mar. 14, Frederick Reals, Manlius, Onondaga co., | 1,537 00 | |
| 22, Catharine Reals, do | 250 00 | |
| 29, Parmele and Kenyon, Geddes, Onondaga co., | 12,000 00 | |
| 30, Pearl Kellogg, DeWitt, Onondaga co., | 1,496 00 | |
| Morgan French, Manlius, Onondaga co., | 500 00 | |
| April 6, Benj. Richardson, Nelson, Madison co., | 1,404 93 | |
| Hiram Stone, do | 669 52 | |
| 8, Aram Stone, do | 442 18 | |
| 22, Levi Brown, do | 2,629 80 | |
| 23, Oliver Pool, do | 1,791 47 | |
| May 6, Ed. Button, do | 2,523 48 | |
| B. L. Choate, do | 1,392 71 | |
| 7, Daniel Berrien, Oneida creek, Madison, co., | 110 00 | |
| July 15, Alex. Smith, DeWitt, Onondaga co., | 268 44 | |
| | | 31,048 62 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| No. 269. Squire Whipple, weigh scales at Syracuse, | 3,510 00 | |
| 302. Lewis, Bebee & Co., sections 152, 162, 163 and 164, | 17,230 00 | |
| 303. Wm. Barker, sections 165 and 166, | 12,120 00 | |
| 306. Silas Ball, weigh lock at Syracuse, and part of discharge culvert, and lock 50, | 3,590 00 | |
| 310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for weigh lock at Syracuse and north lock 50, | 1,230 00 | |
| 319. Phillips & Meigs, section 174, .. | 11,850 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$49,530 00 | \$84,156 17 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$49,530 00 | \$84,156 17 |
| No. 325. Barton & Fillmore, Erieville re-
servoir, | 7,160 00 | |
| 326. David Page, discharge culvert
for weigh lock at Syracuse,.. | 601 54 | |
| 327. Elijah Ennis, section 177,..... | 13,570 00 | |
| 338. John Shanahan, composite cul-
vert on section 175, arched
culvert on section 177, and
south lock 50, | 8,822 38 | |
| 339. Kasson & Leach, section 173,.. | 14,360 00 | |
| 346. Denison & Scoville, sec. 176,.. | 12,110 00 | |
| 347. Kasson & Lewis, bridge on sec-
tion 173, weigh lock at Syra-
cuse, and lock 51, | 17,305 00 | |
| 348. Fay & Hayes, arched culverts
on section 173, | 333 28 | |
| 350. Shanahan & Ball, road bridge on
section 174, | 480 00 | |
| 351. Gere & Steves, bridges on sec-
tions 171, 172, 175, 176 and
177, arched culvert on section
175, and crane brook aqued't, | 5,950 00 | |
| 356. Corwin, Midler & Candee, sec-
tion 175, | 15,510 00 | |
| 358. Carrier & Barton, section 171,.. | 9,760 00 | |
| 361. Miller, Bronson & Sears, section
172, | 21,990 00 | |
| 385. Denison, Scoville & Co., sec-
tions 155, 158 and 160, and
bridges on the same, | 28,380 00 | |
| 386. Champlain, Thorn & Co., weigh
lock house at Syracuse, | 7,870 00 | |
| 387. Kasson, Lewis & Ostrander, Se-
neca river aqueduct, and sec-
tion 202, | 28,705 00 | |
| 388. Harvey N. Tupper, sections 154
and 156. | 11,630 00 | |
| 395. John A. Dodge & Co., lock No.
52, | 21,830 00 | |
| 396. Clark Hebbard, road bridge on
section 155, and arched cul-
vert on section 152, | 2,360 00 | |
| 397. Barton, Denison & Scoville, But-
ternut creek aqueduct on sec-
tion 160, | 11,770 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$290,027 20 | \$84,156 17 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$290,027 20 | \$34,156 17 |
| No. 398. Bangs, Kingsley & Co., Lime-
stone creek aqueduct on sec-
tion 158, | 13,400 00 | |
| 399. Candee, Bassett & Co., sec. 157, | 9,090 00 | |
| 403. Kelsey & Tupper, section 153, .. | 5,230 00 | |
| 404. Walrath & Hebbard, arched cul-
vert on section 155, | 70 00 | |
| 405. Wm. Sponenbergh, road bridges
on sections 153 and 154, | 2,090 00 | |
| 408. John I. Walrath, waste weir on
section 154, | 610 00 | |
| 419. Midler, Corwin & Co., section
159, | 4,040 00 | |
| 421. Denison & Candee, section 192, .. | 390 00 | |
| 422. Smith & Brett, road bridge on sec-
tion 200, | 125 00 | |
| 423. Bell & Bogardus, section 200, ... | 800 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 325,872 20 |

Amount expended by Charles
Cook on the Erie canal en-
largement,

\$410 028 37

*Vouchers rendered by Jacob Hinds, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 305.

Daniel Marsh, engineer,

No. 313.

Davis Hurd, engineer,

No. 380.

John Lathrop, engineer,

\$24,288 73

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Aug. 17. Hiram S. Goff, services before
appraisers, | 54 00 | |
| 25. E. Kellogg, labor in test pits, .. | 1 00 | |
| S. S. Shurtiff, do .. | 1 00 | |
| Robert Baker, do .. | 1 75 | |
| 28. Dominick Gallagher, do .. | 2 63 | |
| 29. Anthony Lannen, do .. | 5 03 | |
| 31. George W. Millett, do .. | 2 41 | |
| N. Reeves, do .. | 1 54 | |
| Lawrence Laffin, do .. | 2 41 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Carried forward, | <hr/> \$71 77 | <hr/> \$24,288 73 |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|

| | | | |
|----------|--|------------|-------------|
| | Brought forward,..... | \$71 77 | \$24,286 73 |
| Sept. 1. | Lawrence O'Brien, labor in test pits, | 88 | |
| | Bartlett Putney, do .. | 3 72 | |
| 3. | Syrel Treat, do .. | 8 25 | |
| 15. | Edward Cohoon, do .. | 3 88 | |
| | Patrick Mahey, do .. | 5 69 | |
| 27. | E. D. Shuler, moving and re-
placing barn,..... | 37 00 | |
| 29. | William Howes, labor in test pits,
E. C. Williams, rope used in test
pits, | 10 00 | |
| | | 1 58 | |
| 30. | Nelson Willard, labor, oil and
rope,..... | 16 25 | |
| Oct. 15. | Jerome & Brothers, publishing
proposals,..... | 52 80 | |
| 27. | John H. White, services before
appraisers,..... | 13 50 | |
| Nov. 14. | O. Hastings, services before ap-
praisers,..... | 50 00 | |
| 16. | William D. Perrine, release of
right to a bridge, | 1,000 00 | |
| 22. | A. Strong & Co., publishing pro-
posals, | 57 40 | |
| 23. | E. & S. Croswell, publishing
proposals,..... | 73 15 | |
| 24. | Jerome & Brother, publishing pro-
posals, | 14 50 | |
| 28. | D. Harwood, postage on official
documents, | 11 15 | |
| 30. | M. Baker, building bridge over
slip, &c., | 100 00 | |
| Dec. 10. | E. Ennis, moving and refitting
buildings, | 1,550 00 | |
| | Hill, Cagger & Porter, services
before appraisers, | 227 87 | |
| 15. | J. & J. H. Denio, publishing pro-
posals, | 18 60 | |
| 28. | Seth C. Hawley, services before
appraisers, | 300 00 | |
| 31. | Henry Tracey, services as en-
gineer,.... | 398 02 | |
| | John A. Johnston, telegraphing, | 4 79 | |
| | John B. King, services as clerk, | 180 00 | |
| | Dwight Harwood, postage on of-
ficial documents,..... | 14 00 | |
| 1860. | | | |
| Jan'y 5. | Edward Coleman, expenses as
witness before C. B.,..... | 23 00 | |
| 14. | B. B. Blossom, damages to crops, | 13 75 | |
| | Carried forward,..... | \$4,261 55 | \$24,286 73 |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$4,261 55 | \$24,288 73 |
| Jan. 15. Jerome & Brothers, publishing proposals, | 16 75 | |
| 18. Ten Eyck & Co., do,..... | 140 05 | |
| S. H. Worster, services moving ashery at Pendleton,..... | 10 06 | |
| 24. J. A. Johnston, telegraphing,... | 6 03 | |
| Feb'y 4. A. M. Clapp & Co., publishing proposals,..... | 34 50 | |
| Jacob Bellinger, labor securing timber, | 11 00 | |
| 6. S. H. Whitmore, stone used at Pendleton, | 1 50 | |
| 8. Henry Tracy, engineer's services, | 128 21 | |
| 12. Erastus S. Palmer, publishing proposals,..... | 7 80 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,..... | 4 20 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,....., | 3 50 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,..... | 3 50 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,..... | 2 00 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do, | 5 40 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,..... | 3 50 | |
| Erastus S. Palmer, do,..... | 3 15 | |
| 13. Amos W. Screven, team labor at ashery, | 37 50 | |
| William W. Miller, do,..... | 64 00 | |
| 18. Charles S. Mack, pine lumber do, | 8 75 | |
| Seth Pierce, lime at do,..... | 1 80 | |
| Mack & Flagler, bill of hardware, | 2 05 | |
| Patrick Griffin, labor at ashery, | 31 13 | |
| 19. Solomon Dunham, Carpenter's labor, | 45 00 | |
| 20. John Gahart, labor at ashery, .. | 14 87 | |
| Charles Rowney, do, | 5 25 | |
| 21. Samuel Bronson, brick do, | 6 00 | |
| Aaron Clint's check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz: | | |
| Aaron Clint,..... | 21 00 | |
| B. Wheeler,..... | 11 38 | |
| Charles Wheeler, | 11 81 | |
| R. Tracy, | 12 25 | |
| J. Keenan,..... | 11 37 | |
| Charles Griffing,..... | 5 69 | |
| D. Griffing, | 44 | |
| John Martin, | 44 | |
| Carried forward, | \$74 38 | \$24,288 73 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$74 38 | \$4,859 05 | \$24,288 72 |
| James Raddy, | 11 81 | | |
| E. Sullivan, | 10 94 | | |
| D. Harrington, | 10 94 | | |
| Wm. Huffert, | 11 81 | | |
| D. Caudlin, | 8 31 | | |
| J. Swartman, | 9 19 | | |
| G. Mountney, | 9 18 | | |
| James Canaan, | 12 25 | | |
| D. Clink, | 2 00 | | |
| J. W. Shaw, | 27 50 | | |
| James Burns, | 7 00 | | |
| Morris Gary, | 5 25 | | |
| W. O'Brien, | 5 25 | | |
| Thomas Blake, | 5 25 | | |
| C. Darling, | 3 06 | | |
| Thomas Cotter, | 2 19 | | |

216 31

L. N. Bradley's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| L. N. Bradley, | 34 50 |
| Henry Wood, | 15 75 |
| Ezra Sherman, | 15 75 |
| Ira Foster, | 14 00 |
| Y. A. Lair, | 6 12 |
| A. Golden, | 14 87 |
| D. Seaman, | 14 44 |
| C. Hall, | 10 50 |
| S. Webster, | 14 87 |
| E. Wilcox, | 14 00 |
| C. Hess, | 12 25 |
| D. Baldwin, | 14 44 |
| L. Nichols, | 17 94 |
| H. Nichols, | 14 44 |
| W. Rich, | 14 00 |
| L. Woody, | 10 94 |
| L. Baldwin, | 1 00 |
| W. S. Wood, | 15 75 |

255 56

S. Sherwood's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| S. Sherwood, | 34 50 |
| P. McDonald, | 20 13 |
| M. Cawly, | 20 12 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$74 75 | \$5,330 92 | \$24,288 73 |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$74 75 | \$5,330 92 | \$24,288 73 |
| D. Adams,..... | 20 13 | | |
| J. Grant,..... | 20 12 | | |
| James Luddington,..... | 18 38 | | |
| W. Crary,..... | 1 75 | | |
| P. Files,..... | 18 37 | | |
| E. Fairbanks,..... | 17 94 | | |
| J. Gohen,..... | 20 12 | | |
| Miles Conley,..... | 20 13 | | |
| M. Sullivan,..... | 19 25 | | |
| P. McCernen,..... | 17 06 | | |
| T. Navy,..... | 17 06 | | |
| C. Green,..... | 7 87 | | |
| S. Sexton,..... | 17 94 | | |
| James Buckley,..... | 17 94 | | |
| P. Whipple,..... | 9 63 | | |
| A. Grippen,..... | 11 37 | | |
| J. W. Shippen,..... | 36 00 | | |

365 81

A. L. Doty's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| A. L. Doty,..... | 37 50 |
| John Bragdaine,..... | 18 81 |
| D. Banning,..... | 17 06 |
| Wm. Barclay,..... | 18 81 |
| P. Shanley,..... | 19 25 |
| John Managh,..... | 17 50 |
| J. Nary,..... | 17 06 |
| M. Kilbeck,..... | 18 81 |
| Tim Hurley,..... | 18 81 |
| T. Swiddy,..... | 18 81 |
| A. Harty,..... | 19 25 |
| D. Harty,..... | 18 38 |
| Mike Wallace,..... | 17 94 |
| Dan. Shay,..... | 19 25 |
| Wm. Gleason,..... | 16 63 |
| Thomas Glynn,..... | 18 38 |
| John Whalingtine,..... | 1 31 |
| George Doly,..... | 32 00 |
| L. Salmon,..... | 4 37 |
| A. Solar,..... | 15 75 |
| Thomas Ealy,..... | 4 38 |
| J. Ealey,..... | 3 50 |
| John McKeelly,..... | 3 50 |

377 06

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$6,073 79 | \$24,288 73 |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$6,673 79 \$24,388 73

Joshua Davis' check roll, labor
in March 1850, widening and
deepening the canal, west of
Rochester, viz :

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Joshua Davis,..... | 37 50 |
| S. Street, | 17 06 |
| J. Wall, | 19 69 |
| J. Brinan,..... | 20 56 |
| J. Halnet,..... | 20 13 |
| John McMahon, | 21 00 |
| M. Gilgar,..... | 19 69 |
| D. Rhinea,..... | 19 69 |
| M. McCauley,..... | 19 25 |
| D. Darned,..... | 17 94 |
| Thomas Shyhn, | 18 38 |
| W. Shay, | 2 18 |
| D. Slocum,..... | 17 50 |
| James Rogers, | 8 75 |
| A. Slocum,..... | 15 75 |
| P. Somers,..... | 6 56 |
| B. Nary, | 5 25 |
| A. Miles, | 17 50 |
| J. O. Barclay,.... | 13 50 |
| A. Canning,..... | 1 31 |
| Orrin Howard,..... | 5 25 |

324 44

M. F. Williams' check roll, la-
bor in March, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| M. F. Williams,..... | 13 50 |
| L. D. Chapman,..... | 7 00 |
| Wm. Hovey,..... | 7 44 |
| H. Hall,..... | 6 34 |
| John Lowber,..... | 7 87 |
| H. Royce,..... | 7 88 |
| John O'Brien,..... | 2 62 |
| B. Peak,..... | 7 00 |
| Peter Lawlor,..... | 7 00 |
| A. Searls,..... | 7 00 |
| S. Horton,..... | 6 12 |
| John Ring,..... | 88 |
| George Edwards,..... | 87 |
| J. Sailes,..... | 5 25 |
| H. Hinkley,..... | 5 25 |
| James Hayden,..... | 2 63 |
| Charles Davis,..... | 5 25 |

Carried forward,.....\$99 90 \$6,398 23 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$99 90 | \$6,898 23 | \$24,383 73 |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| William Hunt,..... | 3 50 | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| Luke Hunt,..... | 3 50 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

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|-------------------|------|--|--|
| W. Hunt, jr,..... | 3 50 | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|

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|------------------|------|--|--|
| H. B. Hood,..... | 3 50 | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| Dennis King,..... | 3 06 | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| R. Coughlin,..... | 2 63 | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|

119 59

George C. Smith's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|--|
| George C. Smith,..... | 36 00 | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| William Hovey,..... | 9 63 | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| L. D. Chapman,..... | 9 18 | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|--|--|
| M. F. Williams,..... | 4 81 | | |
|----------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|
| Hiram Hall,..... | 9 19 | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|
| G. W. Updike,..... | 11 37 | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|--|
| C. E. Ruggles,..... | 14 44 | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| John Lawlor,..... | 8 75 | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|
| David Burns,..... | 16 63 | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|
| P. Mullally,..... | 16 62 | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| H. Clark,..... | 7 88 | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--|--|
| F. Whalen,..... | 10 06 | | |
|-----------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| P. Potter,..... | 3 06 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| W. Patten,..... | 3 06 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|--|--|
| A. Peck,..... | 12 25 | | |
|---------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|
| H. Gardner,..... | 3 94 | | |
|------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| William Gross,..... | 1 75 | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| James Dennis,..... | 1 75 | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|--|--|
| H. Miner,..... | 12 25 | | |
|----------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| H. Royce,..... | 4 16 | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|--|
| Charles Mason,..... | 16 19 | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| John Kinnin,..... | 9 62 | | |
|-------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| John O'Brien,..... | 3 50 | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|
| Peter Powers,..... | 10 50 | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|

| | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|
| H. S. Curtis,..... | 8 75 | | |
|--------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|
| A. S. Harkins,..... | 7 88 | | |
|---------------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| J. Hines,..... | 7 00 | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| S. Downey,..... | 1 75 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| L. Warren,..... | 5 25 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| G. Gould,..... | 2 62 | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| E. Miner,..... | 5 25 | | |
|----------------|------|--|--|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|
| E. Vroman,..... | 7 50 | | |
|-----------------|------|--|--|

282 59

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | ... | \$6,800 41 | \$24,283 73 |
|-----------------------|-----|------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$6,800 41 \$24,2 8873

Freeman C. Tyler's check roll
labor in March, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Freeman C. Tyler, | 35 | 25 |
| John Raleigh, | 20 | 56 |
| George Durand, | 8 | 31 |
| S. Southwick, | 19 | 25 |
| A. Ward, | 17 | 50 |
| F. Nelson, | 19 | 03 |
| George Warren, | 19 | 03 |
| William Robbins, | 19 | 91 |
| A. Johnson, | 19 | 90 |
| Alexander Miller, | 18 | 59 |
| William Thompson, ... | 19 | 47 |
| James Gretton, | 17 | 94 |
| A. Nichols, | 19 | 90 |
| Robert Boyd, | 7 | 87 |
| John Miller, | 7 | 44 |
| John Spikeman, | 7 | 44 |
| Alfred Hammond, | 7 | 44 |
| Francis Nobles, | 5 | 69 |
| William Chitman, | 5 | 25 |
| Orson Dunning, | 3 | 94 |
| John Tyler, | 2 | 41 |
| Peter Goddard, | 1 | 75 |
| Edward Jackson, | 2 | 41 |

306 28

Chauncey Jerome's check roll,
labor in March 1850, widening
and deepening the canal, west
of Rochester, viz :

| | | |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Chauncey Jerome, | 30 | 00 |
| Patrick McCliff, | 14 | 00 |
| Patrick Cottes, | 14 | 88 |
| James Dougherty, | 17 | 50 |
| Thomas Duthrie, | 17 | 50 |
| Peter Leonard, | 15 | 75 |
| B. Ford, | 14 | 44 |
| James Brown, | 16 | 63 |
| D. Munderback, | 16 | 63 |
| Pat Nahan, | 14 | 88 |
| D. Leary, | 15 | 75 |
| D. Croly, | 16 | 19 |
| Barnard Caffé, | 18 | 81 |
| James McMahan, | 11 | 37 |
| Charles Nary, | 17 | 50 |

Carried forward,..... \$251 83 \$7,106 69 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$251 83 | \$7,106 69 | \$24,288 73 |
| John Vahue,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Thomas Mitchell,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Paul Donovan,..... | 15 75 | | |
| M. Logan,..... | 13 12 | | |
| H. Murmay,..... | 8 31 | | |
| John Dunn,..... | 7 44 | | |
| M. Dunn,..... | 7 44 | | |

333 63

John Hennesy's check roll labor
in March 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John Hennesy,..... | 21 75 |
| Patrick Griffin,..... | 12 69 |
| Patrick Murphy,..... | 12 68 |
| M. McMullin,..... | 12 69 |
| John Butler,..... | 7 88 |
| Michael Mullin,..... | 12 69 |
| Patrick Savage,..... | 12 69 |
| E. Cammel,..... | 12 69 |
| James Fagin,..... | 12 68 |
| Thomas Dee,..... | 12 69 |
| P. McKay,..... | 12 68 |
| E. Irwin,..... | 11 81 |
| Charles Hamilton,..... | 10 94 |
| B. Reynolds,..... | 12 69 |
| Chester Fox,..... | 7 00 |
| M. Sipperly,..... | 7 87 |
| T. Gleason,..... | 12 69 |
| James McDermot,..... | 9 41 |
| M. McDermot,..... | 9 41 |
| William Jones,..... | 9 41 |
| R. Van Dusen,..... | 9 62 |
| Daniel Reynolds,..... | 4 81 |
| M. Fitzpatrick,..... | 9 41 |
| T. Helms,..... | 6 56 |
| James Downer,..... | 44 |
| Patrick Greene,..... | 44 |
| Patrick Mack,..... | 44 |
| Thomas Hennesy,..... | 4 37 |
| M. Braerty,..... | 5 25 |

276 38

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$7,116 70 | \$24,288 73 |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$7,716 70 \$24,288 73

Alonzo Williams' check roll, labor in March 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Alonzo Williams,..... | 21 00 |
| J. Sherman, | 6 56 |
| G. Bowman,..... | 12 25 |
| C. Palmer,..... | 12 25 |
| William Smith,..... | 12 08 |
| P. Rivers,..... | 10 50 |
| John Daily,..... | 10 50 |
| Francis Rivers,..... | 12 25 |
| Pat Furnace,..... | 12 25 |
| James Wallace,..... | 12 25 |
| Daniel Pruyn,..... | 12 25 |
| E. Chipman,..... | 9 84 |
| Pat McCall,..... | 10 94 |
| James Gullin,..... | 10 50 |
| George Rall,..... | 9 63 |
| M. Dobbin,..... | 9 19 |
| John Burke,..... | 8 31 |
| Mike Blake,..... | 6 78 |
| James Fuller,..... | 7 00 |
| R. Davis,..... | 4 81 |
| Pat Carroll,..... | 3 50 |

214 59

Moses Phillips' check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Moses Phillips,..... | 31 50 |
| George W. Shaffer,.... | 18 38 |
| John Dowd,..... | 17 50 |
| Elias Swanton,..... | 17 50 |
| George Swanton,..... | 17 50 |
| George Sargeant,..... | 7 44 |
| George S. Odell,..... | 3 06 |
| Owen Carroll,..... | 17 06 |
| M. Killkullen,..... | 11 81 |
| N. Kearney,..... | 3 28 |
| R. Cunningham,..... | 15 75 |
| William Cunningham,.. | 10 50 |
| James Sargeant,..... | 14 88 |
| James Crothers,..... | 9 62 |
| George Cruse,..... | 16 19 |
| Charles Holly,..... | 15 31 |
| William Hennesy,..... | 14 87 |

Carried forward,.....\$242 15 \$7,931 29 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....\$242 15 \$7,931 29 \$24,288 73

M. Henney,..... 14 88
 John Burns,..... 14 00
 Patrick Rhines,..... 5 25
 A. Schoeffler,..... 11 37
 George Shale,..... 10 94
 John Rabay,..... 10 94
 Henry Johnson,..... 4 37
 George Rowell, 4 38

318 28

Sullivan Gray's check roll labor
 in March, making desks and
 counters in new weigh house
 at Rochester, viz :

Sullivan Gray,..... 24 50
 A. Davidson,..... 31 50
 Eli Bugdon,..... 36 00
 Michael Toal,..... 9 00
 Morrough O'Brien,.... 82 00

183 00

H. Parkhurst's check roll labor
 in March, 1850, removing
 ware house from new weigh
 lock, viz :

Henry Parkhurst,..... 18 00
 J. Parkhurst,..... 11 50
 George Wolf,..... 10 00
 P. Lawless,..... 7 75
 J. G. Smith,..... 4 81
 John Hamilton,..... 4 38
 H. Emmerson,..... 8 00
 A. Bosley,..... 4 00
 I. G. Bosley,..... 34 00
 Barney Hoy,..... 5 25
 John White,..... 6 00
 Edward Lawless,..... 6 00
 T. Conlin,..... 87
 P. Conner,..... 1 75
 J. Holin,..... 44
 A. Bosley,..... 1 75

124 50

Robert Christy's check roll la-
 bor in March, 1850, widening
 and deepening the canal west
 of Rochester, viz :

Robert Christy,..... 35 25
 John Calkins,..... 16 19
 Patrick Hinds,..... 18 81

Carried forward,..... \$70 25 \$8,557 07 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$70 25 | \$8,557 07 | \$24,288 73 |
| D. Nicklen, | 18 18 | | |
| James Rigney,..... | 18 18 | | |
| C. Rourke, | 17 94 | | |
| H. Launders, | 15 31 | | |
| James Westbury,..... | 17 50 | | |
| M. Quinn,..... | 18 81 | | |
| P. Boylen, | 19 69 | | |
| Joseph Carter, | 20 12 | | |
| Charles Carter,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Wm. Quixgey,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Charles Durand, | 15 75 | | |
| H. Briggs, | 18 38 | | |
| Samuel Furbeck, | 17 50 | | |
| R. Weed,..... | 16 19 | | |
| Thomas Hackett,..... | 20 56 | | |
| E. Groot,..... | 14 00 | | |
| N. Bunn, | 6 12 | | |
| J. Burchill,..... | 13 13 | | |
| James Martin, | 11 81 | | |
| Robert Boyle, | 9 19 | | |
| James Kelly, | 87 | | |
| John Burnett, | 5 25 | | |
| C. Burnett, | 5 25 | | |
| Patrick Wells,..... | 2 63 | | |

409 75

Alex. Richardson's check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Alex. Richardson, | 32 25 |
| Thomas Potts, | 19 03 |
| James Liddy,..... | 18 81 |
| James Larogy,..... | 17 94 |
| Dennis Kearns, | 18 81 |
| Nicholas Kearns, | 17 50 |
| James Hawley,..... | 18 81 |
| James O'Brien,..... | 18 81 |
| Dennick Gallaher, | 18 37 |
| Wm. McDermot,..... | 17 50 |
| Timothy Ryan,..... | 16 63 |
| Joseph Brook, | 16 41 |
| Samuel Milby,..... | 7 88 |
| John Bracken, | 15 31 |
| Patrick Doogan, | 17 06 |
| James Foley, | 17 06 |
| Wm. Nichols, | 16 41 |
| Patrick O'Donnell,..... | 15 75 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$320 34 | \$8,966 82 | \$24,288 73 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$320 34 \$8,966 82 \$24,288 73

Thomas Eagleton, 11 38

Roger Sullivan, 15 00

John Hegerty, 6 56

Samuel Patterson, 7 44

Dennis Oakley, 7 00

John Coolahan, 9 19

— — — 376 91

Josiah Caslers' check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

Josiah Casler, 33 00

John Swanton, 17 50

Daniel McFaggart, 19 25

Wm. McQuaters, 7 00

Charles Mason, 15 31

Samuel Hayes, 14 44

M. O'Brien, 19 25

T. O'Brien, 14 00

L. Connors, 14 88

E. McSweeney, 6 56

John Watson, 15 75

Morris Hackett, 17 06

Thomas Whitley, 17 50

Martin Torrey, 17 50

L. Perrin, 22 75

C. Gannon, 13 12

Geo. Chapman, 22 75

Charles Dolan, 17 06

Martin Marshall, 17 50

Patrick Glynn, 14 00

M. Bowes, 14 88

John Morell, 13 12

George Doyle, 17 06

B. Nary, 8 75

Wm. Morrell, 8 31

John Ferguson, 7 88

G. Clark, 7 88

414 06

8 58

Mar. 1. Lewis Benedict, P. M. postage,

2. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing
proposals, 23 40

21. Little & Co., stationery, 10 82

25. Lewis Benedict, P. M., postage, 13 75

John S. Brown, telegraphing, .. 11 12

Carried forward, \$9,825 46 \$24,288 72

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$9,825 46 | \$24,288 73 |
| Wells & Co., packages by express, | 4 25 | |
| 29. J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals,..... | 7 80 | |
| 30. Clerk of Monroe county, recording lease of new W. H.,.... | 1 50 | |
| John B. King, clerk services for commissioners,..... | 180 00 | |
| April 4. Edward Colman, witness before Canal Board,..... | 28 50 | |
| 5. L. F. Bower, services as counsel before canal appraisers,.... | 40 00 | |
| N. Y., Albany and Buffalo telegraph company, telegraphing, | 2 16 | |
| 10. Frederick Morley, publishing proposals,..... | 4 55 | |
| 12. Stephen F. Gooding, witness before Canal Board,..... | 33 12 | |
| 17. Darius Cole, hollow quoin pattern,..... | 1 00 | |
| 18. Charles Hendrix & Son, lead for fitting valve gates,..... | 6 13 | |
| John Stroup, lumber and labor for patterns,..... | 8 09 | |
| Benjamin B. Blossom, removing and rebuilding fence,..... | 4 94 | |
| 19. Jacob Leach, labor at test pits, | 12 00 | |
| 20. Jerome & Brothers, publishing proposals, &c.,..... | 1 10 | |
| Thomas Rogers, rent of land and building fence,..... | 34 00 | |
| J. & H. Williamson, use of house and damages,..... | 23 00 | |
| William F. Jarvis, removing and rebuilding fence,..... | 15 63 | |
| Alonzo Williams' check roll labor in April 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz: | | |
| Alonzo Williams,..... | 27 00 | |
| George W. Rall,..... | 2 62 | |
| C. Palmer,..... | 10 94 | |
| Elon L. Chipman, | 13 56 | |
| F. Rivers,..... | 10 50 | |
| P. Rivers,..... | 12 69 | |
| T. Tully,..... | 9 19 | |
| T. Gillin,..... | 14 44 | |
| M. Dobbins,..... | 14 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$114 94 | \$10,233 23 |
| | | \$24,288 73 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$114 94 | \$10,233 23. | \$24,288 73 |
| P. Carroll,..... | 15 75 | | |
| R. David,..... | 2 19 | | |
| J. Burke,..... | 14 88 | | |
| J. Wallace,..... | 11 37 | | |
| R. Clency,..... | 10 06 | | |
| G. Bowman,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Patrick Blake,..... | 14 00 | | |
| P. Mc Call,..... | 15 75 | | |
| O. N. Garits,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Thomas Gargin,..... | 14 87 | | |
| Solomon Williams,.... | 15 00 | | |

246 31

Sullivan Gray's check roll labor
in April 1850, building coffer
dam at new first lock framing
protection structure at new
fourth lock, and making desk
for new weigh house at Roch-
ester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Sullivan Gray,..... | 50 75 |
| Alexander Davidson, .. | 30 00 |
| James Burns,..... | 12 00 |
| C. A. Miller,..... | 33 00 |
| E. French,..... | 10 50 |
| B. F. Hall,..... | 30 00 |
| J. H. Lane,..... | 6 00 |
| Michael Toal,..... | 39 00 |
| Ely Bugden,..... | 36 00 |
| Nathaniel Bunn,..... | 22 50 |
| George Underhill,..... | 20 00 |
| Henry Elliot,..... | 20 00 |
| Sullivan Gray,..... | 39 00 |

348 75

B. W. Fassett's check roll labor
in April 1850, filling in earth
behind wall to protect the
fourth lock on section 11, viz:

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| B. W. Fassett,.... | 36 00 |
| Thomas Murphy,..... | 17 50 |
| O. Christy,..... | 15 31 |
| C. Perrin,..... | 13 13 |
| Edward McKee,..... | 3 72 |
| John Gilety,..... | 4 37 |
| William Fox,..... | 7 00. |
| William Gay,..... | 14 88 |
| John Burton,..... | 4 16 |
| Richard Gay,..... | 14 87 |

Carried forward,..... \$130 94 \$10,828 29 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$130 94 | \$10,828 29 | \$24,288 73 |
| Charles Spencer,..... | 14 88 | | |
| James Aggin,..... | 13 12 | | |
| Charles Maver,..... | 5 25 | | |
| John Nesser,..... | 2 84 | | |
| James Daley,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Henry Gay,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Thomas Daley,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Richard Newman,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Cornelius Dunivan,.... | 1 75 | | |
| Randall McCarty,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Thomas Nickolson,.... | 1 75 | | |
| Elias Swanton,..... | 1 75 | | |

192 84

C. F. Cramers' check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| C. F. Cramer,..... | 34 50 |
| David Hume,..... | 21 00 |
| Henry Hume,..... | 19 69 |
| Joseph Ogden,..... | 19 69 |
| James B. McCrillis,.... | 14 00 |
| H. B. Perry,..... | 2 63 |
| Horace Perry,..... | 2 62 |
| Enos Morrison,..... | 10 28 |
| Patrick Golden,..... | 14 44 |
| Foster Huff,..... | 18 38 |
| Henry Harden,..... | 13 56 |
| Orrin Payne,..... | 14 87 |
| Aaron Barnes,..... | 17 50 |
| Hiram Patterson,..... | 7 88 |
| Samuel Taggart,..... | 17 06 |
| Harris Day,..... | 19 25 |
| Dennis Hard,..... | 3 06 |
| Newton Hame,..... | 10 50 |
| William Standish,.... | 10 50 |
| Jeffrey Barnes,..... | 3 94 |
| Moses Barnes,..... | 3 94 |
| Nathan Robinson,..... | 87 |
| L. De Wolfe,..... | 1 75 |
| O. F. Cramer,..... | 2 00 |

283 91

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$11,306 04 | \$24,288 73 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$11,305 04 \$24,288 73

Henry Keyes' check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal, by blast-
ing out rock and putting tim-
bers in front of lock 4, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Henry Keyes,..... | 27 00 |
| Timothy Barnes,..... | 27 00 |
| Lord Staring,..... | 9 63 |
| John Saring,..... | 11 37 |
| De Witt Blackman,.... | 16 63 |
| John Mann,..... | 19 25 |
| George Tisdell,..... | 11 16 |
| Benjamin Butler,..... | 2 41 |
| W. Quackenbush,..... | 6 78 |
| James Boyd,..... | 2 84 |
| John Siddels,..... | 9 40 |
| Stephen Keyes,..... | 4 00 |

147 47

Christopher Gannon's check roll
labor in April, 1850, building
and filling in coffer dams at
one and fourth locks, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Christopher Gannon,.. | 45 00 |
| James Hughes,..... | 15 31 |
| Timothy O'Brien,..... | 14 00 |
| Timothy Sullivan,..... | 19 69 |
| Thomas Rockett,..... | 15 31 |
| Patrick Riley,..... | 18 38 |
| John Gilbert,..... | 21 44 |
| L. McDermott,..... | 13 56 |
| John Goulding,..... | 20 56 |
| Nicholas McMahon,.... | 20 56 |
| John Henan,..... | 11 81 |
| James Connell,..... | 17 94 |
| John Dowd,..... | 21 88 |
| William Hunt,..... | 12 25 |
| Cornelius Donovan,.... | 10 06 |
| James Monohan,..... | 18 81 |
| Michael O'Brien,..... | 20 56 |
| James Gallond,..... | 17 06 |
| Samuel Church,..... | 7 44 |
| Hugh Ferguson,..... | 4 81 |
| Timothy Donovin,.... | 16 63 |
| Henry Blanchard,..... | 2 63 |
| John Lannagan,..... | 7 00 |
| Timothy Killculler,.... | 6 56 |
| Daniel Cafferty,..... | 6 13 |

Carried forward,..... \$385 38 \$11,452 51 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$385 38 | \$11,452 51 | \$24,288 73 |
| John Murphy,..... | 6 56 | | |
| Robert Heller,..... | 1 31 | | |
| David Grey,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Morrough O'Brien,.... | 4 81 | | |
| James White,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Stephen Keyes,..... | 8 00 | | |
| C. Perrin,..... | 8 00 | | |

422 44

Thomas Buckley's check roll
labor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Thomas Buckley,..... | 25 50 |
| Hiram Durand,..... | 8 31 |
| J. W. Raleigh,..... | 8 75 |
| Henry C. Greenleaf,.. | 13 13 |
| W. Bridges,..... | 2 62 |
| John Smith,..... | 12 69 |
| Thomas O'Neil,..... | 8 53 |
| James Whitney,..... | 11 38 |
| Thomas Whipple,..... | 12 69 |
| George Goff,..... | 12 69 |
| Wm Martin,..... | 9 62 |
| A. Blake,..... | 88 |
| Andrew Johnson,..... | 11 81 |
| Simeon Whipple,..... | 12 25 |
| Martin Gleason,..... | 11 81 |
| Abiather Jones,..... | 7 87 |
| John Spurbeck,..... | 2 19 |
| Hugh Bagon,..... | 12 50 |
| William O. Shay,.... | 20 00 |
| John Burns,..... | 15 63 |
| Michael McGibbons,.. | 15 62 |
| H. Durand,..... | 6 25 |
| Horace Bracer,..... | 6 00 |

248 72

Peter L. Cornell's check roll la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Peter L. Cornell,..... | 33 00 |
| Samuel L. Bateman,.... | 15 75 |
| William Lyons,..... | 14 00 |
| Sylvester De Wolf,.... | 12 69 |
| Royal De Wolf,..... | 12 25 |
| George Curser,..... | 12 69 |
| George W. Cornell,.... | 13 13 |

Carried forward,.....\$113 51 \$12,133 67 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$113 51 | \$12,133 67 | \$24,288 73 |
| Joseph Macomber,.... | 11 37 | | |
| James Wilson,..... | 17 06 | | |
| Otis Van Valkenburgh,. | 6 56 | | |
| Enos Boys,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Randall McDougale,.... | 7 87 | | |
| James Allison,..... | 13 13 | | |
| Elijah Day,..... | 16 62 | | |
| Charles Witherby,.... | 12 25 | | |
| Luke Byrne,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Joel Carpenter,..... | 88 | | |
| J. T. Cornwell,..... | 7 44 | | |
| Stephen Mabey,..... | 8 31 | | |
| Robert Osborn,..... | 16 19 | | |
| V. R. Benjamin,..... | 14 00 | | |
| William Stone,..... | 11 37 | | |
| George H. Stone,..... | 10 50 | | |
| John Ogden,..... | 2 63 | | |
| James H. Curtis,..... | 13 13 | | |
| George Beckley,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Wallace Whited,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Perly Whited,..... | 6 12 | | |
| Charles Drummonds,.. | 2 63 | | |
| James Wilson,..... | 2 62 | | |
| Linus Lee,..... | 87 | | |
| Joseph Clark,..... | 1 75 | | |
| John Morris,..... | 88 | | |
| R. Huff,..... | 1 50 | | |

337 25

John Griffith's check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John Griffith,..... | 28 50 |
| Patrick Bracelin,..... | 9 62 |
| Patrick Maloney,..... | 17 50 |
| John Gawhon,..... | 17 50 |
| Michael Clark,..... | 17 50 |
| Thomas McCarty,..... | 17 50 |
| James McGovern,..... | 17 50 |
| John N. Wright,.. | 17 50 |
| Timothy Dillon,..... | 17 50 |
| Daniel Cusher,..... | 2 63 |
| John McIlvelie,..... | 3 06 |
| Edmund Cushin,..... | 2 63 |
| James Burke,..... | 17 50 |
| Daniel Barry,..... | 6 13 |
| Michael Quinn,..... | 17 50 |
| Patrick Donahue,..... | 17 50 |

Carried forward,.....\$227 57 \$12,470 92 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$227 57 | \$12,470 92 | \$24,288 73 |
| James Hymes, | 12 69 | | |
| Philip McCardell, | 2 62 | | |
| William McVela, | 16 19 | | |
| John Morris, | 10 06 | | |
| Anthony Miles, | 17 06 | | |
| Marris Rogers, | 11 37 | | |
| Isaac Files, | 40 00 | | |

337 56

H. M. Waterman's check roll
labor in April 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| H. M. Waterman, | 24 00 |
| H. N. Orr, | 14 00 |
| John J. Harper, | 6 56 |
| Dennis Hard, | 7 87 |
| M. Thompson, | 12 69 |
| L. Lambert, | 12 69 |
| E. F. Rosebeck, | 1 75 |
| Sylvanus DeWolf, | 1 75 |
| J. P. Folts, | 2 63 |
| A. Vincient, | 88 |
| J. Vincient, | 87 |
| M. Wood, | 88 |
| Hiram Day, | 10 06 |
| H. Van Valkenburgh, .. | 4 37 |
| N. W. Robinson, | 6 13 |
| Nicholas Luce, | 9 62 |
| Andrew Wood, | 87 |
| Randall McDougall, ... | 4 38 |
| Royal DeWolf, | 88 |
| J. Roberts, | 87 |
| John Barnum, | 3 50 |
| J. Wells, | 44 |
| George Davis, | 88 |
| S. H. Bushnell, | 87 |
| Paul Cluchy, | 88 |
| George Rockerfeller, ... | 87 |
| H. W. Perry, | 2 19 |
| Timothy Roscoe, | 88 |
| Joseph Clark, | 1 31 |
| Dennis Randall, | 1 31 |
| Sylvester Perry, | 87 |
| Spencer Downing, | 88 |
| H. Perry, | 50 |
| Dennis Hard, | 1 00 |

140 13

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$12,948 61 | \$24,288 73 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|

Brought forward,..... \$12,948 61 \$24,288 73

Mark F. Williams' check roll
labor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Mark F. Williams, | 28 50 |
| William Harey, | 15 75 |
| L. D. Chapman, | 16 62 |
| Henry Royce, | 7 88 |
| Hiram Hall, | 8 75 |
| John Lawler, | 16 62 |
| Peter Lawler, | 10 06 |
| Alonzo Soles, | 15 75 |
| James Hayden, | 16 62 |
| Dennis Ring, | 16 19 |
| H. B. Hood, | 13 56 |
| William Hunt, | 14 88 |
| Luke Hunt, | 5 25 |
| John Hughes, | 14 88 |
| James Lovell, | 13 13 |
| Thomas Nixon, | 11 37 |
| Ebenezer Hovey, | 6 88 |
| Charles Davis, | 6 56 |
| William Hunt, | 14 88 |

254 13

G. M. Updike's check roll labor
in April 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| G. M. Updike, | 28 50 |
| H. Clark, | 3 94 |
| C. E. Ruggles, | 15 31 |
| S. H. Maxon, | 12 25 |
| C. Maxon, | 16 62 |
| H. Miner, | 15 31 |
| E. Miner, | 10 06 |
| L. Warren, | 8 75 |
| A. Hood, | 8 75 |
| D. Burns, | 16 63 |
| P. Malally, | 17 50 |
| J. Kernan, | 16 19 |
| P. Powers, | 16 19 |
| S. Corbitt, | 7 87 |
| L. Preston, | 14 88 |
| H. S. Curtis, | 1 75 |

210 50

Carried forward,..... \$13,413 24 \$24,288 73

Brought forward, \$13,413 24 \$24,288 73

J. A. Van Buskirk's check roll
labor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| J. A. Van Buskirk,.... | 23 25 |
| Solomon Southwick,... | 15 50 |
| A. F. Ward, | 8 31 |
| Franklin Nelson,..... | 8 31 |
| George Warren,..... | 8 31 |
| A. Johnson,..... | 12 69 |
| Alexander Miller,..... | 6 56 |
| James Gretton, | 14 44 |
| Abijah Nicholas,..... | 14 50 |
| Robert Boyd, | 14 00 |
| John Miller,..... | 12 25 |
| John Spikerman,..... | 5 25 |
| Levi Harman, | 8 31 |
| Francis Nobles,..... | 8 50 |
| William Chipman,..... | 15 50 |
| Orson Dunning, | 5 25 |
| Charles Williams, | 5 69 |
| Thomas Gretton, | 5 69 |
| William Johnson,..... | 10 50 |
| Sylvester Reed, | 3 94 |
| George Green,..... | 2 63 |
| Oscar F. Wood,..... | 5 25 |
| Mason Conn,..... | 1 75 |
| Samuel Johnson, | 1 31 |
| James Barnett,..... | 88 |
| Elisha Culver, | 87 |
| William Robbins,..... | 14 00 |

235 44

John McFarland's check roll la-
bor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John McFarland,..... | 24 00 |
| Thomas Cooley,..... | 10 50 |
| Samuel Lane,..... | 11 81 |
| Benjamin Luddington,.. | 12 25 |
| Richard W. Allen,..... | 88 |
| Orson Chapman,..... | 12 69 |
| Lewis Burch,..... | 44 |
| John Neim, | 2 63 |
| William Luddington,.. | 12 25 |
| Michael Welch,..... | 13 12 |

Carried forward, \$100 57 \$13,648 68 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$100 57 | \$13,648 68 | \$24,288 73 |
| George H. Marshall,... | 1 75 | | |
| Isaac Curley,..... | 8 31 | | |
| Patrick Conlon,..... | 8 31 | | |
| William Moren,..... | 8 75 | | |
| William Dryden,..... | 8 31 | | |
| Thomas Huton,..... | 8 75 | | |
| John Rurdon,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Edwin Tobin,..... | 8 75 | | |
| O. Cooley,..... | 7 00 | | |

169 25

Alexander Patten's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Alexander Patten,..... | 21 00 |
| William Ackerman,.... | 11 38 |
| L. Ackerman,..... | 11 37 |
| James Cromwell,..... | 10 06 |
| Henry Cromwell,..... | 10 08 |
| William Ress,..... | 11 37 |
| Thomas Kneal,..... | 10 94 |
| Isaac Hamilton,..... | 1 75 |
| William Christian,.... | 10 94 |
| Newton Seely,..... | 9 62 |
| Stephen Virgo,..... | 11 38 |
| Samuel Hawley,..... | 7 88 |
| Bogert Cromwell,..... | 10 94 |
| Asa Butler,..... | 2 63 |
| Leman Handy,..... | 7 44 |
| Almond Olds,..... | 11 38 |
| Lansing Patten,..... | 11 37 |
| Clark Vaughn,..... | 8 75 |
| Samuel Virgo,..... | 7 87 |
| William Thompson,.... | 2 62 |
| Loomis Thompson,.... | 8 75 |
| Alexander Marana,.... | 9 19 |
| Thomas Corbit,..... | 9 62 |
| Henry Smith,..... | 7 87 |
| Alex. Marana, Jr.,.... | 7 00 |
| D. Briggs,..... | 6 13 |

239 31

Whitman Corbin's check roll la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Whitman Corbin,..... | 39 00 |
| Thomas Galligan,..... | 21 00 |

Carried forward,..... \$60 00 \$14,057 24 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$60 00 | \$14,057 24 | \$24,288 73 |
| Mike Galligan,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Richard Dobbins,..... | 18 37 | | |
| John Carroll,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Arthur Connelly,..... | 18 37 | | |
| Mike Welsh,..... | 9 63 | | |
| Daniel Delaney,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Mike McCarthy,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Bart Gagin,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Dennis Hartnett,..... | 19 25 | | |
| E. Fitzgerald,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Mike Conklin,..... | 20 56 | | |
| John Welsh,..... | 17 06 | | |
| E. Moreland,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Mike Cane,..... | 18 37 | | |
| S. R. Olmstead,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Franklin Corbin,..... | 22 00 | | |

330 94

James McCormick's check roll
labor in April, 1860, haying
wall in front of lock No. 4,
viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James McCormick, | 27 13 |
| John Menthan,..... | 18 75 |
| Pat Laughlain,..... | 18 75 |
| Henry McCormick, | 18 75 |
| James McKee,..... | 15 00 |
| Jeremiah Savage,..... | 15 00 |
| Michael Flynn, | 15 00 |
| John Clancy,..... | 13 50 |
| Samuel Burchill,..... | 13 50 |
| Michael McCormick,... | 6 13 |
| J. Mulligan,..... | 6 12 |
| Samuel Attridge,..... | 4 38 |
| Samuel Kelby,..... | 10 94 |
| John Devroux,..... | 12 03 |
| Anthony O'Brien, | 12 91 |
| Henry Burns,..... | 11 59 |
| James Hennesy,..... | 3 94 |
| Thomas Cassady,..... | 9 62 |
| Dennis McCloy, | 10 50 |
| James Crothers,..... | 7 87 |
| Moses Warner, | 1 31 |
| Michael Beahan,..... | 8 75 |
| Thomas Keenan,..... | 6 78 |
| Francis Anderson,..... | 3 94 |
| John Kearney,..... | 7 44 |
| Wm. Hennesy,..... | 8 75 |

Carried forward,..... \$288 38 \$14,388 18 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,..... \$288 38 \$14,388 18 \$24,288 73

Wm. Blackman, 26 50

Henry Elliott, 7 00

321 88

A. J. Doty's check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal, west of
Rochester, viz :

A. J. Doty, 30 00

John Brahdick, 14 00

Dan Banning, 17 50

M. Wallace, 12 25

T. Smiddy, 18 37

T. Hurly, 18 38

Thomas Managh, 9 62

James Nary, 16 63

Thomas Glynd, 17 50

Pat Shanley, 16 62

D. Harty, 2 19

Michael Salmon, 16 63

C. Green, 10 50

M. Kolah, 18 37

Wm. Barclay, 16 63

A. Harty, 17 50

T. Corrigan, 9 19

E. Turley, 16 62

Thomas Early, 9 63

J. Early, 12 25

John Files, 2 62

Dennis Adams, 16 63

Nelson Cooper, 7 00

George Doty, 28 00

Benjamin Whipple, 12 00

366 63

James L. Perry's check roll, la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

James L. Perry, 27 00

Thomas Cotter, 9 84

E. Sullivan, 9 63

Timothy Leary, 26 69

Morris Gay, 15 09

Daniel Herrington, 9 63

Patrick Mack, 12 03

Sydney Lynn, 5 69

Carried forward,..... \$115 60 \$15,076 69 \$24,288 73.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$115 60 | \$14,076 69 | \$24,288 73 |
| William H. Coons, | 4 81 | | |
| John Mulloy, | 5 25 | | |
| Patrick Mather, | 5 25 | | |
| Daniel Hogan, | 5 25 | | |
| Michael Marther, | 5 25 | | |
| William H. Hamil, | 4 38 | | |
| Perron Woodruff, | 3 50 | | |
| Zelotus Jennings, | 4 37 | | |
| Thomas Berry, | 88 | | |
| James Berry, | 87 | | |
| Duncan Laing, | 88 | | |
| Thomas Brown, | 87 | | |
| William Whalen, | 7 22 | | |

164 38

S. Sherwood's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| S. Sherwood, | 24 00 |
| F. McDonald, | 12 69 |
| James Ghoen, | 14 00 |
| Daniel Adams, | 2 63 |
| John Gault, | 14 87 |
| J. Luddington, | 13 13 |
| Michael Canley, | 10 06 |
| E. Fairbanks, | 13 13 |
| J. McKenry, | 13 56 |
| F. Nary, | 13 56 |
| S. Sexton, | 3 94 |
| M. Sullivan, | 14 00 |
| A. Crippen, | 7 88 |
| J. Buckley, | 14 00 |
| B. Whipple, | 87 |
| W. D. Page, | 9 19 |
| W. De Witt Page, | 9 18 |
| H. Bonny, | 9 19 |
| H. Richmond, | 8 31 |
| Miles Cauley, | 14 00 |

222 19

Paul Himes' check roll, labor in
April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Paul Himes, | 30 00 |
| Alexander Fagin, | 2 62 |
| John Mack, | 16 19 |
| Thomas Dishkin, | 16 19 |

Carried forward, \$65 00 \$14,463 26 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward..... | \$65 00 | \$14,468 26 | \$24,388 73 |
| Patrick Dishkin,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Edward Murray,..... | 10 94 | | |
| Walter Welch,..... | 5 25 | | |
| James Heren,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Alfred Himes,..... | 1 75 | | |
| William H. Coons,.... | 3 94 | | |
| Sidney Lynd,..... | 3 94 | | |
| Byron Woodruff,..... | 7 00 | | |
| John O'Brien,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Henry Lambert,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Patrick Clary,..... | 15 31 | | |
| Henry Himes,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Thomas McGrath,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Thomas Malcahy,..... | 12 25 | | |
| Patrick McCamin,..... | 11 15 | | |
| John Mahar,..... | 9 19 | | |
| George Vandorn,..... | 10 94 | | |
| Michael Pitcher,..... | 1 50 | | |

206 29

Joshua Davis' check roll, labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Joshua Davis,..... | 25 50 |
| D. Rhum,..... | 14 87 |
| J. Hartnett,..... | 14 88 |
| John McMahan,..... | 14 87 |
| F. Shihon,..... | 14 88 |
| M. Gilgan,..... | 14 00 |
| M. McCanley,..... | 12 25 |
| J. Brinan,..... | 17 50 |
| L. Wall,..... | 9 62 |
| A. Slocum,..... | 12 69 |
| S. Sweet,..... | 15 75 |
| O. Howard,..... | 17 50 |
| T. Naphon,..... | 15 75 |
| B. Thompson,..... | 4 37 |
| A. Annoh,..... | 5 69 |
| C. Sailor,..... | 8 31 |
| Wm. Annoh,..... | 6 13 |
| John Strong,..... | 3 06 |
| T. Teaf,..... | 5 69 |
| T. Chambers,..... | 5 69 |
| M. Armstrong,..... | 5 25 |
| L. Bisted,..... | 5 25 |
| Thomas Kellogg,..... | 5 69 |
| J. Corser,..... | 87 |

Carried forward,.....\$256 06 \$14,729 55 \$24,388 73

Brought forward,.....\$256 06 \$14,729 55 \$24,288 73

J. O. Barclay,..... 10 50

H. Doty,..... 1 00

M. Graves,..... 1 00

268 56

William W. Smith's check roll,
labor in April 1850, building
a feeder at Tonawanda around
the lock, viz :

Theodore Snyder,..... 14 81

Dennis Gretzer,..... 18 37

George Myer, 16 50

Softis Colstine,..... 19 50

Francis Myer,..... 6 37

Michael Shoap, 19 50

James Newgent,..... 16 50

John Stevenson,..... 11 63

Henry Glider, 14 25

Anthony Fix,..... 10 88

William Lynch, 12 75

Bush & Fanning,..... 24 00

Jacob Van Brunt,..... 40 50

Theron Patterson,..... 29 00

George Clark, 20 44

George Pauchot, 16 69

Daniel Powers, 11 25

John C. Titus, 10 00

Michael Isinsmith,..... 14 06

Christian Stalley,..... 10 69

Philip Dearman,..... 11 25

Joseph Colstine, 6 00

Garret Bowles, 16 50

Christian Dearman,.... 14 81

Harrison Barber,..... 9 75

Hiram Dart,..... 7 50

Sam. C. Francis, Jr., ... 12 75

Thomas Nugent,..... 20 00

Philip Michaels, 15 00

Frederick Youngs,..... 14 25

Edward N. Briggs, 14 00

William W. Smith, 39 00

George Wing, 31 25

D. S. Rundell,..... 25 62

Charles H. Calkins,.... 25 63

Samuel Jerrold, 27 00

Jeremiah Sheffield, 22 78

Samuel Francis,..... 23 63

Christopher Swinger,... 22 25

Carried forward,.....\$696 66 \$15,938 11 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$696 66 | \$15,938 11 | \$24,288 73 |
| Solomon Donaldson,... | 25 25 | | |
| Samuel Barnes, | 25 00 | | |
| Pardon Rouse, | 24 50 | | |
| Lorin T. Day, | 28 00 | | |
| Daniel Lathrop, | 15 75 | | |
| Jacob Cupp, | 19 69 | | |
| Jacob Minch, | 19 50 | | |
| Jacob Walter, | 15 75 | | |
| J. D. Lyon, | 15 00 | | |
| John Sheffield, | 16 88 | | |
| Frederick Buck, | 11 25 | | |
| Walter Barton, | 7 50 | | |
| Anthony Teakleman,... | 13 31 | | |
| Christian Cupp, | 15 75 | | |
| James Bailey, | 22 12 | | |
| James Leidley, | 18 00 | | |
| John Kerr, | 18 00 | | |
| Mathias Colswat, | 18 75 | | |
| Exile Goswold, | 13 50 | | |
| George Muster, | 17 25 | | |
| Adam Franklin, | 11 62 | | |
| Frederick Walter, | 6 00 | | |
| John Nugent, | 18 94 | | |

1,093 97

Joseph Ball's check roll, labor
in April 1850, putting in a
feeder at Black Rock dam,
viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Joseph Ball, | 42 00 |
| James Cleveland, | 8 25 |
| H. S. Larnard, | 37 50 |
| Gabriel Ernest, | 29 38 |
| Otis Pray, | 14 69 |
| George Anners, | 21 87 |
| Adam Knight, | 27 50 |
| Philip Baldinsberger,... | 13 25 |
| Jacob Zimmers, | 20 25 |
| Hamilton Glen, | 13 50 |
| William Welch, | 24 50 |
| William Steele, | 12 47 |
| Nicholas Brick, | 20 78 |
| Philander Wagner, | 12 47 |
| Daniel Loftis, | 15 37 |
| Joseph Simon, | 7 88 |
| Frederick Beyer, | 7 87 |
| Michael Shuler, | 12 94 |

Carried forward,\$342 47 \$17,032 08 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$342 47 | \$17,032 08 | \$24,288 78 |
| Joseph Freas, | 12 94 | | |
| Charles Fetter, | 10 69 | | |
| Casper Heitzmon, | 10 88 | | |
| John Shre, | 7 88 | | |
| Jacob Myre, | 8 62 | | |
| John Oatmar, | 7 87 | | |
| Peter Fowl, | 17 44 | | |
| Michael Glotes, | 8 81 | | |
| Valentine Beck, | 7 87 | | |
| Cornelius McCarty, | 11 44 | | |
| Jeremiah Mahoney, | 10 50 | | |
| Patrick Flynn, | 6 00 | | |
| John Cook, | 10 50 | | |
| Mathias Specing, | 4 88 | | |
| Jacob Haist, | 11 75 | | |
| Harvey W. Robe, | 11 87 | | |
| Robert G. Curtis, | 1 87 | | |
| Conrad Ship, | 5 75 | | |
| John Lawrence, | 12 38 | | |
| John Brown, | 8 62 | | |
| Nicholas Minary, | 11 63 | | |
| Frederick Jacob, | 7 50 | | |
| John Fisher, | 6 94 | | |
| John Barrett, | 11 25 | | |
| Thomas O. Horen, | 17 44 | | |
| John Campbell, | 16 12 | | |
| Francis Alsich, | 10 88 | | |
| Joseph Ball, 2d, | 15 56 | | |
| Anthony Hime, | 14 44 | | |
| Christian Jackman, | 8 44 | | |
| Joseph Soog, | 7 87 | | |
| Daniel Sugar, | 13 31 | | |
| Frederick Winglesauce, .. | 8 06 | | |
| Patrick Marley, | 14 25 | | |
| Christian Real, | 13 69 | | |
| George Gobbleman, | 10 87 | | |
| Philip Weaver, | 6 94 | | |
| Peter Hoffman, | 12 94 | | |
| John Baywinger, | 16 50 | | |
| John Bellinger, | 6 50 | | |
| John Ellicott, | 52 00 | | |

 814 16

 Carried forward, \$17,846 24 | \$24,288 78 |

Brought forward, \$17,846 24 \$24,288 73

- Sluman W. Harris' check roll
labor in April 1850, repairing
stone wall on section 1 and 2,
and removing dam in ship can-
nal, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Sluman W. Harris, | 42 00 |
| Dennis Collins, | 9 00 |
| John Ragin, | 15 00 |
| Walter Wall, | 19 88 |
| Owen Deen, | 18 75 |
| William Flannagan, | 22 75 |
| Patrick Shea, | 20 25 |
| Edward Mahar, | 18 56 |
| Jerry Carvin, | 16 50 |
| James Ryan, | 14 25 |
| John Shanahan, | 19 13 |
| Bryan Boyle, | 17 63 |
| Patrick Wall, | 9 56 |
| Edward McGawin, | 16 31 |
| John Kendrick, | 15 38 |
| Anthony Gardner, | 15 00 |
| Dennis Shanahan, | 9 00 |
| Andrew Ochalar, | 5 62 |
| Cornelius O'Connell, ... | 7 31 |
| Lawrence Wall, | 18 37 |
| John Shea, ... | 18 19 |
| Wm. Shea, | 19 50 |
| Patrick Gawey, | 17 81 |
| Patrick Hurley, | 19 31 |
| Daniel Conner, | 18 94 |
| Nicholas Carty, | 18 38 |
| Thomas Canada, | 18 56 |
| Nicholas Crosier, | 16 12 |
| Samuel Eley, | 60 00 |

537.06

- May 1. Ballou and Campbell, adverti-
sing notice, &c.,

3 73

- A. M. Clapp & Co., printing
propositions, &c.,

33 00

- Hiram Gardner, rent of land and
damages,

149 00

- Pratt & Co., bill of hardware, .

47 68

- John Burkhard, lumber for feeder,

113 57

2. Jacob Van Brunt, do do

351 54

- do do do

743 06

- May 4. George W. Hildreth, iron for
valve gates,

128 78

Carried forward, \$19,944 66 \$24,288 73

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Brought forward, | \$19,944 66 | \$24,288 73 |
| May 6. | H. F. McGlachlin, blacksmithing, | 12 35 | |
| 14. | North Western Ins. Co., insurance on weigh-house and scales, | 29 50 | |
| 23. | Benjamin L. Northrup, building fence, | 21 30 | |
| | Miles Northrup, damage to crops, | 44 29 | |
| 24. | H. E. Rochester & Co., water lime, | 48 00 | |
| | J. P. Millinn & Co., lumber for bulkhead, | 112 52 | |
| 25. | Orrin Howes, timber for bulkhead, | 21 30 | |
| 27. | Rhoda Tyler, by com., gravel used in 1844 and 1845, | 75 00 | |
| 30. | James Smith, draining lands on section 12, | 18 75, | |
| 31. | Andrew Kimbell, moving and rebuilding fence, &c., | 12 00 | |
| | John Jenkinson's check roll labor in May 1850, filling in earth at the new weigh-lock, Rochester, viz : | | |
| | John Jenkinson, | 45 00 | |
| | Christopher Gannon, | 27 12 | |
| | Charles Mason, | 24 50 | |
| | Samuel Hayes, | 24 94 | |
| | John Swanton, | 25 38 | |
| | D. McTaggart, | 24 50 | |
| | Wm. J. Truesdale, | 24 50 | |
| | E. Truesdale, | 25 37 | |
| | Thomas Hackett, | 24 50 | |
| | Terence O'Brien, | 17 50 | |
| | Chris Gannon, | 18 75 | |
| | N. McTaggart, | 24 50 | |
| | | 306 56 | |
| | S. Gray's check roll labor in May 1850, removing and fitting up State shop, at the new weigh-lock, viz : | | |
| | S. Gray, | 15 75 | |
| | A. Davidson, | 37 50 | |
| | James Byrnes, | 15 00 | |
| | Michael Tool, | 18 00 | |
| | A. Richardson, | 10 50 | |
| | Carried forward, | \$96 75 | \$20,656 23 |
| | | | \$24,288 73 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|-------------|------------------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$96,75 | \$20,656 23 | \$24,285 72 |
| | William Piercy, | 2 63 | | |
| | John McFarland, | 10 50 | | |
| | Nathaniel Bunn, | 13 50 | | |
| | S. Gray, | 7 50 | | |
| | | | 130 88 | |
| June 1. | W. W. Smith, materials and labor at coffer dam, | | 393 20 | |
| | Silas Ball, materials and labor for culvert, | | 336 01 | |
| 12. | E. R. Jewitt & Co., publishing proposals, | | 23 40 | |
| | E. R. Jewitt & Co., publishing proposals, | | 13 50 | |
| 15. | S. P. Clark, filling test pits, ... | | 40 00 | |
| 20. | J. L. Fish, water lime, | | 60 00 | |
| | John McConnell & Co., stone for protection wall, | | 147 65 | |
| 29. | J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals, | | 12 20 | |
| | Timothy Barnes & Co., timber for coffer dam, | | 78 60 | |
| | James Byrne's check roll labor in June 1850, enclosing and fitting up new state shop at Rochester, viz: | | | |
| | James Byrnes, | 39 00 | | |
| | A. Richardson, | 39 00 | | |
| | A. Davidson, | 27 00 | | |
| | C. A. Miller, | 27 00 | | |
| | Richard Toal, | 25 50 | | |
| | John Mc Farland, | 25 50 | | |
| | H. Parkhurst, | 9 00 | | |
| | J. Parkhurst, | 7 50 | | |
| | S. Gray, | 9 00 | | |
| | | | 208 50 | |
| | Erastus Aikin's check roll labor in June 1850, graveling tow-path on sections 3, 4 and 5, through mountain ridge, viz: | | | |
| | Erastus Aikin, | 22 50 | | |
| | John Standish, | 11 37 | | |
| | M. Mauson, | 13 13 | | |
| | John O. Hare, | 13 12 | | |
| | M. Farley, | 12 25 | | |
| | S. Spring, | 13 13 | | |
| | H. Dedenhover, | 13 12 | | |
| | | | | |
| | Carried forward, | \$98 62 | \$22,090 17 | \$24,285 73 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$98 62 | \$22,090 17 | \$24,288 73 |
| J. H. Rose,..... | 13 13 | | |
| M. Kelly,..... | 13 12 | | |
| James Cregen,..... | 12 25 | | |
| John Black,..... | 9 63 | | |
| E. Akin,..... | 18 75 | | |
| | | 165 50 | |
| July 2. Patrick Kimmitt, temporary oc-
cupation of ropewalk and
damages, | | 350 00 | |
| Smith & Rowe, lumber,..... | | 91 24 | |
| 5. Patrick Mulligan, removing
dwelling,..... | | 112 00 | |
| 16. Edwin T. Bridges, publishing
proposals, | | 12 35 | |
| 29. C. Hendrix & Son, merchants'
bill, | | 141 74 | |
| John Jenkinsons' check roll la-
bor in July 1850, filling in
earth at the new weigh lock
Rochester, viz: | | | |
| John Jenkinson,..... | 43 50 | | |
| John Swanton,..... | 25 38 | | |
| Christopher Gannon, .. | 15 75 | | |
| Samuel Hayes,..... | 25 37 | | |
| Thomas Hackett,..... | 25 38 | | |
| D. M. Taggart,..... | 25 37 | | |
| Neal M. Taggart,..... | 25 38 | | |
| William J. Trousdell, .. | 25 37 | | |
| E. Trousdell, | 27 13 | | |
| Michel O'Brien,..... | 25 37 | | |
| Joseph Brooks,..... | 23 63 | | |
| George C. Chapman, .. | 15 75 | | |
| William Williams,..... | 24 50 | | |
| Chris Gandon, | 18 12 | | |
| | | 346 00 | |
| S. Gray's check roll labor in Ju-
ly 1850, finishing the new
state shop at Rochester, viz: | | | |
| S. Gray, | 14 00 | | |
| A. Davidson,..... | 31 50 | | |
| C. A. Miller,..... | 31 50 | | |
| A. Richardson,..... | 34 50 | | |
| James Byrnes,..... | 43 50 | | |
| M. Toal, | 21 00 | | |
| J. Mc Farland,..... | 9 00 | | |
| | | 185 00 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$23,494 00 | \$25,288 83 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$23,494 00 | \$24,288 73 |
| Aug. 14. E. H. Munn, temporary damage
to grocery, &c., | 100 00 | |
| John Jenkinsons' check roll la-
bor in August 1850, filling in
earth at the new weigh lock,
Rochester, viz: | | |
| John Jenkinson, | 48 00 | |
| Charles Gannon, | 28 00 | |
| John Swanton, | 26 69 | |
| Samuel Hayes, | 26 69 | |
| James Brooks, | 26 68 | |
| Danil Mc Taggart, | 28 00 | |
| Michael Mc Taggart, ... | 26 69 | |
| Thomas Hackett, | 26 68 | |
| Samuel Mitty, | 26 69 | |
| William Trusdell, | 26 69 | |
| E. Trusdell, | 28 00 | |
| C. Gannon, | 19 69 | |
| | 338 50 | |
| Sep. 2. Smith & Rowe, lumber for
weigh lock, | 75 16 | |
| 10. P. B. Potter, materials used for
weigh lock, | 51 37 | |
| 20. Lee Mann & Co., printing and
publishing proposals, | 104 60 | |
| Frederick Starr, furniture for
weigh house, | 26 75 | |
| 26. J. & J. H. Denio, publishing pro-
posals, | 5 65 | |
| 27. Croswell & Shaw, publishing
proposals, | 87 20 | |
| 30. Benjamin Folsom, driving piles
in Ohio basin, | 843 75 | \$25,126 98 |

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| 1849, | | |
| Oct. 11. W. D. & G. W. Perrine, Lyons,
Wayne county, | \$65 56 | |
| 1850, | | |
| Feb. 20. William Hunter, Rochester,
Monroe county, | 670 00 | |
| Justus & Henry Parkhurst, do | 2,903 28 | |
| Apr. 18. Charles J. Hill, do | 334 66 | |
| Carried forward, | \$2,973 50 | \$49,415 71 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$2,973 50 | \$49,415 71 |
| Aug. 18. | Wm. C. Prindle & C. T. Ams- | | |
| | den, Rochester, Monroe co... | 363 76 | |
| | Gideon W. Burbank, do .. | 508 16 | |
| | Harvey Ely, do .. | 321 95 | |
| | Horatio N. Curtis, do .. | 132 61 | |
| | Burtis & Syms, do .. | 48 67 | |
| | Daniel Graves, do .. | 338 77 | |
| | Joseph Hall, do .. | 387 90 | |
| 19. | John Swift, do .. | 1,014 30 | |
| | John McFatridge, do .. | 411 58 | |
| 20. | Daniel Cole, Palmyra, Wayne co | 439 91 | |
| | Jonas Parker, Lyons, do .. | 668 45 | |
| | Peter H ll, do do .. | 297 68 | |
| | Solomon Rundle, do do .. | 357 43 | |
| | Jacob Leach, do do .. | 580 97 | |
| | Superintendents of the poor of | | |
| | Arcadia and Lyons, Monroe co | 1,421 55 | |
| | Cary & Brainard, Sweden, do | 1,096 75 | |
| 22. | Augustus H. Clark, do do | 387 87 | |
| | Daniel Clark, do do | 461 97 | |
| 24. | Joseph W. & Horace Hopkins, | | |
| | Barre, Orleans co., | 1,645 94 | |
| | Pierpont Dyer, do | 836 02 | |
| | William Gere, do | 276 25 | |
| May 1. | I. Price, Lockport, Niagara co. | 459 53 | |
| | 2. Lockport Bank & Trust Co. do | 2,592 50 | |
| June 13. | Lydia Failing and others, Lyons, | | |
| | Wayne co., | 1,881 70 | |
| | Wm. D. & G. W. Perrine, do | 127 26 | |
| 15. | Wollford & Wall, Barre, Orleans co | 310 50 | |
| July 1. | T. W. Patchin, Buffalo, Erie co | 993 75 | |
| | 2. Egbert Harvey, do do | 196 17 | |
| | Stephen W. Cadwell, do do | 624 88 | |
| | Oliver Reynolds, do do | 497 25 | |
| | Joseph Christopher, do do | 596 70 | |
| | Robert Pomeroy, do do | 63 31 | |
| | Alvan Brown, do do | 221 00 | |
| | Lydia Pomeroy, do do | 63 31 | |
| | Jesse Armstrong, do do | 202 06 | |
| | William T. Voorhees, do do | 606 18 | |
| | Daniel Kissam, do do | 126 61 | |
| | Alanson Robinson, do do | 126 61 | |
| | Robert T. Hawes, do do | 130 18 | |
| | Van Slyck, Allen & Gelston, do | 560 32 | |
| | Robert McPherson, do | 130 18 | |
| | Gideon D. Angelis, do | 796 60 | |
| | H. J. Huidekoper, do | 442 00 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$28,139 60 | \$49,415 71 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$28,139 60 | \$49,415 71 |
| July 2. | N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, Erie co. | 221 00 | |
| | Jacob G. Huntington, do | 221 00 | |
| 6. | T. Rogers, Palmyra, Wayne co | 1,580 80 | |
| | Jonas B. Huxley, do | 437 40 | |
| | W. F. Jarvis, do | 246 86 | |
| | Henry and J. Williamson, do | 155 42 | |
| | John Smith do | 20 59 | |
| | Edward Piper, do | 77 19 | |
| | Walter Stevens, do | 1,263 82 | |
| | J. C. Pettitt, do | 333 95 | |
| | John G. Ryckman, do | 198 63 | |
| | Foster, Jessup & Brown, do | 2,125 25 | |
| | David Glossender, do | 128 65 | |
| | Henry Jessup, do | 150 00 | |
| | Solomon Carter, do | 66 90 | |
| 22. | Levi Allen, Buffalo, Erie co., | 866 04 | |
| | Joy, Webster & Heywood, do | 1,937 50 | |
| | Joel Hall, do | 430 67 | |
| | Benjamin Fowler, do | 287 30 | |
| | Thomas Day, do | 884 00 | |
| | Francis De Long, do | 331 50 | |
| | Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. do | 670 89 | |
| 23. | Rachael Evans, do | 1,438 11 | |
| 23. | Alfred Luce, Buffalo, Erie co., | 237 50 | |
| 24. | S. F. & P. P. Pratt, do | 749 00 | |
| | Susan Barton, do | 265 20 | |
| | Zebulon Ketchum, do | 1,368 00 | |
| | | <hr/> | 44,832 77 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| No. 241. | James D. Shuler, guard lock and gates on the Mountain Ridge, | 7,733 68 |
| 248. | John McConnell, lock 3 east of Rochester, | 12,114 00 |
| 269. | Squire Whipple, iron superstructure of rock, and Prime-street bridges in the city of Buffalo, | 1,830 00 |
| 286. | Wm. Buel, Jr., section 13 of Mountain Ridge,..... | 7,466 57 |
| 306. | Silas Ball, Rochester weigh lock, discharge culvert, slope and protection wall, excavation and embankment, &c., for new weigh house in the city of Rochester, and lock 1 east of Rochester,..... | 19,296 18 |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$48,440 43 | \$94,248 48 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$48,440 43 | \$94,248 48 |
| 307. John P. Smith, sections 3 and 4
Mountain Ridge,..... | 12,239 00 | |
| 320. Montroville A. Harrington, abutments for a double track bridge
in Main-street, at Brockport, | 14 40 | |
| 324. Asa D. Wood & Co., Ohio basin,
Buffalo, | 19,575 00 | |
| 327. Elijah Ennis, section through the
village of Palmyra, | 28,578 00 | |
| 362. Duryee & Forsyth, weighing
scales for the Rochester weigh
lock, | 3,555 00 | |
| 363. Harrington & Moore, abutments
for Prime-street bridge over
commercial slip in the city of
Buffalo, | 73 41 | |
| 379. Moses Baker, slip from Main and
Hamburgh street canal to the
basin in the city of Buffalo,.. | 5,870 00 | |
| 381. Solomon Parmele, sec. 11 Moun-
tain Ridge,..... | 17,794 00 | |
| 389. Charles A. Daniels & Co., sec.
12 of do..... | 14,138 00 | |
| 390. Wm. Buell, Jr. & Co., sec. 13
of do.,..... | 14,008 00 | |
| 391. Geo. H. Boughton, sec. 14 do.. | 16,261 00 | |
| 391½ Henry Barnes, ship lock at Black
Rock dam, spring bridge at
Ohio-street and superstructure
of Elk-street bridge over slip
in the city of Buffalo,..... | 20,125 73 | |
| 392. Samuel T. Hall, Main and Ham-
burgh-street canal, Buffalo,.. | 215 00 | |
| 393. George Anthony, road bridges at
Palmyra, | 8,925 08 | |
| 394. M. M. White, iron superstruc-
ture for Chicago-street bridge
over Main and Hamburgh-st.
canal, Buffalo,..... | 3,058 10 | |
| 400. Asa T. Smith & Co., sections 1
and 2, Buffalo,..... | 41,400 00 | |
| 406. Jonas W. Goodrich, Clyde lock, | 11,135 00 | |
| 407. Benj. A. Andrew, lock No. 2
east of Rochester, | 1,600 00 | |
| 410. Hinman & Lewis, sec. 5, Moun-
tain Ridge, | 5,703 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$272,708 15 | \$94,248 48 |

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$536 21 | \$19,082 20 |
| Weed, Parsons & Co., printing
for Canal Commissioners' office | 366 74 | |
| John Enders, building fence and
temporary damage, | 160 50 | |
| Jan. 31. John Hoffman, rent of land,... | 12 50 | |
| John G. Spraker, damage to
crops, &c., | 100 30 | |
| John Roosevelt, timber and plank,
Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in December, 1849, on
the upper lock of the upper
side cut, at West Troy, and
section work connected there-
with, viz : | 379 97 | |
| Edward Murray, | 43 00 | |
| Patrick Hoven, | 46 50 | |
| Peter Cox, | 45 50 | |
| John Dillon, | 41 12 | |
| Thomas Nolan, | 41 13 | |
| Patrick Murray, | 23 75 | |
| John Horraw, | 58 75 | |
| Luke Noon, | 39 00 | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 45 50 | |
| John Hasmielton, | 39 37 | |
| John Murphy, | 35 00 | |
| Michael McDonough, .. | 56 25 | |
| John Winters, | 37 19 | |
| Bernard Livey, | 54 37 | |
| Lewis Sincerny, | 31 06 | |
| Dominick Glancey, | 34 50 | |
| Francis Fitzgerald, | 35 50 | |
| Thomas McGrath, | 30 63 | |
| James Vaughn, | 32 00 | |
| Patrick Keefe, | 25 81 | |
| Thomas Fennell, | 42 00 | |
| Patrick Fennell, | 20 00 | |
| Michael Develin, | 36 75 | |
| John Casey, | 16 63 | |
| William Casey, | 33 69 | |
| Cornelius Sullivan, | 19 25 | |
| Michael Pender, | 2 62 | |
| Derby Maxfield, | 20 13 | |
| Cornelius Nihil, | 20 12 | |
| Patrick Curley, | 16 19 | |
| Patrick Costello, | 34 56 | |
| Joseph Cincerne, | 31 50 | |
| Patrick McGrath, | 16 18 | |
| Carried forward, | \$1,105 55 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$1,105 55 | \$1,556 22 | \$19,082 20 |
| Dennis McKeever, | 17 94 | | |
| Michael Murphy, | 17 72 | | |
| Barnard Kelley, | 17 28 | | |
| Stephen Curren, | 16 40 | | |
| George O'Conner, | 17 06 | | |
| Dominick Maloney, | 16 40 | | |
| James Connell, | 16 40 | | |
| Patrick Gillen, | 15 53 | | |
| John Murray, | 10 50 | | |
| Patrick Cofey, | 18 15 | | |
| John Bensen, Jr., | 15 75 | | |
| John Harrison, | 7 65 | | |
| Timothy Cantlin, | 7 65 | | |
| James McNamara, | 7 65 | | |
| Peter Galihan, | 7 65 | | |
| William Condon, | 9 84 | | |
| John Maloney, | 9 40 | | |
| George Malone, | 9 40 | | |
| John Fitzgerald, | 7 65 | | |
| Timothy Lynch, | 7 65 | | |
| Michael Gallihan, | 7 65 | | |
| Michael McNamara, | 7 65 | | |
| John Burke, | 7 65 | | |
| James Canan, | 7 65 | | |
| Jeremiah Mahar, | 5 91 | | |
| William Conderon, | 7 44 | | |
| Edward McGuire, | 7 21 | | |
| Thomas Moore, | 6 78 | | |
| Patrick Griffin, | 5 91 | | |
| George White, | 32 37 | | |
| William Griffin, | 22 50 | | |
| Patrick Kerney, | 18 59 | | |
| James O'Neil, | 19 90 | | |
| Michael Kerney, | 20 34 | | |
| Patrick Clary, | 19 90 | | |
| James Taggart, | 19 47 | | |
| John Bensen, | 19 46 | | |
| Daniel Berry, | 19 69 | | |
| James Hayes, | 19 68 | | |
| William Casey, | 19 69 | | |
| Dennis Nelligan, | 18 59 | | |
| Cornelius Hayes, | 19 69 | | |
| John Kelly, | 17 06 | | |
| Matthew Hayes, | 17 28 | | |
| Michael Greny, | 17 28 | | |
| James Downs, | 15 53 | | |
| Patrick O'Brien, | 14 66 | | |

Carried forward,

\$1,774 75 \$1,556 22 \$19,082 20

[Senate, No. 97.]

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$1,774 75 | \$1,556 22 | \$19,092 20 |
| John Gunicy, | 14 66 | | |
| William Darmody, | 9 40 | | |
| Hugh Durney, | 12 90 | | |
| Patrick McDonough, ... | 18 59 | | |
| George Kilbey, | 19 68 | | |
| George Murphy, | 17 94 | | |
| Michael Quinn, | 19 90 | | |
| Thomas Cleary, | 19 03 | | |
| John Cleary, | 19 90 | | |
| John Gratton, | 19 90 | | |
| John Burke, | 19 69 | | |
| Bryan Kilduff, | 18 15 | | |
| James McGrath, | 18 16 | | |
| James O'Brien, | 18 16 | | |
| Michael Cleary, | 13 34 | | |
| Patrick Hidman, | 14 65 | | |

2,048 80

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in December 1849, removing
old lower lock at the upper
side cut at West Troy, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James Cashin, | 47 50 |
| James Ryan, | 8 75 |
| Michael McNerney, | 8 75 |
| Patrick Cassidy, | 8 31 |
| James O'Conner, | 8 31 |
| Michael Graham, | 8 75 |
| James Hoyle, | 8 75 |
| Michael Ryan, | 7 88 |
| Patrick Ryan, | 7 88 |
| Thomas Ward, | 7 88 |
| James O'Rourke, | 7 87 |
| Michael Glenn, | 6 56 |
| James Lyons, | 5 25 |
| Peter Glenn, | 5 00 |

147 44

S. A. Waterman's check roll,
labor in January 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut, and section work connec-
ted therewith, at West Troy,
viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| S. A. Waterman, | 36 00 |
| James Downs, | 10 68 |
| Patrick Gillon, | 10 50 |
| James Gillihan, | 10 32 |
| John Mc Mahon, | 9 00 |

Carried forward,, .. \$76 50 \$3,752 46 \$19,092 20

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$26 50 | \$3,752 46 | \$19,082 20 |
| Daniel Bearney,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael Graham,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Anthony Hart,..... | 9 37 | | |
| James Lyons,..... | 10 12 | | |
| John Curby,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Edward O'Connor,..... | 7 67 | | |
| John Kelly,..... | 9 38 | | |
| James Taggart,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Thomas McGraw,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Thomas Ward,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael Nelly,..... | 9 00 | | |
| John Burke,..... | 9 37 | | |
| John Mallowney,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Richard O'Laughlin, .. | 9 37 | | |
| James McNamara,..... | 8 62 | | |
| Dennis McKeever,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael Casney,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Michael Sullivan, 1st, .. | 9 37 | | |
| John Clary,..... | 9 38 | | |
| Timothy Canlon,..... | 9 37 | | |
| John Murray,..... | 9 38 | | |
| James Callihan,..... | 9 37 | | |
| William Casey,..... | 9 38 | | |
| James O'Connell,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Alexander Naughton, .. | 9 38 | | |
| Patrick Carney,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Matthew Hayes,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael Gallahar,..... | 9 37 | | |
| John Bensen,..... | 10 13 | | |
| Thomas O'Niel,..... | 9 37 | | |
| John Grattan,..... | 9 37 | | |
| John Cooney,..... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael McNancy, | 8 25 | | |
| Morgan McDonough, .. | 7 50 | | |
| Patrick O'Herin,..... | 8 06 | | |
| Dominick Maloney,.... | 9 37 | | |
| Michael Sullivan, 2d, .. | 6 93 | | |
| Bryan Killduff,..... | 6 75 | | |
| William Bratlan,..... | 6 93 | | |
| Patrick Tole,..... | 6 75 | | |
| Peter McCandrew,..... | 7 13 | | |
| Felix McGanetty, | 6 00 | | |
| Patrick Gaherty,..... | 7 30 | | |
| Lyman Gilbert,..... | 7 19 | | |
| Jeremiah Burger,..... | 5 62 | | |
| Chas. H. Mitchell,..... | 12 50 | | |
| Peter McGuire,..... | 8 13 | | |

Carried forward,..... \$489 73 \$3,752 46 \$19,082 20

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$189 73 | \$3,752 46 | \$19,082 20 |
| H. Greeman, | 3 75 | | |
| Patrick McCormick, ... | 5 06 | | |
| Henry McGraugh, | 7 30 | | |
| Patrick Tray, | 2 81 | | |
| Patrick Grattan, | 1 25 | | |
| James Calkins, | 2 81 | | |
| James Ryan, | 2 81 | | |
| Michael Hayes, | 2 81 | | |
| Michael Welch, | 2 81 | | |
| Henry Wallan, | 2 81 | | |
| Barney Smith, | 2 06 | | |
| Michael Crow, | 2 06 | | |
| James Tulley, | 2 06 | | |
| Richard Sun, | 1 31 | | |
| James Hoy, | 1 31 | | |
| Lawrence Brennan, | 75 | | |

533 50

Wm. J. Kougher's check roll labor in January, 1850, building docking at Castle creek, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| W. J. Kougher, | 8 00 |
| Jacob B. Flint, | 6 00 |
| Peter Brown, | 6 00 |
| John W. Jenkins, | 1 13 |
| Henry Miller, | 6 00 |
| Jeremiah Rogers, | 3 00 |
| Barney Ragon, | 3 00 |
| William Barrigan, | 3 00 |
| William N. Kneaskern, .. | 3 00 |
| Dennis Elliot, | 3 00 |
| John N. Duxtader, | 3 00 |
| Aaron Platts, | 1 50 |
| Peter B. Burlingame, .. | 3 00 |
| Cornelius Shehen, | 3 00 |
| Timothy Shehen, | 3 00 |
| James Flynn, | 2 63 |
| Michael Colligan, | 3 00 |
| John White, | 3 00 |
| Patrick Ryan 1st, | 2 63 |
| Michael Horn, | 3 00 |
| James Mc Cabe, | 3 00 |
| Henry Reps, | 3 00 |
| John Shuman, | 8 00 |
| James Keegan, | 3 00 |
| Timothy Reardon, | 3 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward, | \$94 89 | \$4,285 96 | \$19,082 20 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|---|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$84 89 | \$4,285 96 | \$19,082 20 |
| John A. Staring,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Thomas Calligan,..... | 2 25 | | |
| James Gidday,..... | 1 88 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, 2d,..... | 1 50 | | |
| James Kinehan,..... | 1 50 | | |
| Henry Van Allen,..... | 1 13 | | |
| John Smith,..... | 6 00 | | |
| William Platt,..... | 3 00 | | |
| John W. Green,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Michael Marney,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Samuel Davison,..... | 3 00 | | |
| John Shehen,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Sidney Green,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Wells Sponable,..... | 3 00 | | |
| John J. Pettibone,.... | 3 00 | | |
| John A. Smith,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Darby Day,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Arnold Walrath,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Rabbi Van Alstyne,.... | 2 25 | | |
| William G. Jenkins,.... | 1 50 | | |
| Patrick Manon,..... | 1 50 | | |
| William Wands,..... | 75 | | |
| John Manan,..... | 38 | | |
| John Lintner,..... | 1 50 | | |
| Elisha Van Alsyne,.... | 4 00 | | |
| D. B. Van Alstyne,.... | 4 00 | | |
| Peter Green,..... | 5 00 | | |
| Lyman Green,..... | 4 00 | | |
| James Owens,..... | 4 00 | | |
| John Joyce,..... | 3 00 | | |
| David Van Alstyne,.... | 3 00 | | |
| Felix Green,..... | 3 00 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner,.... | 5 00 | | |
| | | 177 28 | |
| Feb. 2. John Enders, use of land,..... | | 16 08 | |
| Peter W. Holmes, straw to protect masonry,..... | | 1 00 | |
| Peter Maguire, timber for pick handles,..... | | 1 00 | |
| J. M. Barnard, rollers for moving stone,..... | | 4 50 | |
| 5. P. G. Webster, services as attorney, &c.,..... | | 50 00 | |
| 6. John Savin, blacksmithing,.... | | 115 68 | |
| John Woodard pick handles,.. | | 2 25 | |
| 15. S. S. Riggs, publishing proposals, | | 8 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$4,657 25 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$4,657 25 | \$19,082 20 |
| Feb. 25. W. Holland, publishing propo- | | |
| sals, | 7 20 | |
| Thomas Hopper, iron pipes,.... | 240 60 | |
| Catharine Titus, moving house | | |
| and damages,..... | 172 00 | |
| 26. Anthony Frasier, driving piles | | |
| between locks 14 and 15,.... | 18 80 | |
| Seeley Patterson, use of land | | |
| and damages,..... | 30 00 | |
| Martin Swart, do for depositing | | |
| stone, | 41 44 | |
| Daniel Spraker, earth for lining, | 77 52 | |
| James T. Smith's check roll, la- | | |
| bor in February, 1850, on lock | | |
| 36, viz : | | |
| Stephen Hunt,..... | 14 25 | |
| John Daly, | 8 44 | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 10 69 | |
| Daniel Conner,..... | 10 69 | |
| Timothy O'Brien, | 10 69 | |
| Daniel Farrell,..... | 10 69 | |
| John Ragan, | 10 69 | |
| James Cunningham, ... | 9 75 | |
| James Hughs' | 10 69 | |
| Timothy McCarty,..... | 9 75 | |
| Martin Welch,..... | 9 00 | |
| Jerry Carroll, | 9 00 | |
| Michael Larkins,..... | 9 00 | |
| Lary Rider, | 6 75 | |
| John O'Brien, | 6 75 | |
| Michael Gettings, | 6 75 | |
| Thomas Fox, | 6 75 | |
| Patrick Gorman, | 9 75 | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 9 00 | |
| Elibu Warner, | 6 00 | |
| Emmett Warner,..... | 6 00 | |
| Ebenezer Gage,..... | 6 00 | |
| James Sanders' check roll, labor | | |
| in February, 1850, on lock | | |
| No. 36, viz : | | |
| Charles Green,..... | \$6 38 | |
| Charles Barse,..... | 7 44 | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 17 00 | |
| Abram Quackenboss, ... | 6 38 | |
| Joseph G. Saunders, ... | 10 63 | |
| Patrick Hassett,..... | 19 13 | |
| Thomas Lahe,..... | 19 18 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$86 09 | \$5,441 89 |
| | | \$19,082 20 |

197 08

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$86 09 | \$5,441 89 | \$19,082 20 |
| John Churchill, | 8 50 | | |
| William Eysaman, | 9 56 | | |
| Abram Eysaman, | 10 63 | | |
| John Baner, | 4 25 | | |
| Jacob Winne, | 2 13 | | |
| John Eysaman, | 4 25 | | |
| Ira Eysaman, | 11 69 | | |
| Elihu Warner, | 6 38 | | |
| Henry Fox, | 8 50 | | |
| Seth Fox, | 8 50 | | |
| Jacob Nellis, | 2 13 | | |
| Abraham Failing, | 2 13 | | |
| John W. Griffing, | 10 63 | | |
| Jacob Kellar, | 7 44 | | |
| Joseph H. Wilcox, | 11 25 | | |
| Hiram Bigsby, | 3 50 | | |
| Dow Dorne, | 3 94 | | |
| Parley Richmond, | 5 31 | | |

206 81

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|
| William J. Kougher's check roll,
labor in Feb'y, 1850, building
docking at Castle creek, viz: | | | |
| Wm. J. Kougher, | \$46 00 | | |
| Jacob B. Flint, | 33 00 | | |
| Peter Brown, | 34 50 | | |
| John W. Jenkins, | 32 25 | | |
| Martin S. Hudson, | 27 00 | | |
| Chauncey H. Eaton, | 22 50 | | |
| Richard Walden, | 12 75 | | |
| William A. Knieskern, | 25 50 | | |
| John J. Cummings, | 11 25 | | |
| Thomas Mullin, | 9 75 | | |
| James W. Hopkins, | 26 44 | | |
| Wilson Jenkins, | 20 50 | | |
| George H. Hawn, | 15 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Rogers, | 21 50 | | |
| Cornelius Fero, | 10 00 | | |
| Myron C. Casler, | 17 63 | | |
| Jacob A. Roof, | 11 50 | | |
| Solomon Bower, | 10 00 | | |
| Alfred J. Wagner, | 42 00 | | |
| Cornelius Cornine, | 4 50 | | |
| John Smith, | 37 50 | | |
| William Platts, | 16 50 | | |
| John W. Green, | 15 38 | | |
| Michael Manny, | 16 50 | | |
| Samuel Davison, | 18 00 | | |
| John Shehen, | 18 75 | | |

Carried forward,

\$56 20

\$5,548 70

\$19,082 20

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$556 20 | \$5,648 70 | \$19,082 20 |
| Sydney Green,..... | 18 00 | | |
| John I. Pettibone,..... | 17 81 | | |
| John A. Smith,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Derby Day,..... | 18 75 | | |
| Arnold Walrath,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Samuel Page,..... | 10 69 | | |
| Rabbi Van Alstyne,..... | 17 25 | | |
| William G. Jenkins,.... | 17 25 | | |
| Patrick Mauon,..... | 15 75 | | |
| John Manon,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Wm. Wands,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Jacob P. Holligas,..... | 16 13 | | |
| Nicholas L. Van Alstyne, | 18 00 | | |
| Livi Walrath,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Sanford Green,..... | 6 38 | | |
| Andrew Murphy,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Walter Green,..... | 6 00 | | |
| James Tobin,..... | 12 75 | | |
| Arthur Jones,..... | 2 06 | | |
| Jonas Pickart,..... | 14 25 | | |
| William Green, jr..... | 5 25 | | |
| George Bass,..... | 2 44 | | |
| Levi Roof,..... | 10 31 | | |
| Henry Bonsted,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Ephraim Miller,..... | 1 13 | | |
| Thomas Shannon,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Henry Miller,..... | 37 50 | | |
| Barney Ragon,..... | 18 38 | | |
| William Barrigan,..... | 18 19 | | |
| Dennis Elligot,..... | 18 75 | | |
| John N. Duxtader,.... | 16 31 | | |
| Aaron Platts,..... | 18 00 | | |
| Peter B. Burlingame,... | 13 50 | | |
| Cornelius Shehan,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Timothy Shehan,..... | 18 75 | | |
| James Flynn,..... | 9 75 | | |
| James Rickard,..... | 1 50 | | |
| Michael Colligan,..... | 16 50 | | |
| John White,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, 1st..... | 15 00 | | |
| John O'Brien, 1st,.... | 16 13 | | |
| Michael Horn,..... | 15 00 | | |
| James McCabe,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Henry Raps,..... | 16 13 | | |
| James Shuman,..... | 15 00 | | |
| James Keegan,..... | 15 75 | | |
| Timothy Reardon,..... | 15 75 | | |
| John A. Stanring,..... | 18 00 | | |

Carried forward.....\$1,223 17 \$5,648 70 \$19,082 20

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1,223 17 | \$5,648 70 | \$19,082 20 |
| Thomas Colligan,..... | 13 50 | | |
| James Gilday,..... | 18 00 | | |
| Patrick Ryan, 2d..... | 15 00 | | |
| James Kinahan,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Henry Van Allen,..... | 17 81 | | |
| Andrew Carey,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Michael Reardon,..... | 17 25 | | |
| Michael Lake,..... | 16 50 | | |
| John O'Brien, 2d..... | 15 38 | | |
| Oda Ragon,..... | 12 75 | | |
| Patrick O'Keefe,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Leeman Bascon,..... | 8 81 | | |
| William Steele,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Michael Golden,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Wm. Young,..... | 6 75 | | |
| Joseph Doxstader,..... | 12 00 | | |
| John D. Platt,..... | 8 63 | | |
| James Dillon,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Peter Schuyler,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Lester Schuyler,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Oliver Green,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Christopher Denmark, .. | 2 06 | | |
| John Ehle,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Jacob Wick,..... | 6 00 | | |
| William H. Armstrong, .. | 9 75 | | |
| Benjamin Chandler, ... | 7 88 | | |
| Solomon Zimerman, ... | 6 00 | | |
| David Gray,..... | 6 00 | | |
| James Owens, | 7 00 | | |
| Lester Green, | 4 00 | | |
| Wm. Green, jr.,..... | 21 00 | | |
| Ephraim Miller,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Elisha Van Alstyne,.... | 1 00 | | |
| | | 1,547 50 | |

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------|--|
| Mar. 1. | Deodatus Wright, services as
counsel before Canal Apprai-
sers, | 100 00 | |
| 4. | Laurin Ford, services as counsel
before arbitrators, | 25 00 | |
| 13. | John Kritser, sharpening drills,
George Ashley, powder, &c., .. | 1 91 | |
| | Daniel Stewart, repairing tools,
McChesney, Freeman &c., tools,
&c.,..... | 59 24 | |
| | P. & E. Reed, tools, &c.,..... | 5 51 | |
| | N. W. Haverly, damage to
crops, &c.,..... | 27 78 | |
| | | 10 37 | |
| | | 59 95 | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$7,485 96 | \$19,082 20 |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$7,485 96 | \$19,082 20 |
| Mar. 13. C. C. Hegeman, repairing boat, | 23 44 | |
| 14. Barnes & Hinman, damage to
mill in Whitestown, | 980 50 | |
| William B. Walton, building
fence, | 40 00 | |
| 18. Nicholas Vandebogert, building
fence, | 87 50 | |
| 19. C. & R. Wemple, occupation of
land and damages, | 92 01 | |
| 22. Calvin H. Lake, lumber for road
bridge, | 26 76 | |
| Joseph Sholl, stone, for filling
in, docking and powder, | 14 13 | |
| Z. Green & Co., timber, &c.,
for docking, | 179 15 | |
| 23. William Green, stone for filling
in docking, | 15 50 | |
| Thomas Reed, do | 8 00 | |
| Arthur Jones, do | 11 00 | |
| D. B. Van Alstyne, do | 12 00 | |
| Alexander Fox, do | 10 50 | |
| Elisha Van Alstyne, do | 4 50 | |
| Moses Walrath, do | 34 00 | |
| Lemuel Crofoot, white oak tim-
ber for docking, | 14 40 | |
| Ephraim Miller, stone for filling
in docking, | 20 00 | |
| John Shall, do | 12 00 | |
| Peter Green, do | 49 38 | |
| James Rice, hemlock timber for
docking, | 196 27 | |
| John Sholl, pine do | 180 60 | |
| John Sholl, stone for filling in
docking, | 28 38 | |
| David Van Alstyne, do | 9 00 | |
| John P. Smith, hemlock timber
for docking, | 244 68 | |
| N. L. Van Alstyne, labor exca-
vating, | 3 00 | |
| Oliver Green, do | 3 00 | |
| Abram Owens, pine timber for
bridges, | 5 20 | |
| Jacob J. Sholl, stone for filling
in docking, | 26 38 | |
| Josiah Sholl, do | 6 00 | |
| Henry Staats, do | 31 50 | |
| Sylvester All, do | 9 38 | |
| Carried forward, | \$9,866 22 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$9,866 22 | \$19,082 20 |
| Mar. 23. Cornelius Dennis, stone and plank for filling in docking, | 13 39 | |
| Lyman Green, do | 58 00 | |
| Jonas Rice, do | 22 88 | |
| Felix Green, Jr., do | 57 00 | |
| Ambrose Cook, hemlock timber for docking,..... | 324 96 | |
| 26. Thomas Countryman, use and occupation of land, | 158 53 | |
| Barney Becker, do | 102 48 | |
| 27. McChesney, Freeman & Co., tools for docking,..... | 17 44 | |
| John P. Smith, hemlock timber for docking,..... | 143 15 | |
| James Feeter & Co., crowbars for excavating,..... | 9 68 | |
| James Van Alstyne, shovels for excavating,..... | 5 75 | |
| George Ashley, merchant's bill, | 298 60 | |
| Henry Miller's check roll labor in March, 1860, building docking at Castle creek, viz : | | |
| Henry Miller,..... | 20 25 | |
| William Barrigan,.... | 10 50 | |
| Dennis Elligott,..... | 11 25 | |
| John N. Duxtader,.... | 9 00 | |
| Aaron Platts,..... | 9 75 | |
| P. B. Burlingame,.... | 5 63 | |
| Cornelius Shehen,..... | 10 13 | |
| Timothy Shehen,..... | 9 00 | |
| John O'Brien, 1st,.... | 5 25 | |
| John A. Stanring,.... | 8 25 | |
| James Gilday,..... | 4 50 | |
| James Kinnehan,..... | 5 25 | |
| Henry Van Allen,.... | 3 75 | |
| Michael Rearden,..... | 5 25 | |
| Michael Lehe,..... | 5 25 | |
| John O'Brien, 2nd,.... | 5 25 | |
| Joseph Duxtader,..... | 5 63 | |
| James Dillon,..... | 5 25 | |
| Peter Schuyler,..... | 4 88 | |
| Lester Schuyler,..... | 3 75 | |
| Thomas Colligan,..... | 6 00 | |
| William Steele,..... | 1 13 | |
| Jeremiah Rogers,..... | 3 75 | |
| James Keegan,..... | 3 75 | |
| John Shuman,..... | 2 63 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$165 03 | \$11,078 08 |
| | | \$19,082 20 |

Brought forward,..... \$165 03 \$11,078 08 \$19,062 20

Barney Ragon,..... 10 50
 James McCabe,..... 2 25
 Conrod C. Winne,..... 13 00
 Wells Sponable,..... 12 00

202 78

John Smith's check roll, labor
 in March 1850, building dock-
 ing at Castle creek, viz :

John Smith,..... 19 50
 William Platt's 9 75
 John W. Green,..... 5 25
 Samuel Davison,..... 9 38
 John Shehen,..... 7 50
 Sidney Green,..... 5 25
 John J. Pettibone,..... 8 63
 Darby Day,..... 6 00
 Arnold Walrath, 2 25
 Rabbi Van Alstyne,.... 6 38
 Jacob P. Helligas,..... 5 25
 N. L. Van Alstyne,.... 9 75
 Jonas Pickert,..... 1 50
 Henry Bonsted,..... 4 50
 Samuel Page,..... 5 25
 Benjamin Chandler,.. 3 38
 William W. Armstrong, 3 00
 Jacob Wick,..... 2 25
 David Gray,..... 3 75
 William Wands, 1 50
 Philip Rowndorf,..... 6 00
 Wilson Jenkins,..... 1 50
 William Green, Jr.,.... 3 00
 George Sickles,..... 2 00
 Ephraim Miller,..... 3 00
 Lester Green,..... 1 00
 James Owens,..... 12 50

149 02

James T. Smith's check roll, la-
 bor in March 1850, at lock 36,
 viz :

Stephen Hunt, 25 31
 James Hughes,..... 19 69
 John Daley,..... 17 50
 Thomas Harden,..... 20 13
 Daniel Conner,..... 19 25
 Timothy O'Brien, 17 94
 Daniel Farrell, 12 91

Carried forward,..... \$132 73 \$11,429 88 \$19,062 20

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$132 73 | \$11,429 88 | \$19,082 20 |
| John Ragan,..... | 19 69 | | |
| James Cunningham,.... | 18 83 | | |
| Timothy McCarty,.... | 20 56 | | |
| Martin Welch,..... | 18 82 | | |
| Jerry Carroll,..... | 18 38 | | |
| Michael Larkin,..... | 16 19 | | |
| Larry Rider,..... | 17 06 | | |
| John O'Brien,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Michael Gettings,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Patrick Gorman,..... | 18 38 | | |
| James Dillon,..... | 11 16 | | |
| Peter Emmel,..... | 10 94 | | |
| Henry Sanders,..... | 7 44 | | |
| Dennis Collins,..... | 10 06 | | |
| James O'Brien,..... | 7 88 | | |
| Daniel O'Brien,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Anthony Tracy,..... | 6 78 | | |
| Jerry Murray,..... | 6 56 | | |
| John O'Brien, 2d,.... | 6 12 | | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 27 50 | | |
| Elisha C. Warner,.... | 6 50 | | |
| Thomas Leahy,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Patrick Hassett,..... | 22 00 | | |
| Thomas Fox,..... | 20 63 | | |
| John Anderson,..... | 28 00 | | |
| Joseph R. Chapman,.. | 27 00 | | |
| Joseph H. Wilcox,.... | 27 00 | | |
| Augustus Roffenot,.... | 26 00 | | |
| Leonard House,..... | 25 00 | | |
| Chauncey Shell,..... | 17 50 | | |
| William Briggs,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 15 00 | | |
| James Shaw,..... | 18 00 | | |
| Leonard Boyer,..... | 20 00 | | |
| Patrick Smith,..... | 15 00 | | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Wells Sponable,..... | 10 88 | | |
| Timothy Pette,..... | 5 75 | | |
| | | 742 33 | |

Carried forward,..... \$12,172 21 \$19,082 20

Brought forward, \$12,172 21 \$19,082 20

Benjamin Weatherwax's check
roll, labor in March 1850, ta-
ing out abutments of Spéncer's
old bridge, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Benjamin Weathwax,... | 18 00 |
| Nicholas Wolaver,..... | 10 00 |
| Alfred Shafer, | 7 44 |
| Frederick Byers,..... | 7 88 |
| Andrew Myers, | 7 87 |
| George Manahan,..... | 7 88 |
| Luther Hart,..... | 7 00 |
| James Holihan,..... | 5 25 |
| John Farrell, | 5 25 |
| Bartley Heffrin,..... | 3 94 |
| Nathan Jeffries,.... | 4 37 |
| T. P. Hart, | 27 00 |
| N. R. Burtée,..... | 5 50 |

117 38

| | | |
|----------|---|-------|
| April 3. | Michael Ronan, common labor, | 8 00 |
| | Robert Mack, do | 8 00 |
| | Philip Smith, do | 7 75 |
| | Michael Mangan, do | 8 00 |
| | Philip Croulay, do | 8 00 |
| | Michael O. Keefe, do | 6 50 |
| | Andrew Vickars, do | 8 00 |
| | James Murray, do | 7 75 |
| | John Kane, do | 7 75 |
| | Simeon Cunliff, Jr., blacksmith-
ing, | 15 86 |
| | Dennis Moylan, common labor, | 8 00 |
| 4. | Cornelius N. Van Evert loss of
use of bridge, &c.,..... | 77 90 |
| 5. | James Riggs, publishing propo-
sals, | 7 20 |
| 6. | George Sullivan, removing, rais-
ing and re-setting shop,..... | 80 00 |
| | Oren Delaware, removing and
raising barn, | 86 50 |
| 11. | Robert Roe, hauling stone,.... | 10 63 |
| | Rufus D. Jones, hemlock timber, | 17 13 |
| | John Chapman, drawing stone, | 6 38 |
| | Alfred Schuyler, team labor,... | 6 00 |
| | John Van Lawren, do | 2 50 |
| 12. | John D. Moyer, blacksmithing, | 31 26 |
| | Joseph Sterling, stone to protect
banks, | 15 35 |

Carried forward, \$12,724 05 \$19,082 20

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$12,724 05 | 19,082 20 |
| | Sanford Sterling, stone to protect bank, | 6 11 | |
| | Langley Graham, moving bee house, &c., | 14 00 | |
| 19. | Lansing Wick, check roll labor, | 6 75 | |
| 20. | Henry I. Walrath, stone for docking, | 19 50 | |
| | James Merriman & Co., damage to mill, | 241 50 | |
| 22. | C. & R. Wemple, use of land, .. | 16 75 | |
| | Thomas Richard, raising grocery, .. | 85 00 | |
| 30. | France & Carton, gas fixtures for weigh-house at Utica, | 141 60 | |
| | James T. Smith's check roll, labor in April 1850, at lock 36, viz : | | |
| | Stephen Hunt, | 15 75 | |
| | James Hughes, | 17 06 | |
| | John Daley, | 11 81 | |
| | Thomas Harden, | 16 19 | |
| | Daniel Conner, | 12 69 | |
| | Timothy O'Brien, | 14 44 | |
| | Daniel Terrill, | 10 50 | |
| | John Ragan, | 9 19 | |
| | James Cunningham, | 14 00 | |
| | Timothy McCarty, | 16 19 | |
| | Martin Walsh, | 15 97 | |
| | Jerry Carroll, | 11 81 | |
| | Michael Larkin, | 11 31 | |
| | Larry Rider, | 11 81 | |
| | John O'Brien, | 14 44 | |
| | Michael Gettings, | 11 31 | |
| | Patrick Gorman, | 15 75 | |
| | Thomas Fox, | 21 00 | |
| | Peter Emmel, | 14 88 | |
| | Henry T. Sanders, | 7 88 | |
| | Dennis Collins, | 12 25 | |
| | James O'Brien, | 14 88 | |
| | Anthony Tracy, | 16 19 | |
| | Jerry Murray, | 16 19 | |
| | John O'Brien, 2d, | 12 69 | |
| | William Caldwell, | 5 00 | |
| | John McLocklin, | 2 63 | |
| | Edward Linner, | 2 63 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$356 44 | \$13,255 26 |
| | | | \$19,082 20 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$356 44 | \$13,255 26 | \$19,082 20 |
| James Conner,..... | 6 13 | | |
| Peter Durfee,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Patrick Gerry,..... | 2 63 | | |
| John Anderson,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Joseph R. Chapman,... | 24 00 | | |
| Joseph H. Wilcox,..... | 24 00 | | |
| Augustus Roffenot,..... | 24 00 | | |
| Leonard House,..... | 24 00 | | |
| James Shaw,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Leonard Boyer,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Chauncey Shell,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Daniel O'Brien,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Patrick Smith,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 10 50 | | |
| William Briggs,..... | 20 00 | | |
| Wells Sponable,..... | 19 00 | | |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 23 00 | | |
| Thomas Harden,..... | 36 00 | | |
| Patrick Hassett,..... | 34 50 | | |
| Thomas Laheigh,..... | 27 00 | | |
| Elihu C. Warner,..... | 14 00 | | |
| Thomas Sponenburgh,.. | 9 00 | | |
| John Jones,..... | 14 88 | | |
| John W. Jones,..... | 12 75 | | |
| Myron Casler,..... | 75 | | |
| Gardner Dean,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Jacob Loucks,..... | 2 00 | | |
| S. M. & A. Richmond,. | 8 50 | | |
| John W. Griffin,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Edward Casey,..... | 88 | | |
| Patrick Hurley,..... | 88 | | |
| John Cantlin,..... | 88 | | |
| Philip Fitzgibbons,.... | 88 | | |

791 98

Daniel Neff's check roll labor in
April, 1850, repairing a leak
in Ernest culvert, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Daniel Neff,..... | 2 00 |
| William Johnson,..... | 1 25 |
| Dowe Christiania,..... | 1 25 |
| John S. Page,..... | 1 25 |
| Patrick Jones,..... | 1 25 |
| John Carter,..... | 1 25 |
| John Marrell,..... | 1 25 |
| Jeremiah Fahay,..... | 1 25 |
| Stephen Conner,..... | 1 25 |
| John Connelly,..... | 1 25 |

Carried forward,.....\$13 25 \$14,047 24 \$19,082 20

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$13 25 | \$14,047 24 | \$19,082 20 |
| Leander Kellogg,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Barnard Riley,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Aaron Niles,..... | 1 25 | | |
| William Cabry,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Jackson Williams,..... | 1 25 | | |
| James Van Antwerp,... | 1 25 | | |
| James Severs,..... | 1 25 | | |
| James Lavan,..... | 1 25 | | |
| John Lavan,..... | 1 25 | | |
| James Griffin,..... | 1 25 | | |
| John Carey,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Edward Stoppleton,.... | 1 25 | | |
| Patrick Cunningham,... | 1 25 | | |
| Patrick Conner,..... | 1 25 | | |
| William Hofan,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Morris Truman,..... | 2 50 | | |
| D. L. Bartholomew,... | 2 50 | | |
| Alfred Degraff,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Walter Dart,..... | 2 50 | | |
| George T. Simmons,... | 2 50 | | |
| John I. Degraff,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Henry Guiles,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Lewis Bugsby,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Michael Noonan,..... | 1 25 | | |
| John Barry,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Thomas Ireland,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Richard Ireland,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Henry C. Van Wormer,. | 1 25 | | |
| Edward Cook,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Albert A. Bovee,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Robert Jones,..... | 2 50 | | |
| James Degroff,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Alexander McClary,... | 1 25 | | |
| John Bradt,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Patrick McGully,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Martin Bracker,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Richard Whitwell,..... | 1 25 | | |
| George Hewitt,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Paris O'Brien,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Patrick Code,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Philip Dwyre,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Harmanus Van Heusen,. | 1 25 | | |
| Francis Stewart,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Daniel S. Lord,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Henry Crawford,..... | 2 50 | | |
| Thomas Roat,..... | 2 50 | | |

Carried forward,..... \$93 50 \$14,047 24 \$19,082 20

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$93 50 | \$14,047 24 | \$19,082 20 |
| | Sylvester D. Alvord,.... | 4 50 | | |
| | Aaron Peck,..... | 1 25 | | |
| | Wm. McClary,.. | 10 13 | | |
| | Wm. H. Early,..... | 2 50 | | |
| | | | 111 86 | |
| May 10. | John Disney, materials and labor, | 18 13 | | |
| 11. | Limen & Rowe, blacksmithing, | 51 11 | | |
| | Philip Smith, common labor,.. | 10 50 | | |
| | John Kane, do | 2 33 | | |
| | Andrew Murtaugh, stone cutting, | 60 50 | | |
| | Philip Flavin, do | 58 50 | | |
| | James Murray, common labor,. | 12 50 | | |
| | John Kane, do | 8 00 | | |
| | Halsey Woodruff, materials, &c | 6 32 | | |
| | E. Corning & Co, do | 35 26 | | |
| | Croswells & Shaw, publishing proposals..... | 32 30 | | |
| 13. | D. & E. Petrie, lumber, &c.,.. | 93 88 | | |
| 14. | James O'Brien, labor at Castle creek, | 3 75 | | |
| | McChesney & Co., blacksmithing,..... | 30 70 | | |
| | John Van Loren, labor,..... | 3 25 | | |
| | George Ashley, merchant's bill, | 50 27 | | |
| | Daniel Stewart, labor, &c.,.... | 5 13 | | |
| | Peter Schuyler, do | 3 94 | | |
| | G. B. Young & Co., do | 4 12 | | |
| | Daniel Campbell, blacksmithing, | 110 95 | | |
| | P. & E. Reed, iron, nails, &c.,. | 12 65 | | |
| | Wm. McClary, materials used at leak in culvert,..... | 17 50 | | |
| 15. | Uriah Holby, materials for drain at Whitestown, | 40 00 | | |
| | William Benedict, materials and labor, | 14 60 | | |
| 21. | Roberts & Sherman, publishing proposals,..... | 7 20 | | |
| 31. | Henry G. Chamberlain, materials and labor in re-fitting and repairing weigh-lock at Albany, | 90 86 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | | | \$14,943 37 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$14,943 37 | \$19,082 20 |
| William J. Kougher's check roll,
labor in May 1850, building
road bridge at Davis' on Cana-
joharie level, viz : | | | |
| William J. Kougher, ... | | 15 00 | |
| Jacob B. Flint, | | 11 25 | |
| Simeon Rouse, | | 5 50 | |
| William J. Davis, | | 5 50 | |
| Robert Rouse, | | 3 50 | |
| Cornelius Fero, | | 5 50 | |
| L. N. Keeler, | | 5 50 | |
| George H. Hawn, | | 6 50 | |
| George Allen, | | 11 00 | |
| | | 69 25 | |
| June 5. | William I. Skinner, bill of
lumber, | 14 22 | |
| 6. | Jacob M. Vedder, building
fence, | 55 50 | |
| | Lyman & Rowe, blacksmithing, | 7 12 | |
| 13. | William Green, labor and mate-
rials, | 13 95 | |
| 18. | Rumen's & Parker, do and do
repairing and re-fitting weigh-
house at Albany, | 460 87 | |
| 19. | James H. Turner, bill of cast-
ing, | 5 00 | |
| 20. | S. M. & A. Richmond, cement
&c., for lock 36, | 105 38 | |
| | Henry Wilson, team labor, | 11 69 | |
| 27. | A. J. Rowley & Co., publishing
proposals, | 17 10 | |
| | Peter Vandenburg, use of land
for depositing materials, | 20 46 | |
| | Wm. & Robert Early, rent of
ground for depositing stone, .. | 15 00 | |
| | William McClary, rent of ground
for depositing materials, | 10 23 | |
| | James Cashin's check roll, labor
in June 1850, at upper lock of
the upper side cut at West
Troy, viz : | | |
| | Patrick Kearney, | 12 25 | |
| | Dennis McKeever, | 19 03 | |
| | John Murphy, | 16 41 | |
| | Michael Murphy, | 17 28 | |
| | Thomas Moore, | 16 41 | |
| | Patrick Cassidy, | 18 59 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$99 97 | \$15,749 14 |
| | | | \$19,082 20 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$99 97 | \$15,749 14 | \$19,062 20 |
| James Downs, | 13 78 | | |
| James Ray, | 13 34 | | |
| William Casey,..... | 18 59 | | |
| Daniel Berry,..... | 12 91 | | |
| Patrick McGrath, | 18 59 | | |
| Thomas Malone, | 12 47 | | |
| Patrick Hetherman,.... | 9 84 | | |
| George Kelly,..... | 16 41 | | |
| Michael Hayes, | 3 94 | | |
| James Duffy, | 18 16 | | |
| Daniel Lynch, | 16 41 | | |
| John Malone,..... | 11 59 | | |
| James Connell,..... | 13 34 | | |
| Jeremiah Mahar, | 10 72 | | |
| Thomas Smith,..... | 17 28 | | |
| Patrick Garrotty,..... | 7 44 | | |

314 78

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in June 1850, on the upper
lock at the upper side cut,
West Troy, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| James Cashin,..... | 50 00 |
| Patrick Flemming,..... | 42 50 |
| Patrick Horan,..... | 42 50 |
| Peter Glenn,..... | 42 50 |
| Peter Cox,..... | 41 50 |
| James Vaughn,..... | 37 50 |
| Thomas Fennel,..... | 42 00 |
| Patrick Quinn,..... | 41 00 |
| Timothy Gedding's,.... | 33 68 |
| Andrew Murter,..... | 37 50 |
| Dennis Egan,..... | 24 94 |
| John Brazil,..... | 42 50 |
| Patrick Curley, | 37 50 |
| Michael Devlin,..... | 25 81 |
| James Sullivan,..... | 21 44 |
| James Fitzpatrick,..... | 26 69 |
| John Horan,..... | 40 63 |
| Michael McDonough, .. | 41 88 |
| Bernard Day, | 26 88 |
| Daniel Murray..... | 3 13 |
| John Boyle,..... | 9 38 |
| James Morrison, | 1 25 |
| Michael Savin, | 6 88 |

Carried forward,.....\$719 59 \$16,063 92 \$19,062 20

| | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$719 59 | \$16,063 92 | \$19,082 20 |
| Patrick Costello, | 35 00 | | |
| Joseph Sincerne, | 24 00 | | |
| | | 778 59 | |
| July 3, John Walker, watching banks of canal, | 51 00 | | |
| Joseph Lincoln, do..... | 31 00 | | |
| Oscar F. Hulser, do..... | 20 00 | | |
| John Hulser, do..... | 40 00 | | |
| Nicholas Starring, do..... | 41 00 | | |
| Gasper Hulser, do..... | 20 00 | | |
| Robert Oliver, do..... | 22 00 | | |
| George Balis, do..... | 33 00 | | |
| 5, N. & G. T. Vandebogert, temporary damage, &c., | 54 45 | | |
| 11, Thomas Hopper, iron & zinc for conduit pipes, | 22 10 | | |
| A. & John G. Veeder, earth used at Church-street bridge, Schenectady, | 49 02 | | |
| 24, Garret V. Putman, removing and refitting dwelling house, | 310 00 | | |
| 25, Francis A. Utter, expenses superintending bridge, &c., Patrick Rogers, temporary use of land, | 11 80 | | |
| | 86 00 | | |
| 26, Albert Richards, do..... | 236 00 | | |
| James Brady, do..... | 162 00 | | |
| 29, Luke Dodge, horse & carriage for Com. and App's., | 11 50 | | |
| James Cashin's check roll labor in July, 1850, on upper lock at the upper side cut at West Troy, viz : | | | |
| James Cashin, | 49 00 | | |
| Patrick Flemming, | 16 00 | | |
| Patrick Horen, | 26 50 | | |
| Patrick Quinn, | 28 50 | | |
| Patrick Glenn, | 27 50 | | |
| Thomas Fennel, | 27 50 | | |
| Michael Devlin, | 15 75 | | |
| Dennis McKeever, | 16 63 | | |
| John Murphy, | 10 94 | | |
| Michael Murphy, | 14 44 | | |
| George Killihan, | 10 94 | | |
| Thomas Moore, | 10 94 | | |
| Patrick McGrath, | 9 81 | | |
| Patrick Garretty, | 9 40 | | |
| Carried forward, | \$273 88 | \$18,043 38 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$273 86 | \$18,043 38 | \$19,082 20 |
| Thomas Smith,..... | 15 09 | | |
| Daniel Lynch,..... | 7 00 | | |
| James Connell, | 11 81 | | |
| Bernard Leroy, | 28 13 | | |
| Michael McDonough,.. | 31 25 | | |
| Michael Savin,..... | 28 13 | | |
| John Boyle, ... | 7 50 | | |
| John Fitzgerald, | 9 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Burgher,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 4 38 | | |
| | — | 417 92 | |
| Aug. 6, John Boyle, brick, stone, sand,
and labor,.... | | 614 29 | |
| Patrick Rogers, brick for paving
near side cut,..... | | 138 00 | |
| Michael Savin, sand for con-
structing lock, | | 75 | |
| E. Murray, cut coping-stone for
lock,..... | | 321 86 | |
| Morris Mann, sand for lock, .. | | 53 12 | |
| Saratoga and Rensselaer R. R.
Bridge Co., toll,..... | | 21 12 | |
| A. S. Lobdell and Bro., spike,
nails, &c.,..... | | 3 78 | |
| A. S. Lobdell and Bro., do.... | | 1 63 | |
| A. McAllister, materials and la-
bor, painting foot bridge at
upper lock,..... | | 48 28 | |
| James Morrison, timber,..... | | 13 25 | |
| F. M. Witbeck, lead, | | 8 20 | |
| Geo. Sullivan, blacksmithing... | | 5 75 | |
| R. Dunlop & Son, cement,.... | | 92 75 | |
| Geo. Sullivan, blacksmithing,.. | | 16 65 | |
| do do | | 71 86 | |
| Lampert & Richards, lumber,.. | | 22 71 | |
| do do | | 23 48 | |
| 7, James Grimes, carpenter's labor, | | 11 38 | |
| J. Lyons, labor at upper lock, .. | | 23 41 | |
| Philip Flavin, stone cutting,... | | 32 50 | |
| John O'Brien, carpenter's labor, | | 2 25 | |
| William Griffin, carpenter's la-
bor, | | 1 50 | |
| John Boyle, team and com-
mon do,..... | | 27 00 | |
| Martin Dunsback, vertical wall
lock, | | 563 43 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$20,580 25 | \$19,082 20 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Brough forward,..... | \$20,580 25 | \$19,083 20 |
| Jacob Diefendorf, excavating in
Fulmer's creek channel,.... | 25 00 | |
| 9. Phineas Camp, earth for bridge
embankment, | 62 50 | |
| William Owens, damage to land, | 50 00 | |
| 15. Darrow, Clark & Smith, lumber
for bridge,..... | 17 65 | |
| 27. Ebenezer Wiswall, use of land
for depositing materials,.... | 32 00 | |
| George H. Warren, do | 20 00 | |
| 28. George Balis, witness before
Canal Appraisers,..... | 1 00 | |
| Lewis T. Berry, do do | 1 00 | |
| L. J. Lane, use of land for de-
posit of materials,..... | 22 00 | |
| Rich'd H. Ogden, trustee &c, do | 56 00 | |
| Sept. 9. James Riggs, publishing propo-
sals,..... | 4 20 | |
| 27. Isaac Merritt, exr. &c., use of
land, | 84 00 | |
| Patterson & Heart, do do | 10 00 | |
| Patterson & Heart, do do | 10 00 | |
| J. Van Rensselaer, trustee, do | 22 00 | |
| J. V. Stanton, do. and damage to
crops, | 20 10 | |
| Dennis McKeever, common la-
bor, | 2 63 | |
| James Cashin, foreman's do .. | 45 00 | |
| John Fitzgibbon, carpenter do | 8 63 | |
| Patrick Rogers, brick for weigh-
lock, | 33 00 | |
| Patrick Smith, blasting tubes, .. | 1 00 | |
| | | <u>\$21,107.96</u> |

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1850.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| Jan'y 7. Peter Piper, German Flats,
Herkimer co., | 154 13 | |
| 16. John R. Dygert, Minden, Mont-
gomery co., | 145 50 | |
| 26. J. Armstrong & John Stryker,
Rome, Oneida co., | 284 38 | |
| 31. George Schuyler, Minden, Mont-
gomery co., | 32 10 | |
| Carried forward, | <u>\$616 11</u> | <u>\$40,190 16</u> |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$616 11 | \$40,190 16 |
| Jan'y 31. | Almarin Young, Amsterdam,
Montgomery co., | 256 37 | |
| Feb'y 1. | Harman Veeder, Rotterdam,
Schenectady co., | 362 66 | |
| Mar. 8. | Charles C. Duncan, Watervliet,
Albany co., | 1,195 00 | |
| 19. | Polly Hose & Lewis Averill,
Minden, Montgomery co., ... | 421 80 | |
| | Welcome Whitaker, Watervliet,
Albany co., | 1,200 00 | |
| 21. | William Kershaw, do | 428 00 | |
| 26. | Alexander-McGregor, Florida,
Montgomery co., | 620 00 | |
| 28. | Garret V. Putnam, do | 138 03 | |
| 29. | Joshua Webster, Canajoharie,
Montgomery co., | 837 50 | |
| 30. | Lansing Wick, Minden, Mont-
gomery co., | 30 00 | |
| | Eliza Mann, do | 30 00 | |
| Ap'l 10. | J. & R. Adams, do | 506 09 | |
| 12. | George Sickles, Danube, Herki-
mer co., | 390 84 | |
| | Poppe Cornelius, Minden, Mont-
gomery co., | 124 00 | |
| | Nicholas Stellar, do | 45 00 | |
| | J. Armstrong & John Stryker,
Rome, Oneida co., | 284 37 | |
| | David Diefendorf, German Flats,
Herkimer co., | 1,849 70 | |
| 13. | William Lipe, Minden, Montgo-
mery co., | 125 56 | |
| | Jacob Abeel, Jr., do | 115 00 | |
| 20. | David Van Alstyne, Danube,
Herkimer co., | 84 75 | |
| | David Van Alstyne, do | 216 39 | |
| | Henry Heath, Little Falls, do | 622 50 | |
| 22. | Joseph Sholl, Danube, do | 420 98 | |
| | Lester & Zenas Green, do | 288 07 | |
| | Felix Green, Jr., do | 811 33 | |
| | Lyman Green, do | 354 06 | |
| | John Sholl, do | 572 55 | |
| | Lester & Zenas Green, do | 239 31 | |
| | Felix Green, Jr., do | 25 67 | |
| 24. | Jabez D. Hammond, Canajoha-
rie, Montgomery co., | 4,017 00 | |
| 30. | John Cummings, do | 200 00 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$17,423 64 | \$40,190 16 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$17,428 64 | \$40,190 16 |
| May 8. | A. Blair, Rome, Oneida co.,.... | 161 92 | |
| | Joseph Shields, do | 82 27 | |
| | J. & E. B. Armstrong, do | 113 34 | |
| | Henry A. Foster, do | 117 26 | |
| | George Graham, Whitesboro, | | |
| | Oneida co., | 1,444 87 | |
| | Daniel Fish, do | 557 24 | |
| | James F. Coombes, Whitestown, | | |
| | Oneida co., | 235 38 | |
| | David Perkins, Whitesboro, do | 980 47 | |
| | Marinus W. Easton, do | 626 00 | |
| | Bridget Andrews, Whitestown, | | |
| | Oneida co.,..... | 1,238 50 | |
| | Frederick S. Allen, Whitesboro, | | |
| | Oneida co., | 44 33 | |
| | Samuel H. Deleplain, do | 259 23 | |
| | N. M. Adams, Whitestown, do | 181 28 | |
| | Blandina Dudley, do | 257 23 | |
| | James Van Alstyne, Danube, | | |
| | Herkimer co.,..... | 69 30 | |
| | A. Blair, Rome, Oneida co.,... | 70 76 | |
| | Joseph Shields, do | 93 77 | |
| | J. & E. B. Armstrong, do | 44 78 | |
| | Henry A. Foster, do | 46 31 | |
| 15. | Oriskany Manufacturing co., | | |
| | Whitestown, Oneida co., | 3,425 78 | |
| | S. Newton Dexter, do | 825 00 | |
| 17. | Hannah Reese, do | 567 64 | |
| 23. | Catharine Neilson, do | 257 28 | |
| 24. | Sebina Andrews, Minden, Mont- | | |
| | gomery co.,..... | 14 00 | |
| 27. | Winthrop Watson, Whitestown, | | |
| | Oneida co., | 391 61 | |
| | William Baxter, do | 1,596 36 | |
| | Joshua H. Beebee, do | 323 00 | |
| | William Eastman, do | 325 00 | |
| | Alvin Bradley, do | 903 48 | |
| | Baxter & Hull, do | 356 12 | |
| | James Hays, do | 926 00 | |
| June 5. | S. B. Ferguson, do | 100 00 | |
| | Catharine Titus, do | 155 25 | |
| | Albert J. Titus, do | 258 75 | |
| | Ann Sophia Hobby, do | 662 40 | |
| | Francis Symonds, do | 650 50 | |
| 6. | Wager, Brayton & Utley, Rome, | | |
| | Oneida county,..... | 642 50 | |
| | Wager Brayton & Utley, do | 212 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$36,646 05 | \$40,190 16 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$36,546 05 | \$40,190 16 |
| June 13. | Daniel Estes, Whitestown, Oneida county, | 447 56 | |
| 15. | Joseph & Rhoda Foster, do | 188 09 | |
| 20. | Catharine Foot and others, do | 84 00 | |
| 21. | Susan Wetmore, do | 217 57 | |
| July 10. | William Stedman, do | 703 95 | |
| 15. | Henry J. Crouse, Minden, Montgomery county, | 161 69 | |
| | Barber & Failing, Minden, Montgomery county, | 1,459 31 | |
| | Henry J. Crouse, Minden, Montgomery county, | 19 66 | |
| Aug. 5. | Henry A. Countryman, Minden, Montgomery county, | 29 49 | |
| | | | 39,957 37 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| No. 58. | Samuel Farwell, bridges at Utica, | 316 40 | |
| 80. | James Stewart, culvert on section 28, | 1,980 00 | |
| 85. | Bigham Stewart & Co., sections 13 and 14, | 11,486 86 | |
| 134. | Grant, Turner & Ryan, bridges on sections 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, and 44, culverts on sections 42, 57, 64, and 84, and section 84, | 1,543 69 | |
| 149. | Ellwood & Rasback, section 95, | 2,732 68 | |
| 158. | Faulkner & Moss, section 93, .. | 557 15 | |
| 161. | Stilson & Brown, aqueduct at Ferguson's creek, and road bridges on sections 105 and 106, | 3,840 00 | |
| 166. | Albert Marcellus, section 113, .. | 9,020 00 | |
| 170. | John L. Bevins, sections 64 and 71, | 1,678 10 | |
| 206. | Samuel S. Riddle & Co., section 101, | 1,284 33 | |
| 212. | Nathan Shippy, section 114, ... | 18,890 00 | |
| 239. | Kasson, Moore & Casson, aqueduct at Oriskany creek, | 9,760 00 | |
| 259. | D. & M. Tobie, section 104, ... | 2,280 00 | |
| 260. | James G. Ferguson, section 106, | 1,180 00 | |
| Carried forward, | | \$66,549 21 | \$80,147 53 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$66,549 21 | \$80,147 53 |
| 269. Squire Whipple, superstructure
of Hampton-street bridge,
Whitesboro, and of Wash-
ington-street bridge, Rome,.. | 2,260 00 | |
| 287. Marselis & VanDebogart, bridge
on section 74, | 2,060 00 | |
| 288. Smith & Williams, Castle creek
aqueduct, | 50 00 | |
| 294. Johnson & Anderson, lock 34, .. | 300 00 | |
| 309. Earl Trumbull, foot bridges at
Breese-street, Utica, | 980 00 | |
| 310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates
of two single enlarged locks
on upper side cut in the vil-
lage of West Troy, | 1,095 48 | |
| 334. Van Evera & Burdick, Enders'
and Swarts' culverts, and
farm bridges near locks 25
and 29, | 1,965 23 | |
| 335. Kasson & Sherwood, lower lock
at upper side cut, and section
work connected, at W. Troy, | 19,950 00 | |
| 336. David Wilca, culvert at Fulton-
ville, and section-work con-
nected, | 760 00 | |
| 337. John I. Yates, bridges on sec-
tions 27 and 28, | 4,820 00 | |
| 341. Borden, Richardson & Babcock,
section 102, masonry in Wash-
ington-street bridge, and com-
pletion of towing path adjoin-
ing, abutments and wings of
towing path bridges, and com-
pletion of towing path ad-
joining, and a culvert on sec-
tion 73, | 17,850 00 | |
| 344. Rasback, Vickerman & John-
son, Saquoit creek aqueduct,
and road bridge on section
114, | 4,744 35 | |
| 349. Kelsey & Frazee, Fort Bull cul-
vert, and section work con-
nected, | 2,897 10 | |
| 355. William Baldwin, section east
of Saquoit creek aqueduct, .. | 2,840 00 | |
| 364. James H. Frank, section 116, . | 6,050 00 | |
| Carried forward,... | \$135,171 37 | \$80,147 53 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$135,171 37 | \$80,147 53 |
| 365. Marcellis, Van Debogert & Van-
Debogert, sections 29 and
103,..... | 17,030 00 | |
| 366. John J. Wiles, farm bridge at
Van Alstynes, and section 105 | 21,700 00 | |
| 367. John Sholl & Co., farm bridges
on section 81,..... | 220 00 | |
| 368. Van Vorst & Barhydt, sections
28 $\frac{1}{2}$, 34, and 83, and culverts
on sections 113 and 114..... | 21,230 00 | |
| 369. Brady, Baldwin & Co., pier and
embankment across sprout of
Mohawk,..... | 9,510 00 | |
| 370. Daniel Campbell, abutments of
Hampton-street bridge,..... | 946 12 | |
| 371. Swart & Elwood, section 28, .. | 5,050 00 | |
| 373. Wemple & Burdick, Erniss and
Van Olinda's culverts,..... | 4,040 00 | |
| 374. Davis, Turner & Co., farm bridges
on section 83,..... | 1,085 00 | |
| 376. Henry M. Crane, sections 27 and
27 $\frac{1}{2}$,..... | 7,680 00 | |
| 377. Barker & Decker, section 115,.. | 12,360 00 | |
| 382. Davis, Bogart & Turner, road
bridge on section 34,..... | 1,090 00 | |
| 384. Marcellus & Hart, culvert at
Yorkville,..... | 1,720 00 | |
| 402. Glancey & Murray, weigh-lock
at West Troy,..... | 14,370 00 | |
| 412. Wm. Sponenburgh, superstruc-
ture of Crosby farm bridge,.. | 422 09 | |
| 413. George W. Eddy, iron bridge at
West Troy,..... | 1,860 00 | |
| 415. J. M. & J. A. Rasback, Dygert
farm bridge,..... | 380 00 | |
| 416. E. & T. Fairbanks, weigh-scale
for weigh-lock at Albany,.. | 4,000 00 | |
| 418. Fort & Borden, iron superstruc-
ture for towing-path bridge
over Black river canal at
Rome,..... | 1,610 76 | |
| | | <u>261,475 34</u> |
| Amount expended by Frederick
Follett, on the Erie canal en-
largement,..... | | <u>\$341,622 87</u> |
| Total amount expended on the
Erie canal enlargement;..... | | <u>\$1,365,695 00</u> |

No. 3.

OSWEGO CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 1.

James Barnes, engineer, 1,335 62

No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------|
| 1849. | | |
| Oct. 2. | James & John C. Van Buren,
removing buildings,..... | 100 00 |
| | Hubbard Church, do barn, | 17 50 |
| | Moses S. Lee, do fence, | 8 00 |
| | William E Emerick do building, | 25 00 |
| 19. | Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals,..... | 4 95 |
| Nov. 1. | Charles Eddy, removing lock-house,..... | 25 00 |
| 14. | V. W. Smith & Co, publishing proposals,..... | 23 00 |
| 22. | Charles G. Fairman, do .. | 5 20 |
| | Kinney & Master's, do .. | 5 15 |
| | Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals and printing,..... | 23 65 |
| 23. | W. H. Ongley, do | 4 95 |
| | Hatch & Mills, do | 23 90 |
| 24. | Waldo M. Potter, do | 4 95 |
| | John A. Place, do | 5 20 |
| | James N. Brown, do | 5 20 |
| 29. | Rodney L. Adams, do | 5 20 |
| Dec. 1. | Almon Tucker, removing buildings,..... | 100 00 |
| 4. | V. W. Smith, publishing proposals, | 17 65 |
| 26. | William S. Eaton, removing buildings,..... | 25 00 |
| 1850. | Stowel & Hammond, do | 45 00 |
| Jan. 28. | W. Doe & Jos. Munroe, removing lock-house,..... | 50 00 |
| | Joseph Miller, do barn, | 65 00 |
| | Catharine Fay, do dwelling, | 8 00 |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$597 50 |
| | | \$1,335 62 |

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$597 50 | \$1,335 62 |
| Martin Carlton, removing barn, | 45 00 | |
| Bryan Connell, do. dwelling, | 10 00 | |
| Feb. 19. William Pitt, copying maps,... | 78 38 | |
| March 1. Charles Staring removing dwelling, | 40 00 | |
| Joseph Wilbur, taking down and removing house, | 15 00 | |
| James N. Brown, publishing proposals, | 4 95 | |
| Francis Linn, removing dwelling house, | 10 00 | |
| Ap'l 31. Martin Carlton, protecting barn, | 12 00 | |
| June 12. Agan & Summers, publishing proposals, | 10 15 | |
| July 29. H. N. Starin, removing buildings, | 50 00 | |
| Aug. 31. A. Bell, paddle gate at lock 9,. | 50 00 | |
| | | 922 98 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| No. 2. Ashley H. Ball, locks Nos. 9 and 10, | 27,100 00 | |
| 3. William Baldwin, lock No. 8, .. | 19,315 00 | |
| 4. Jonathan Case & Co., section 27, | 3,904 00 | |
| 5. R. Nelson Gere & Co., section 37, | 1,020 00 | |
| 6. David Rogers, lock No. 16, | 5,200 00 | |
| 7. N. Shippy, & Co., lock No. 18, | 13,200 00 | |
| 8. C. J. De Graw & Co., aqueduct at Oswego, | 5,308 00 | |
| 9. John C. Smith & Co., section 38, | 2,000 00 | |
| 10. James Stewart, lock 15, | 1,772 00 | |
| 11. Henry Card & Co., lock 17, ... | 1,430 00 | |
| | | 80,249 00 |
| Amount expended by Charles Cook, on the Oswego canal, | | \$82,507 60 |

No. 4.

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|----------|--|--------|
| 1849. | | |
| Oct. 19. | Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals for letting,..... | \$4 20 |
| 1860. | | |
| April 3. | William Pitt, draughting map of canal,..... | 7 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 11 20 |

No. 3.

DAMAGES.

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1849. | | |
| Dec. 24. | John Watkins, Fayette and Waterloo, Seneca co.,..... | 5,520 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 5,520 00 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| No. 8. | Ferrill, Banta & Co., pier at Geneva, on Seneca lake,.... | 3,481 02 |
| 9. | E. S. Latham & Co., locks 5, 6 and 7,..... | 56,776 49 |
| 10. | Seymour & Wood, constructing and inserting 24 valve gates in locks 5, 6 and 7,..... | 1,656 08 |
| 11. | Baldwin & McDonald, lock connecting the mill race leading to W. G. Oatman's mill with the Cayuga and Seneca canal, below lock 5 at Seneca Falls, | 2,775 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 64,688 59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Amount expended by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, on the Cayuga and Seneca canal,..... | | \$70,219 79 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |

No. 5.

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------------|
| No. 25. Mallett & Daniels, pier at the head of Seneca lake,..... | \$1,995 24 | |
| 26. Carmichael, Brayton & Co., sections 1, 2 and 3, Chemung canal extension,..... | 37,989 54 | |
| 27. Laurin Mallory, towing path and bridge at the head of the Chimney narrows, on the Chemung canal feeder,..... | 12,777 20 | |
| 28. Samuel G. Crawford, abutments for a road bridge over the Chemung canal extension,... | 1,006 41 | |
| | <hr/> | \$53,768 39 |
| Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Chemung canal,..... | | <hr/> <u>\$53,768 39</u> |

No. 6.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|
| 1850. | | |
| Jan. 30. A. W. Sherman, stone for locks, | 66 25 | |
| Ap'l 20. Joseph Embey, materials, &c., for lake lock,..... | 30 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$96 25 |
| Carried forward,..... | | <hr/> <u>\$96 25</u> |

Brought forward,..... \$96 25

No. 8.

CONTRACTORS.

Daniels & Moore, lake lock and
pier at Dresden,..... 10,035 00

10,035 00

Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Crooked
Lake canal,..... \$10,131 25

No. 7.

CHENANGO CANAL.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 107.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1850.

Jan. 28. B. B. Andrews, recording award
of the Canal Appraisers,.... 4 00

4 00

No. 106.

DAMAGES.

1849.

Dec. 31. Simeon Rogers, Broome county, 5,047 91

5,047 91

Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Chenango
canal,..... \$5,051 91

No. 8.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 86.

Daniel C. Jenne, Engineer, 3,817 00

3,817 00

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|------------|
| Aug. 30. | James Scott, labor on section 20, | 88 |
| | William Scott, do do | 88 |
| Sept. 7. | Wm. Nelligar, do 19 & 20 | 1 10 |
| | Owen Dagan, do do | 1 31 |
| | Thomas Gleason, do do | 3 94 |
| 8. | Patrick Gahagan, do do | 66 |
| 10. | John Pyne, do do | 1 09 |
| 12. | George Metcalf, freight on iron
for boat, | 44 |
| 15. | H. D. Arthur, lumber, | 15 00 |
| | Wesley Barrett, labor building
boat, | 11 88 |
| | Samuel Illingsworth, do do | 10 00 |
| | Hiram Warren, do do | 15 00 |
| | David Barber, do do | 3 00 |
| | Patrick Cummins, blacksmithing | 9 00 |
| | John Pierson, labor building
boat, | 52 87 |
| | Theodore Illingsworth, do do | 2 50 |
| | Eben Searls, lumber for do | 24 30 |
| | Chas. G. Loomis, labor, lumber,
&c., for do., | 100 00 |
| [20. | Ozias Wilcox, chains for small
boats, | 68 |
| | Samuel W. Crandall, labor on
boat, | 5 25 |
| | M. & H. S. Shedd, iron for do., | 3 57 |
| 21. | Alfred N. Hough, lumber and
stone boat, | 4 52 |
| 24. | Samuel Wager, blacksmithing,. | 2 49 |
| 25. | Ezekiel Butler, lumber and
freight of culvert valves, | 19 99 |
| | John Humphrey, blacksmithing, | 19 25 |
| 26. | Albert Bronson, do | 2 50 |
| Carried forward, | | \$312 10 |
| | | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$312 10 | \$3,817 00 |
| Charles G. Riggs, pump for boat, | 2 00 | |
| 27. D. Cady & Co., cloth for berths
to boat, | 5 00 | |
| H. Emmerson, tools, &c., for
repairs,..... | 43 77 | |
| H. Emmerson, tools, iron, spike,
&c., | 233 64 | |
| D. Cady, tools,..... | 101 48 | |
| Hill Brothers, wheelbarrows,.. | 37 50 | |
| John Harris, commutation for a
bridge, | 450 00 | |
| William Glenn, removing and
re-setting fence,..... | 15 50 | |
| H. G. Giles & Co., hollow
quoin patterns &c.,..... | 1 26 | |
| John Whittlesy, freight and la-
bor on piling machine,..... | 9 60 | |
| Jacob Dickinson & Co., rope for
crab, | 29 25 | |
| Harman Emmerson, iron, tools,
&c., for boat,..... | 139 71 | |
| John Hughes, blacksmithing on
crane, | 2 68 | |
| 28. Lucien Comstock, blacksmith-
ing,..... | 38 | |
| John Gray, dressing hollow
quoins, | 157 13 | |
| Adam Stiver, do . do .. | 116 50 | |
| John Love, sharpening tools,.. | 1 35 | |
| Dan R. Howe, filing and setting
saws,..... | 1 38 | |
| Brayton Ely, shovels, | 16 50 | |
| L. C. Higby, setting-poles hand-
spikes, &c.,..... | 6 00 | |
| 29. A. & T. Bamber, goods for boat, | 3 81 | |
| Riggs & Vanderwerker, furni-
ture, for boat,..... | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Scott, removing flood-
wood, &c., | 3 75 | |
| John Burns, making bedding for
boat, | 2 69 | |
| Michael Burke, do do .. | 2 21 | |
| Lorenzo Wilcox, hemlock tim-
ber,.. .. | 1 50 | |
| Aaron Andrews, lumber and
plow, | 8 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | <u>\$1,706 19</u> | <u>\$3,817 00</u> |

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$1,706 19 | \$3,817 00 |
| Ira Stone, making bedding for
boat, | 6 41 | |
| J. M. Lewis, candles and oil,.. | 76 | |
| G. W. Manchester, hemlock
lumber,..... | 1 11 | |
| David Hewitt, labor and team,. | 32 07 | |
| Caleb Goodrich, tools,..... | 9 00 | |
| Samuel H. Prescott, labor,.... | 35 25 | |
| Douglass & Owens, goods for
boat,..... | 3 47 | |
| Alden Lee, labor and lumber,. | 81 45 | |
| James Barton, labor and team,. | 7 81 | |
| Wetmon Hall, shovels,..... | 9 00 | |
| William Beck, hauling lock
irons,..... | 6 00 | |
| H. D. Cummings, freight of
spike,..... | 1 12 | |
| S. P. Wolcott, bush hook,.... | 1 50 | |
| John Swan, plumb-staves for
dressing hollow quoins..... | 88 | |
| Michael Galigan, labor on sec-
tions 19 and 20,..... | 5 80 | |
| Seymour & Adams, blacksmith-
ing, | 186 16 | |
| Seymour & Adams, do | 100 16 | |
| Christopher Gould, lumber and
services on crane,..... | 25 71 | |
| H. S. Cummings, freight of iron, | 1 13 | |
| G. H. Gould, freight of mate-
rials, &c.,..... | 37 69 | |
| Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
August, 1849, repairing Black
river feeder, viz : | | |
| Ira Stone,..... | \$38 00 | |
| Nathan Piersons,..... | 21 00 | |
| Thomas Corcoran,..... | 19 75 | |
| Addison W. Buffer, ... | 21 50 | |
| Michael Burke,..... | 20 00 | |
| John Burns,..... | 19 50 | |
| James McCarty,..... | 20 00 | |
| Edward Rinkle,..... | 20 00 | |
| Timothy O'Mora,..... | 20 50 | |
| Bernard Crossdale,..... | 19 50 | |
| Michael Monehon,..... | 45 00 | |
| Pat Quinn, Jr.,..... | 22 75 | |
| Edward Curren,..... | 23 19 | |
| Andrew Gossman,..... | 24 50 | |
| <hr/> Brought forward,..... | <hr/> \$335 19 | <hr/> \$2,258 67 |
| | | <hr/> \$3,817 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$335 19 | \$2,258 67 | \$3,817 00 |
| Patrick McDonald,..... | 23 19 | | |
| Daniel O'Conner,..... | 23 63 | | |
| Morris Shauhancy,..... | 8 54 | | |
| Michael Donivan,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Pat Quinn,..... | 27 50 | | |

421 55

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in August, repairing and
finishing canal section 20, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Daniel D. Winne,..... | 8 13 |
| Joshua Caperon,..... | 3 50 |
| Philip Riley,..... | 2 62 |
| Peter Camble,..... | 2 63 |
| Hugh Norton,..... | 2 19 |
| Timothy Hogan,..... | 1 64 |
| Peter Ulton,..... | 1 97 |
| Thomas McCoy,..... | 1 97 |
| Thomas Molony,..... | 1 31 |
| Frederick D. Winne,... | 5 62 |
| Thomas Storing,..... | 2 19 |
| Michael Nevil,..... | 1 09 |
| John Donnelly,..... | 88 |
| John Phalin,..... | 87 |
| Miles Burke,..... | 44 |
| William Fitzgerald,.... | 44 |

37 49

Samuel Comstock's check roll,
labor in August, 1849, repair-
ing, etc., on section 14, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Samuel Comstock,..... | 40 63 |
| Calvin Comstock,..... | 15 00 |
| Pat Dunivan,..... | 14 77 |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 14 44 |
| James Flynn,..... | 13 23 |
| Roger Fay,..... | 13 02 |
| Pat Millmon,..... | 11 37 |
| Francis Darby,..... | 87 |
| Michael Moley,..... | 14 00 |
| James Croner,..... | 87 |
| Anthony Tuly,..... | 14 77 |
| Richard Frisby,..... | 12 15 |
| Murth Burn,..... | 11 37 |
| Joseph Satchel,..... | 12 04 |
| James Conly,..... | 11 27 |
| Michael Gilboy,..... | 55 |
| James Barton,..... | 11 81 |
| Peter Ulton,..... | 2 62 |

Carried forward,.....\$214 78 \$2,717 71 \$3,817 00

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$214 78 | \$2,717 71 | \$3,817 00 |
| Pat Conley,..... | 10 39 | | |
| Timothy Murphy,..... | 10 94 | | |
| John Young,..... | 9 30 | | |
| Pat Burns,..... | 1 42 | | |
| John Brown,—..... | 1 31 | | |
| William McCoun,..... | 8 53 | | |
| Thomas Perkins,..... | 6 56 | | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 2 95 | | |
| Joseph Fitzpatrick,.... | 1 97 | | |
| Ezra Vanderworker,.... | 1 25 | | |

269 40

Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
September 1849, repairing
Black river feeder, &c., viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Ira Stone,..... | 38 00 |
| Nathan Pierson,..... | 23 00 |
| A. H. Puffer,..... | 21 50 |
| Thomas Corcoran,.... | 25 00 |
| Michael Burke,..... | 21 88 |
| James McCarty,..... | 21 88 |
| Edward Rinkle,..... | 21 88 |
| Bernard Crosdale,.... | 21 88 |
| Timothy O. Mora,.... | 21 88 |
| John Burns,..... | 21 88 |
| Dennis Monahan,.... | 49 50 |
| Adam Risenback,.... | 18 00 |
| Pat Quinn,..... | 30 00 |
| Andrew Gossman,.... | 26 25 |
| Daniel O'Conner,.... | 26 25 |
| Patrick McDonald,.... | 26 25 |
| Michael Donovan,.... | 16 63 |

443 66

Samuel Comstock's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing and completing section
14, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Samuel Comstock,.... | 40 63 |
| Calvin S. Comstock,... | 46 13 |
| Pat Dunivan,..... | 20 34 |
| James Flynn,..... | 20 02 |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 19 91 |
| James Conly,..... | 8 75 |
| Thomas Perkins,..... | 22 75 |
| James Barton,..... | 20 12 |
| Michael Maly,..... | 18 81 |
| Murth Burn,..... | 7 55 |
| Michael Cassidy,..... | 17 72 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$242 73 | \$3,430 77 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$242 73 | \$3,430 77 | \$3,817 00 |
| Joseph Satchel,..... | 9 84 | | |
| Joseph Fitzpatrick,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Pat Conly,..... | 9 41 | | |
| Roger Fay,..... | 14 66 | | |
| John Young,..... | 19 69 | | |
| Timothy Murphy,..... | 3 94 | | |
| William McCann,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Pat Manahan,..... | 7 87 | | |
| Anthony Tully,..... | 16 62 | | |
| Clinton Vanderwerker,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Calvin Comstock,..... | 26 15 | | |
| James Barton,..... | 16 59 | | |
| Eldridge Paddock,..... | 17 43 | | |
| Aaron Baker,..... | 3 37 | | |
| Ezra Vanderwerker,..... | 5 13 | | |

419 68

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
September 1849, repairing and
completing section 11, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| J. Olney,..... | 30 87 |
| Patrick Banks,..... | 2 19 |
| Timothy Murphy,..... | 15 09 |
| Patrick Delane,..... | 14 00 |
| Hugh Reynolds,..... | 14 22 |
| James Carroll,..... | 14 00 |
| William Knowles,..... | 14 44 |
| Patrick Donell,..... | 14 44 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 14 66 |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 12 47 |
| John Hoy,..... | 10 72 |
| Daniel Murphy,..... | 9 84 |
| Patrick Fay,..... | 10 72 |
| Patrick Gleason,..... | 9 19 |
| Thomas Sweeney,..... | 9 19 |
| Patrick Barlow,..... | 7 14 |
| James Burns,..... | 9 19 |
| Michael Kaarn,..... | 6 56 |
| Daniel Dunn,..... | 4 81 |
| Roger Fay,..... | 5 25 |
| John Carroll,..... | 6 12 |
| John Sumers,..... | 5 03 |
| Thomas Sweeney,..... | 3 50 |
| Peter McDonald,..... | 3 50 |
| Thomas Conley,..... | 2 63 |
| Patrick Landras,..... | 2 19 |
| Edward Thompson,..... | 12 37 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$264 63 | \$3,850 45 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$264 63 | \$3,850 45 | \$3,817 00 |
| Alvin Utley,..... | 9 56 | | |
| Alfred Utley,..... | 16 03 | | |
| Isaiah Waldron,..... | 15 18 | | |
| Henry C. Brill,..... | 1 69 | | |
| Edward Olney,..... | 48 93 | | |

356 02

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing section 4, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| George McDonald, | 43 75 |
| John Lawler, | 22 75 |
| John Burke,..... | 20 02 |
| John Millens,..... | 19 47 |
| John Dolan, | 15 31 |
| John Martin,..... | 20 12 |
| Patrick Martin,..... | 19 91 |
| Patrick Redin,..... | 19 47 |
| Patrick Dooly, | 18 92 |
| Patrick Anderson,..... | 19 36 |
| William Butler,..... | 19 03 |
| Martin Connor,..... | 19 36 |
| Thomas Carey,..... | 18 92 |
| Michael Martin,..... | 8 34 |
| Andrew Doyle, | 18 92 |
| Ryan Ryley,..... | 19 25 |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 19 36 |
| Edward Connaugh,.... | 19 58 |
| Patrick Wilson,..... | 18 92 |
| Francis Murphy,..... | 19 03 |
| Andrew Kinsley,..... | 4 16 |
| James Donaly,..... | 20 02 |
| Thomas Tracy, | 18 05 |
| Stephen Fitzpatrick,... | 19 36 |
| James Halbert,..... | 2 63 |
| Jesse Buckley,..... | 87 |
| Daniel Sterling,..... | 25 87 |
| Lyman Otis,..... | 24 75 |
| Henry Williams, | 25 31 |
| Elisha Shaw,..... | 13 78 |

554 59

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing and finishing section
18, 19 and 20, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Daniel D. Winne, | 40 62 |
| John Falen,..... | 14 88 |
| James Connor,..... | 9 62 |

Carried forward,..... \$65 12 \$4,761 06 \$3,817 00

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$65 12 | \$4,761 06 | \$3,817 00 |
| Joshua Capron, | 6 78 | | |
| Philip Riley,..... | 13 78 | | |
| Peter Campbell,..... | 19 91 | | |
| Hugh Norton,..... | 19 91 | | |
| Joseph Haney, | 3 44 | | |
| Timothy Hogan,..... | 88 | | |
| Joseph Haney,..... | 1 20 | | |
| Peter Alton,..... | 17 40 | | |
| Thomas Malony,..... | 16 40 | | |
| Frederick D. Winne,... | 54 37 | | |
| Thomas Staring,..... | 19 47 | | |
| Michael Nebit,..... | 19 03 | | |
| John Donnelly,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Miles Burke, | 17 28 | | |
| William Fitzgerald,.... | 18 59 | | |
| Richard Hany,..... | 1 88 | | |
| Thomas McCoy,..... | 19 14 | | |
| Patrick Welch, Jr., | 7 82 | | |
| Patrick Welch, Sen.,... | 12 19 | | |
| Matthew Gilson, | 15 97 | | |
| Thomas Burke,..... | 11 04 | | |
| Richard Nason,..... | 11 81 | | |
| Thomas Quinn,..... | 4 27 | | |
| Freeman Parkhens,.... | 19 | | |
| Michael McGraw, | 14 98 | | |
| Patrick McCale,..... | 87 | | |
| Nicholas Burke,..... | 11 16 | | |
| James McCale,..... | 87 | | |
| William McCale,..... | 8 09 | | |
| Thomas McCale, | 88 | | |
| Patrick Hennesy,..... | 7 77 | | |
| Michael McCale,..... | 87 | | |
| Nathan Shippey, | 94 | | |

442 24

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in September, 1849, re-
pairing and completing sec-
tion 10, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John Van Buskirk, | 18 75 |
| Marcus Van Buskirk,... | 23 06 |
| James O'Brien,..... | 11 16 |
| Peter Van Dyck,..... | 3 28 |
| James Murphy,..... | 1 75 |
| Joseph Hurley,..... | 1 75 |
| Bartley Wheeland,.... | 1 75 |
| John Dugand,..... | 2 41 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$63 91 | \$5,203 30 | \$3,817 00 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | | \$63 91 | \$5,203 30 | \$3,817 00 |
| Michael Burke,..... | | 1 75 | | |
| Francis Elwood,..... | | 1 75 | | |
| Thomas Flynn,..... | | 1 75 | | |
| | | | 69 16 | |
| Gordias H. Gould's check roll,
labor in September, 1849,
clearing snags from Black ri-
ver, viz : | | | | |
| Gordias H. Gould,..... | | 48 00 | | |
| Amon Wheeler,..... | | 26 56 | | |
| Lymon Gaylord,..... | | 17 50 | | |
| Orin Scovill,..... | | 7 00 | | |
| Alexander Hess,..... | | 16 00 | | |
| Asa Platt,..... | | 17 00 | | |
| Dudley Reed,..... | | 17 00 | | |
| Lucius Seymour,..... | | 1 00 | | |
| Ezra Lonas,..... | | 15 00 | | |
| Harry Knowlton,..... | | 14 00 | | |
| William Ternay,..... | | 15 00 | | |
| Luke Plunkett,..... | | 16 88 | | |
| Nelson Whittlesey,.... | | 13 75 | | |
| George Platts,..... | | 8 00 | | |
| Charles Burdick,..... | | 75 | | |
| Cyrus Haskils,..... | | 22 50 | | |
| | | | 255 94 | |
| Oct. | 1. Abram Lewis, labor, repairing
and finishing canal, | | 1 13 | |
| | 2. Lawrence Gaven, do | | 4 38 | |
| | 3. Michael Cassidy, do | | 5 69 | |
| | 4. Francis Wilkes, labor on sec-
tion 10,..... | | 1 75 | |
| | 8. Batese Market, dressing big
bevels, | | 55 69 | |
| | 9. Alexander L. Chance, do | | 44 41 | |
| | 13. Nathan Shippy, tools, powder,
plank and fuse,..... | | 30 86 | |
| | Miller & Wetmore, trustees,
commutation for bridge,..... | | 350 00 | |
| | 16. Michael Welch, cutting off big
bevels to locks,..... | | 53 73 | |
| | 25. H. H. Davenport, clearing out
flood-wood and gravel in locks
62 to 69,..... | | 5 00 | |
| | 26. John B. Bradt, sharpening tools
and dressing quoins, | | 3 57 | |
| | Batese Market, trimming locks
for valves,..... | | 14 88 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | | \$6,099 49 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$6,099 49 | \$3,817 00 |
| Oct. 26. Octive Le Chance, cutting off
big bevels to locks,..... | 27 44 | |
| Alexander Le Chance, trimming
locks for valves,..... | 14 44 | |
| George Magee, cutting off big
bevels to locks,..... | 29 75 | |
| Nathan Shippy, blacksmithing,. | 35 66 | |
| Mark Welch, cutting off big
bevels,..... | 50 51 | |
| Thomas Hall, trimming locks
for valves,..... | 6 13 | |
| Joseph Perdon, blacksmithing,. | 19 38 | |
| Asaph S. Leonard, hanging cul-
vert valves,..... | 34 50 | |
| 27. William D. Illingsworth, ditch-
ing and constructing roadway, | 17 75 | |
| 29. Ezra Green, 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic yds.
stone for dam,..... | 216 58 | |
| Augustus Crane, freight of iron
for crane,..... | 3 25 | |
| 31. Peter Heavener, hanging culvert
valves,..... | 39 50 | |
| Livingston Meeker, repairing
feeder,..... | 2 00 | |
| Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
October, 1849, watching banks
of canal and repairing feeder,
viz: | | |
| Ira Stone,..... | 58 00 | |
| Nathan Prierson,..... | 27 75 | |
| Thomas Corcoran,..... | 27 25 | |
| James McCarthy,..... | 23 84 | |
| Edward Rinkle,..... | 23 84 | |
| Bernard Crossdale,.... | 23 84 | |
| Timothy O'Mora,..... | 23 84 | |
| Michael Burke,..... | 23 84 | |
| John Burns,..... | 23 84 | |
| Dennis Monagan,..... | 45 00 | |
| Daniel O'Connor,..... | 27 13 | |
| Patrick McDonald, ... | 27 13 | |
| Andrew Gossman,..... | 27 13 | |
| Pat Quinn, sen,..... | 31 00 | |
| Morris Shaughnacy,.... | 27 13 | |
| Michael Donovan,..... | 27 13 | |
| Pat Quinn, jr.,..... | 8 32 | |
| Dennis Monahan,..... | 3 07 | |
| | <hr/> 479 08 | |
| Carried forward, | \$7,075 46 | \$3,817 00 |

Brought forward, \$7,075 46 \$3,817 00

Samuel Comstock's check roll labor in October, 1849, repairing and finishing sections 9 and 14, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Samuel Comstock, | 43 87 |
| Calvin Comstock, | 28 12 |
| Patrick Donovan, | 19 47 |
| Michael Cassidy, | 16 85 |
| Michael Maley, | 5 36 |
| James Barton, | 5 36 |
| John Young, | 19 47 |
| James Flynn, | 4 49 |
| Anthony Flynn, | 5 36 |
| Moses Gorman, | 11 92 |
| James Fitz Sarrus, | 11 92 |
| James Macormet, | 11 92 |
| Darby Ratter, | 3 29 |
| Thomas Perkins, | 2 83 |
| Arthur Mc Call, | 1 75 |
| Nicholas Casey, | 76 |
| James Mitchell, | 76 |
| Patrick Walch, | 3 28 |
| John Morrissey, | 8 85 |
| Patrick Harford, | 7 77 |
| Cornelius Rairden, | 7 77 |
| Hugh Osborn, | 7 77 |

228 94

Patrick Love's check roll, labor in October 1849, repairing and finishing section 11, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Love, | 30 97 |
| Patrick Gilson, | 38 25 |
| Peter Wheaton, | 39 09 |
| Patrick Mc Andrew, | 13 34 |
| Anthony Hannigan, | 13 34 |
| John Hayde, | 11 59 |
| Andrew Burns, | 15 09 |
| William Rutlege, | 13 34 |
| James Mc Quade, | 14 44 |
| Daniel Brown, | 15 09 |
| Martin Tracey, | 15 09 |
| Pat Hues, | 15 10 |
| Pat Doyle, | 14 33 |
| James Golden, | 15 10 |
| James Burns, | 14 22 |
| William Noonan, | 15 10 |
| John Lyons, | 15 10 |

Carried forward, \$308 58 \$7,304 40 \$3,817 00

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$308 58 | \$7,304 40 | \$3,817 00 |
| James Collins, | 15 10 | | |
| John Flannagan, | 15 20 | | |
| Francis Del, | 14 76 | | |
| Michael Brun, | 15 10 | | |
| Andrew McCauder, | 12 03 | | |
| John Giblin, | 10 72 | | |
| James Murphy, | 5 68 | | |
| Andrew Mc Andrew, ... | 27 00 | | |

424 17

Daniel F. Sterling's check roll
labor in October, 1849, exca-
vating and repairing banks on
section 6, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Daniel F. Sterling, | 40 22 |
| Thomas Selden, | 16 31 |
| Lyman Otis, | 15 75 |
| Edmond Strever, | 41 06 |
| Philander Selden, | 9 00 |
| Daniel Ashby, | 9 00 |
| James Shortel, | 16 19 |
| Thomas Cochran, | 17 93 |
| John Zimmerman, | 1 75 |
| Michael Doyle, | 8 53 |
| Jesse Buckley, | 4 16 |
| Richard Shanahan, | 15 53 |
| Anda McKenly, | 14 66 |
| Christopher Paris, | 9 84 |
| Nicholas Peter, | 1 09 |
| Richard Lanaghan, | 17 06 |
| William Cator, | 17 50 |
| William Doyle, | 16 63 |
| Patrick Brady, | 3 06 |
| Patrick Gibbons, | 15 53 |
| Francis Merchant, | 17 72 |
| Patrick Dermody, | 1 53 |
| James Kriff, | 88 |
| Michael Mahar, | 88 |

311 81

Frederick D. Weller's check roll,
labor in October 1849; repair-
ing bridge at Conlon's, Domi-
nick street, and at the Catholic
church, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Frederick D. Weller, .. | 24 00 |
| Abram Ecker, | 21 00 |
| Joseph Sweetman, | 20 12 |
| Samuel Barnard, | 21 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$86 12 | \$8,040 38 | \$3,817 00 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$86 12 | \$8,040 38 | \$3,817 00 |
| James Van Winkle, ... | 21 00 | | |
| Samuel Merrill, | 11 25 | | |
| Alonzo Fox, | 2 63 | | |
| Thomas Donnelly, | 16 50 | | |

137 50

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
October 1849, repairing and
completing section 11, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Jay Olney, | 43 88 |
| J. A. Waldo, | 75 19 |
| William R. Olney, | 19 50 |
| Edward Olney, | 82 69 |
| Edward B. Thompson.. | 38 81 |
| Marshall Brill, | 35 44 |
| Alvin Utley, | 36 28 |
| Edward Hawkins, | 30 66 |
| Alfred Utley, | 11 47 |
| George Rogers, | 21 94 |
| Bur Baker, | 27 56 |
| Eldridge Paddock, | 17 44 |
| Edward Paddock, | 18 28 |
| Patrick Ryan, | 18 28 |
| Horace Waldo, | 25 59 |
| Jacob Vanderwerker, ... | 20 53 |
| Thomas Coyl, | 19 12 |
| John Rogers, | 20 82 |
| T. W. B. Olney, | 20 53 |
| Henry Nessell, | 4 50 |
| Washington Shorey, ... | 13 50 |
| Abram Vanderwerker, .. | 9 00 |
| Calvin Comatock, | 13 50 |
| William Butler, | 19 69 |
| John Doland, | 1 97 |
| Timothy Murphy, | 19 69 |
| Patrick Delano, | 18 59 |
| Hugh Reynolds, | 20 34 |
| James Carl, | 19 47 |
| William Knowls, | 18 81 |

743 07

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
October 1849, repairing and
finishing section 11, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Michael Nowland, | 17 94 |
| Christopher Joint, | 11 60 |
| Michael McCann, | 11 81 |
| Thomas Perkins, | 3 06 |
| William McCann, | 11 38 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$55 79 | \$8,920 95 | \$3,817 00 |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$55 79 | \$8,920 95 | \$3,817 00 |
| Ed. Smith, | 11 59 | | |
| Patrick Blake, | 11 59 | | |
| James Ryon, | 12 25 | | |
| Patrick Griffin, | 14 44 | | |
| Hugh Hanley, | 16 63 | | |
| William Ryan, | 14 00 | | |
| Anthony Flynn, | 13 13 | | |
| James Flynn, | 13 56 | | |
| James Barton, | 14 88 | | |
| Michael Mailyer, | 14 22 | | |
| Patrick Brady, | 10 06 | | |
| Michael Doyle, | 10 06 | | |
| James Karn, | 14 87 | | |
| John Karn, | 14 87 | | |
| James Burke, | 9 63 | | |
| Robert Dee, | 9 62 | | |
| Patrick Hickey, | 7 00 | | |
| John Hanley, | 6 56 | | |
| John Tuff, | 7 00 | | |
| John Ward, | 5 25 | | |
| | | 287 00 | |

Jay Olney's check roll labor in
October, 1849, repairing and
finishing canal on section 11,
viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Patrick Powell, | 19 91 |
| Michael Ryan, | 18 81 |
| Thomas Kelly, | 20 56 |
| John Hoy, | 19 47 |
| Daniel Murphy, | 19 69 |
| Patrick Fay, | 12 91 |
| Patrick Gleason, | 19 03 |
| Thomas Sweeney, | 19 47 |
| Patrick Barlow, | 19 47 |
| James Burns, | 1 09 |
| Michael Carn, | 19 47 |
| Daniel Dunn, | 19 47 |
| Roger Fay, | 20 13 |
| John Carl, | 18 81 |
| John Summers, | 19 03 |
| Thomas Sweeney Jr., .. | 13 78 |
| Peter McDonald, | 8 97 |
| Patrick Banks, | 3 28 |
| Patrick Landers, | 18 59 |
| Thomas Keighar, | 18 81 |
| Lawrence Gavin, | 18 37 |
| Patrick Burns, | 18 37 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$367 49 | \$9,207 95 | \$3,817 00 |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$367 49 | \$9,207 95 | \$3,817 00 |
| Michael Cain,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Walter Gafney,..... | 16 41 | | |
| Patrick Sweeny,..... | 17 50 | | |
| James Cassady,..... | 18 37 | | |
| Thomas Royl,..... | 7 00 | | |
| Dudley Conner,..... | 16 19 | | |
| Florence Sullivan,..... | 17 50 | | |
| Martin Fitzgearls,..... | 17 94 | | |
| Pat Carroll,..... | 17 94 | | |
| John Calahan,..... | 17 94 | | |

515 59

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, repair-
ing and finishing section 10,
viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| John Van Buskirk, | 43 87 |
| Marcus Van Buskirk,... | 41 63 |
| Jacob Vanderwerker, .. | 11 25 |
| Gorge Rogers, | 4 50 |
| Peter Van Dyke,..... | 10 06 |
| John Dungan,..... | 19 04 |
| John Comins,..... | 6 78 |
| Matthew Holland,..... | 18 60 |
| Michael McCormick,... | 17 94 |
| Patrick Laihy,..... | 17 72 |
| Charley Connor, | 5 25 |
| John Hollarin,..... | 16 85 |
| Timothy Price, | 4 15 |
| Patrick Foy, | 4 15 |
| James O'Brien, | 10 50 |
| John Garvin,..... | 1 09 |
| James Murphy, | 19 69 |
| Francis Wilkes,..... | 17 94 |
| Joseph Hurley, | 17 94 |
| Bartholomew Wheeland, | 19 69 |
| Michael Burke,..... | 19 47 |
| Andrew Elwood, | 19 91 |
| Thomas Flynn,..... | 19 91 |
| Marvin Haynes,..... | 8 54 |
| Edmund Hennebery,... | 12 91 |
| Joseph Dumphe,..... | 13 35 |
| Michael Nale,..... | 3 06 |
| Michael Bardin,..... | 3 06 |

408 85

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$10,132 39 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|

Brought forward,..... \$10,132 39 \$3,817 00

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, re-
pairing and finishing sections
2, 3 and 8, viz :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| George McDonald,..... | 47 25 |
| Jabez Hallock, Jr.,..... | 9 00 |
| John Lawler,..... | 21 88 |
| John Martin,..... | 19 36 |
| John Mullen,..... | 17 83 |
| John Burke,..... | 18 48 |
| John McDonald,..... | 14 10 |
| John Flesh,..... | 11 70 |
| Patrick Griffin,..... | 2 63 |
| Patrick Wilson,..... | 19 14 |
| Patrick Dooley,..... | 21 77 |
| Thomas L. Beal,..... | 87 |
| Patrick Anderson,..... | 19 14 |
| Patrick Kedian,..... | 19 14 |
| Martin Conner,..... | 19 14 |
| Frank Murphy,..... | 19 14 |
| Martin Murphy,..... | 12 58 |
| Owen Murphy,..... | 11 05 |
| Martin Dugan,..... | 10 72 |
| Stephen Fitzpatrick,.... | 19 14 |
| James Donly,..... | 18 70 |
| Edward Cavern,..... | 19 14 |
| Michael Martin,..... | 7 40 |
| Henry Williams,..... | 2 25 |
| John Whittlesy,..... | 1 13 |
| Abram Lewis,..... | 14 62 |
| Alexander Paddock,.... | 2 25 |
| George Pillmore,..... | 10 13 |
| Isaac Hicks,..... | 10 97 |
| Franklin French,..... | 8 44 |
| William Hicks,..... | 10 97 |
| Patrick Hughs,..... | 11 27 |
| Thomas Whitty,..... | 3 72 |
| John Gowen,..... | 4 81 |
| Andrew Doyle,..... | 21 77 |

481 63

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, re-
pairing and finishing section
11, 17 and 18, viz :

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Daniel D. Winne,..... | 107 25 |
| Peter Campbell,..... | 3 94 |

Carried forward,.....\$111 19 \$10,614 02 \$3,817 00
[Senate, No. 97.] 15

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$111 19 | \$10,614 02 | \$3,817 00 |
| Michael Nevil,..... | 21 32 | | |
| Peter Ulton,..... | 20 01 | | |
| Pat Henesy,..... | 21 32 | | |
| Thomas Malony,..... | 1 09 | | |
| Thomas Burke, 2nd,... | 4 31 | | |
| Mark Storing,..... | 2 63 | | |
| William McHale,..... | 14 44 | | |
| Patrick McGraw,..... | 9 62 | | |
| Richard Neason,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Isaiah Hart,..... | 4 06 | | |
| Michael McGraw,..... | 20 45 | | |
| Enoch Hart,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Nathan Shippy,..... | 1 25 | | |
| Thomas Hart,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Patrick McHale,..... | 10 72 | | |
| Robert Short,..... | 1 97 | | |
| Thomas McHale,..... | 14 33 | | |
| Patrick Cunningham,... | 7 32 | | |
| James McHale, 1st,.... | 21 22 | | |
| Anthony Amelia,..... | 6 24 | | |
| Michael McHale,..... | 14 11 | | |
| John Mullin,..... | 2 08 | | |
| Jarvis Parkhurs,..... | 50 | | |
| James McHale, 2nd,.... | 3 06 | | |
| Richard Soi,..... | 1 20 | | |
| Joseph Haney,..... | 8 75 | | |
| William Richardson,... | 1 31 | | |
| Richard Haney,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Thomas McCoy,..... | 14 33 | | |
| John Pyne,..... | 18 05 | | |
| Thomas Storing,..... | 18 81 | | |
| Miles Burke,..... | 22 | | |
| Andrew McCaudre,.... | 4 22 | | |
| Nicholas Burke,..... | 14 00 | | |
| William Fitzgerald,.... | 21 11 | | |
| Pat Walsh, Sen.,..... | 15 53 | | |
| Pat Walsh, jr.,..... | 6 28 | | |
| Thomas Burke, 1st,.... | 20 01 | | |
| Matthew Gillson,..... | 7 77 | | |
| F. D. Winne,..... | 35 00 | | |
| Timothy Coughlin,.... | 15 75 | | |
| John Donnally,..... | 17 82 | | |
| Michael Foy,..... | 6 78 | | |
| George Cronk,..... | 1 31 | | |
| Michael Kief,..... | 5 03 | | |
| Owen Duffee,..... | 8 86 | | |
| John Cummins,..... | 4 05 | | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$576 94 | \$10,614 02 | \$3,817 00 |

Brought forward,..... \$576 94 \$10,614 02 \$3,817 00

James Flynn,..... 4 59

Thomas Dougherty,.... 5 91

John McGlone,..... 11 92

599 36

G. H. Gould's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, clearing
snags from Black River, viz :

Arman Wheeler,..... 7 50

G. H. Gould,..... 22 00

Cyrus Horkins,..... 3 13

Harvey Knowlton,.... 4 00

Nelson Whittlesey,.... 6 25

Luke Plunkett, 6 75

Charles Burdick, 5 00

Malcom Fisher,..... 7 00

Ezra Jones, 5 00

A. A. Hess, 5 00

Jacob Hess, 3 00

Asa Platts, 5 00

George Platts, 2 00

Hiram Fisher, 3 00

Martin Platts, 1 00

Dudley Read, 2 00

Irwin I. Humphrey,.... 1 00

N. C. Shepherd, 1 00

89 63

Chandley L. Phelps, check roll,
labor in October and Novem-
ber, 1849, constructing a dam
at Woodhull lake for reser-
voirs, viz :

Chandley L. Phelps,... 39 38

John S. Churchill,.... 26 25

John A. Joslin,..... 13 75

Levi Rich, 13 75

Thomas Denslow, 11 25

James Clock, 23 75

James Perkins, 22 50

Peleg Denslow, 18 75

Seth Denslow, 15 00

George Fort, 21 00

Henry Phillips, 21 50

William Thayre, 13 75

Gardiner Joslin, 11 25

Samuel Joslin, 6 25

Ezra Barnes, 10 00

Isaac Barnes, 10 00

Carried forward,..... \$278 13 \$11,303 01 \$3,817 00.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$278 13 | \$11,303 01 | \$3,817 00 |
| Joseph Joslin,..... | 10 00 | | |
| Gottlapp Ksift,..... | 13 75 | | |
| John Neger,..... | 9 00 | | |
| Henry Denslow,..... | 2 00 | | |
| George Clock,..... | 4 40 | | |
| John Courtney,..... | 7 50 | | |
| William Congdon,..... | 7 50 | | |
| D. H. S. Joslin,..... | 6 25 | | |
| | | 338 53 | |
| Nov. 1. Philip M. & Peter Schuyler,
exrs., commutation for a farm
bridge,..... | | 350 00 | |
| 5. Thomas Traffarn,* timber to ob-
tain brush,..... | | 22 00 | |
| 9. James McEachron, cutting off
big levels,..... | | 136 99 | |
| Archibald McDonald, tending
locks and watching banks of
canal,..... | | 28 00 | |
| Ichabod Blazier, do do | | 18 00 | |
| George Cronk, do do | | 28 00 | |
| Whiting Tuttle, blacksmithing, | | 133 03 | |
| Ephraim Hart, tending locks
and watching banks of canal, | | 8 50 | |
| 12. Michael Diefendorf, occupation
of lands, &c.,..... | | 108 06 | |
| L. D. Dewey, stone cutters' la-
bor,..... | | 24 50 | |
| Otis Munn, carpenter's labor,.. | | 29 25 | |
| 13. George W. Manchester, occu-
pation and damage to land, . | | 75 00 | |
| Michael Diefendorf, rent of land
and damage,..... | | 13 40 | |
| James Pierce, blacksmithing,.. | | 25 25 | |
| 14. D. S. Howard & Co., timber and
labor on bridge at Port Leyden, | | 5 00 | |
| Isaiah Hart, tools, cement and
sand,..... | | 5 67 | |
| 15. James Crimmins, clearing out
canal between locks 1 and 2, | | 21 00 | |
| Rolan Delenty, do | | 10 25 | |
| Martin Kerly, do | | 9 00 | |
| Cornelius Corkery, do | | 9 00 | |
| Martin Murphy, do | | 4 25 | |
| Abram Preston, do | | 7 25 | |
| Thomas Claffey, do | | 25 18 | |
| Pat Dolly, do | | 11 25 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$12,749 37 | | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$12,749 37 | \$3,817 00 |
| Nov. 15. James McGrah, clearing out canal between locks 1 and 2,... | 8 75 | |
| William Crimmins, do | 11 25 | |
| Richard Jones, do | 11 25 | |
| Patrick Cronin, do | 7 75 | |
| Michael Dugan, do | 1 00 | |
| Timothy Sullivan, do | 8 75 | |
| D. Cady & Co., tools, &c.,.... | 42 48 | |
| John Gray, labor as stone cutter, | 94 90 | |
| Adam Strever, dressing hollow quoins, | 76 00 | |
| Fowler and Mills, freight of machine, | 6 88 | |
| 17. Nelson C. Grant, labor preparing for dam, | 6 25 | |
| 19. D. D. Winne, lead, | 6 33 | |
| Seymour and Adams, blacksmithing, | 156 73 | |
| Seymour and Adams, irons for crane, | 76 38 | |
| 20. George Monroe, cutting off big bevels, | 81 48 | |
| 21. Syracuse and Utica R. R. Co., railroad timber, | 33 00 | |
| 22. Daniel Cady & Co., spike for bridges, | 13 50 | |
| Van Patten and Kimball, plank and floor timber for bridges, .. | 77 89 | |
| 23. George W. Taft, rope for boat, Patrick Gilboy, labor on section 18, | 449 23 | |
| 26. Asa Hayes, services as watchman, | 12 00 | |
| Chester Miller, services as watchman, | 10 00 | |
| Woodman Kimball, coping locks 33, 34, &c., | 300 68 | |
| 29. Philander Cronk, services as watchman, | 1 00 | |
| Frederick D. Weller's check roll, labor in November, 1849, repairing bridges at Conlon's, Dominick street, and at the Catholic church, viz: | | |
| Frederick D. Weller, .. | 28 00 | |
| Abram Ecker, | 24 50 | |
| Carried forward, | \$52 50 | \$14,248 85 |
| | | \$3,817 00 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$52 50 | \$14,248 85 | \$3,817 00 |
| Samuel Barnard, | 24 50 | | |
| Samuel Merrill, | 7 00 | | |

84 00

Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
November, 1849, repairing
feeder, watching banks, tend-
ing guard lock and towing
boat, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Ira Stone, | 46 00 |
| Nathan Pierson, | 18 00 |
| Thomas Corcoran, | 27 00 |
| Michael Burke, | 22 75 |
| James McCarty, | 16 63 |
| Edward Rinkle, | 21 89 |
| Timothy O'Mara, | 16 62 |
| *Bernard Crossdaile, ... | 21 00 |
| Patrick McDonald, | 22 75 |
| John Burns, | 26 25 |
| Daniel O'Connor, | 26 25 |
| Andrew Gossman, | 26 25 |
| Pat Quinn, | 30 00 |
| Pat Quinn, jr., | 8 31 |
| Michael Donavin, | 26 25 |
| Dennis Monahan, | 60 50 |
| Edward Curren, | 26 25 |
| Michael O'Conner, | 3 50 |

446 19

James McEachron's check roll,
labor in November, 1849, re-
pairing breach on section 17,
and repairing canal at head
of locks 47 and 60, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| James McEachron, | 41 44 |
| Wm. Fitzgerald, | 7 43 |
| Michael Nevill, | 7 43 |
| Thomas Storing, | 20 78 |
| Peter Ulton, | 19 90 |
| Patrick Hennesy, | 7 43 |
| John Pine, | 4 38 |
| Thomas Burke, | 20 78 |
| Mark Storing, | 20 78 |
| Daniel Brow, | 20 78 |
| John McGlone, | 20 78 |
| Patrick Cunningham, ... | 18 04 |
| James McHale, | 9 07 |
| Thomas McHale, | 4 69 |
| Patrick McHale, | 9 07 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$232 78 | \$14,779 04 | \$3,817 00 |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$232 78 | \$14,779 04 | \$3,817 00 |
| Richard Loi, | 8 63 | | |
| Andrew McKendrew, .. | 11 47 | | |
| Anthony Hilligan, | 20 78 | | |
| John Tuffs, | 8 53 | | |
| Michael McHale, | 4 69 | | |
| Christopher Joint, | 17 28 | | |
| Patrick McKendre, | 19 46 | | |
| William Newland, | 20 78 | | |
| Cyrus Abell, | 6 78 | | |
| Isaiah Hart, | 87 | | |
| Enoch Hart, | 11 59 | | |
| George Monroe, | 12 00 | | |
| Michael McGough, | 5 25 | | |
| Owen Duffy, | 3 28 | | |
| William Rutlage, | 16 18 | | |
| Michael Hartney, | 2 71 | | |
| John Giblen, | 15 31 | | |
| Martin Kelly, | 14 88 | | |
| Thomas Dorisetty, | 14 87 | | |
| Michael Laughlin, | 13 78 | | |
| John McKendrew, | 1 75 | | |
| Nicholas Burke, | 13 13 | | |
| Philip Riley, | 6 34 | | |
| John Murray, | 6 34 | | |
| Thomas Hart, | 9 40 | | |
| James Burns, | 8 96 | | |
| Daniel McConnell, | 4 59 | | |
| Patrick McConnell, | 4 81 | | |
| James McConnell, | 4 81 | | |
| Robert Short, | 3 50 | | |
| Richard Haney, | 12 93 | | |
| Andrew McKendrew, .. | 12 09 | | |
| Fenner Rockwood, | 24 18 | | |
| John Buck, | 20 81 | | |
| John Hart, | 23 06 | | |
| Chauncey Seymour, ... | 9 56 | | |
| John Yerton, | 26 43 | | |
| John Abell, | 18 00 | | |
| Joseph Haney, | 30 09 | | |
| Daniel W. Winne, | 5 62 | | |

 703 30

 Carried forward,\$15,487 34 \$3,817 00

Brought forward,..... \$15,487 34 \$3,817 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in November 1849, re-
pairing break on section 9,
completing embankment and
excavation on section 10, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| John Van Buskirk, | 47 13 |
| Marcus Van Buskirk, .. | 55 68 |
| George Rogers, | 37 13 |
| David Wiggins, | 24 75 |
| Edward Paddock, | 24 75 |
| John Dugan, | 21 44 |
| John Shay, | 9 63 |
| Cornelius Rariden, | 9 63 |
| Andrew Elwood, | 19 69 |
| Patrick Gibbons, | 7 00 |
| Thomas Murray, | 9 63 |
| Thomas Sweeney, 1st, .. | 7 88 |
| Thomas Sweeney, 2d, .. | 9 00 |
| Michael Burke, | 21 44 |
| Edward Honaby, | 21 44 |
| John Credick, | 9 18 |
| Joseph Hurley, | 21 44 |
| James Murphy, | 15 31 |
| Michael Bardon, | 21 44 |
| Michael O'Neal, | 21 44 |
| Francis Wilkes, | 21 87 |
| Patrick Griffin, | 9 63 |
| Morris Hannasy, | 9 63 |
| Patrick Barlow, | 9 63 |
| Roger Fay, | 7 88 |
| John Morrissey, | 9 63 |
| Eugene Rariden, | 4 38 |
| Daniel Crunny, | * 14 87 |
| John Somers, | 8 75 |
| Patrick Gleason, | 11 60 |
| William Ryan, | 9 95 |
| Luke Nash, | 5 69 |

538 54

John Van Buskirk's check roll
labor in November 1849, com-
pleting section 10, repairing
break and bottom of canal on
section 9, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Alyin Utley, | 45 56 |
| Paul B. Hutchinson, ... | 30 94 |
| William H. Hicks, | 20 25 |
| George C. Martindale, .. | 6 75 |

Carried forward,..... \$103 50 \$16,025 88 \$3,817 00

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$103 50 | \$16,025 88 | \$3,817 00 |
| George N. Wiggins,... | 6 75 | | |
| Levi S. Seymour,..... | 6 18 | | |
| Alexander Paddock,.... | 21 93 | | |
| Eldridge Paddock,..... | 19 69 | | |
| Jacob Vanderwarker,... | 30 37 | | |
| Horace Waldo, | 21 37 | | |
| Franklin French,..... | 38 81 | | |
| D. F. Sterling,..... | 1 69 | | |
| Jacob Vanderwarker,... | 19 12 | | |
| John Wahan, | 7 50 | | |
| Thomas Flynn,..... | 20 56 | | |
| John Adkins,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Bartholomew Wheaton,. | 19 69 | | |
| Hugh Hanley, | 7 00 | | |
| Joseph Dunpha,..... | 21 44 | | |
| James McCormick,..... | 10 06 | | |
| Thomas Higher,..... | 7 88 | | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 9 63 | | |
| Michael Baly,..... | 7 88 | | |
| George Morror,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Patrick Dunady, | 7 00 | | |
| John Hoy,..... | 8 54 | | |
| Edward Smyth, | 7 66 | | |
| Patrick Byrns,..... | 8 09 | | |

432 03

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
November 1849, repairing
and completing section 11, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Jay Olney,..... | 43 87 |
| William R. Olney, | 16 50 |
| J. A. Waldo, | 69 37 |
| Edward Olney, | 112 50 |
| E. B. Thompson, | 45 00 |
| T. W. B. Olney,..... | 53 44 |
| Eldridge Paddock, | 11 25 |
| Edward Paddock,..... | 14 63 |
| Aaron Baker, | 37 69 |
| Horace Waldo,..... | 15 75 |
| Timothy Murphy,..... | 23 53 |
| Daniel Murphy, | 23 52 |
| Michael Gilboy, | 9 41 |
| Patrick Fay,..... | 3 50 |
| Hugh Reynolds, | 14 33 |
| Patrick Barlow, | 3 83 |
| Patrick Griffin,..... | 5 14 |
| Thomas Higher, | 7 77 |
| Patrick Lauders, | 13 89 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$524 92 | \$16,457 91 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$524 92 | \$16,457 91 | \$3,817 00 |
| Patrick Delano,..... | 14 77 | | |
| Lawrence Gavin,..... | 16 08 | | |
| Patrick Hickey, | 14 33 | | |
| Hugh Hauley, | 11 27 | | |
| Roger Fay,..... | 7 77 | | |
| Michael Maylier,..... | 13 67 | | |
| John Maylier, | 11 70 | | |
| John Hamley, | 14 00 | | |
| Michael Ryan,..... | 4 81 | | |
| Michael White, | 8 31 | | |

641 63

Jay Olneys' check roll labor in
November 1849, laying slope
wall, repairing break on section
17, and completing and re-
pairing section 11, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Thomas Sweeney, 1st,.. | 17 30 |
| Thomas Sweeney, 2nd,. | 15 64 |
| Patrick Banks,..... | 8 32 |
| Daniel Dunn,..... | 21 55 |
| John Callaghan,..... | 22 65 |
| William Butler,..... | 11 82 |
| Michael Keenan,..... | 12 80 |
| James Flynn,..... | 21 77 |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 18 16 |
| Peter McDonald,..... | 20 56 |
| William Loucks, Jr.,.. | 10 94 |
| William Loucks,..... | 7 88 |
| John Somers,..... | 2 19 |
| John Ward,..... | 15 86 |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 12 17 |
| Thomas Perkins,..... | 5 25 |
| Ransom Truetsdel,..... | 3 50 |
| Clinton Vanderwerker,.. | 7 88 |
| Peter Van Dyke,..... | 6 13 |
| Anson Beckwith,..... | 11 50 |

253 87

Jabez Halleck's check roll labor
in November, 1849, repairing
and completing sections eight
and nine, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Jabez Halleck,..... | 39 00 |
| Michael McCormick,.. | 17 94 |
| Patrick Donovan,..... | 18 37 |
| John Cummings,..... | 9 30 |
| Patrick Brady,..... | 6 12 |
| Patrick Lehy,..... | 5 80 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$96 56 | \$17,353 41 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$96 56 | \$17,353 41 | \$3,817 00 |
| Matthew Hollin,..... | 6 79 | | |
| John Morrissey, | 2 19 | | |
| George Pillmore,..... | 12 37 | | |
| David Hill,..... | 6 19 | | |
| Asa Beckwith, Jr.,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Patrick Donovan,..... | 4 00 | | |
| Michael McCormick,.. | 4 00 | | |
| Charles Conner,..... | 4 00 | | |
| Charles Conner,..... | 17 72 | | |
| John Hollin,..... | 5 14 | | |
| John Morrissey,..... | 4 00 | | |

165 18

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in November 1849, re-
pairing break and a slide, and
repairing section 17, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Daniel D. Winne,..... | 37 38 |
| Richard Soy,..... | 1 75 |
| Andrew McAndrea,.... | 3 38 |
| Michael Nevil, | 9 29 |
| Pat Hennesy,..... | 9 08 |
| Michael McGraw,..... | 9 84 |
| John Coughlin,..... | 12 13 |
| John Abel,..... | 3 94 |
| Silas Abel,..... | 1 53 |
| Timothy Coughlin,..... | 8 09 |
| John Pyne,..... | 12 79 |
| Morris Mountain,..... | 11 37 |
| John McAndrea,..... | 12 25 |
| James Pyne,..... | 13 12 |
| Michael Keeffe,..... | 7 44 |
| Nicholas Burke,..... | 88 |
| John Gillin,..... | 2 84 |
| William Fitzgerald,.... | 10 94 |
| Owen Duffee,..... | 14 88 |
| Frederick D. Winne,... | 1 25 |
| Daniel D. Winne,..... | 6 75 |
| James McHale,..... | 10 94 |
| Michael McHale,..... | 15 09 |
| Thomas McHale,..... | 15 09 |
| William McHale,..... | 15 53 |
| Patrick McHale,..... | 10 94 |
| John McHale,..... | 7 13 |
| Joseph Heney,..... | 2 25 |
| Russel Tubbs, | 1 69 |
| John Yourden,.. | 2 25 |

271 83

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$17,790 42 | \$3,817 00 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$17,790 42 | \$3,817 00 |
| George McDonalds' check roll,
labor in November, 1849,
completing sections 2, 4, 7 and
9, and repairing break on sec-
tion 9, viz : | | |
| George McDonald,.... | 45 50 | |
| Albin Williams,..... | 3 00 | |
| Patrick Anderson,..... | 1 75 | |
| Pat Dooly,..... | 21 21 | |
| John Mullin, | 1 32 | |
| John Bourk, | 20 78 | |
| Andrew Doyle, | 2 63 | |
| Martin Murphy,..... | 2 62 | |
| George Worden, | 2 63 | |
| Andrew Kinley, | 3 28 | |
| Patrick Brady,..... | 5 03 | |
| Michael Baty, | 1 53 | |
| John Cummins, | 5 69 | |
| Patrick Lahe, | 4 81 | |
| Patrick Kedian,..... | 16 73 | |
| Martin Conner,..... | 16 73 | |
| John Lawlor,..... | 23 75 | |
| John Martin, | 20 78 | |
| Frank Murphy, | 18 60 | |
| James Dooly,..... | 15 53 | |
| John McDonald, | 20 89 | |
| Stephen Fitzpatrick, ... | 21 55 | |
| Patrick Wilson,..... | 18 16 | |
| John Whittlesey,..... | 5 06 | |
| D. F. Sterling,..... | 3 37 | |
| Lorenzo, Edgerton,.... | 1 13 | |
| John Zimmerman, | 1 31 | |
| | 305 37 | |
| Dec. 1, David Hewitt, use and repair of
plow, | 2 00 | |
| James McCarty, axe used on
feeder, | 1 50 | |
| Alden Lee, use of team and
wheeling plank,..... | 1 66 | |
| John Wahan, services as watch-
man, | 1 50 | |
| 3, Franklin French, brush to repair
break, | 5 00 | |
| Harvey Seymour, services of self
and team,..... | 4 50 | |
| Richard Scoutire, hanging culvert
valves, | 29 38 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$18,141 33 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$18,141 33 | \$3,817 00 |
| Dec. 4, Jonathan Badgley, services as
watchman, | 22 00 | |
| Perter McEachron, do | 64 59 | |
| Charles Homan, do | 21 00 | |
| Samuel Freeman, do | 29 00 | |
| Thomas Sweeny, 1st, labor at
slope wall, | 2 00 | |
| John Swan, pick handles, &c., .. | 50 | |
| James Mitchell, blasting, | 4 00 | |
| Thomas Sweeny, 2d, building
slope wall, | 2 00 | |
| Wm. Sponenburgh, crane irons, .. | 109 40 | |
| James Crofoot, Jr., lumber for
oars, | 2 25 | |
| 5, Stewart Kees, moving and re-
building fence, &c., | 40 00 | |
| George Riggs, earth and damage, .. | 15 00 | |
| John Van Buskirk, gravel, re-
building fence, &c., | 24 00 | |
| D. Yourden, services as watch-
man, | 28 00 | |
| Charles Thompson, do | 32 00 | |
| Peter Van Dyke, do | 24 50 | |
| Joseph B. Freeman, do | 47 50 | |
| James Burton, do | 35 50 | |
| Anson Beckwith, do | 19 50 | |
| Patrick Gibbons, do | 17 50 | |
| Chas. W. Wolworth, do | 4 00 | |
| John Oldfield, do | 20 00 | |
| Daniel F. Sterling, do | 17 50 | |
| James Dowly, do | 16 00 | |
| Levi G. Seymour, do | 22 00 | |
| Paul Hutchinson, brush to repair
break, | 5 00 | |
| Lyman Mills, blacksmithing, .. | 10 69 | |
| Jay Olney, finishing section 11, .. | 29 41 | |
| Pat Fitzgerald, labor on em-
bankment, | 88 | |
| D. Brill and Son, merchants' bill, .. | 27 84 | |
| John Van Buskirk, finishing sec-
tion 11, | 14 06 | |
| Lyman Mills, blacksmithing, .. | 9 75 | |
| 6, Solomon Reese, use and occu-
pancy of land, | 25 50 | |
| Lucius Willis, earth, clay and
use of land, | 32 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$18,915 90 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$18,915 90 | \$3,817 00 |
| Evan E. Jones, use of land and damages,..... | 5 20 | |
| John M. Lewis, merchant bill,.. | 4 69 | |
| Geo. Grems, services as watchman, | 29 50 | |
| Ira Waldo, blacksmithing,..... | 1 25 | |
| Wm. Rogers, wheeling plank, | 15 53 | |
| John Shirley, pick handles,.... | 1 13 | |
| James Douley, shovelling embankment, | 88 | |
| Ira Waldo, blacksmithing, | 30 94 | |
| Dec. 7, Gurdon Hurlbut, use of land, building fence, &c.,..... | 33 75 | |
| Collins Seymour, use of land and damages, | 47 62 | |
| Elisha Walsworth, do..... | 160 96 | |
| Samuel Comstock, building temporary bridge, | 7 00 | |
| Isaac Hicks, use of land and building fence,..... | 34 54 | |
| Zenas Hutchinson, moving and rebuilding fence, | 3 50 | |
| Nathaniel Conklin, 1200 cubic yards of clay,..... | 60 00 | |
| Titus Powers, stamp for marking State tools,..... | 1 25 | |
| Warner & Wait, tools for clearing out canal,..... | 1 00 | |
| Allen Wiggins, lumber to cover boat, | 4 00 | |
| George House, services as watchman, | 18 50 | |
| George Riggs, justice fees,.... | 2 88 | |
| Lucius Willis, lumber,..... | 1 75 | |
| Thomas Perkins, shoveling embankment, | 88 | |
| John Whittlesey, repairing waste weir, | 21 81 | |
| 8, Jay Olney, damage to land,.... | 20 30 | |
| Rodney Hodge, moving and rebuilding fence, &c.,..... | 9 50 | |
| Wolcott B. White, use of land and damages,..... | 30 00 | |
| Robert Short, services as watchman, | 2 00 | |
| L. W. Kingsbury, do | 2 00 | |
| Leroy D. Dewey, do | 25 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$19,493 26 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$19,493 26 | \$3,817 00 |
| Isaiah Hart, services as watchman, | 33 00 | |
| William J. Scouton, do | 26 50 | |
| Asaph S. Larned, do | 2 00 | |
| William Basquill, do | 29 00 | |
| Abram Scouton, do | 2 00 | |
| George Munroe, do | 10 75 | |
| Absalom D. Fort, do | 18 00 | |
| Seymour & Adams, sockets for
boats,..... | 2 50 | |
| Dec. 10, Ahaz Thayer, use of land,..... | 1 88 | |
| A. & T. Bamber, merchant's bill, | 7 33 | |
| Jabez Halleck, procuring gravel,
and making pavement,..... | 13 75 | |
| Calvin Chandler, services as
watchman,..... | 45 00 | |
| Joseph S. Wilkes blacksmithing, | 2 25 | |
| Samuel P. Wolcott, do | 86 | |
| H. M. & C. Brayton, merchant's
bill,..... | 18 25 | |
| 12, William O. Sherman, services as
watchman,..... | 46 75 | |
| Robert Cowell, do | 22 00 | |
| James McEachron, do | 5 00 | |
| William O. Sherman, delivering
culvert valves,..... | 1 00 | |
| 13, Joseph Haney, timber to repair
break,..... | 3 96. | |
| Hezekiah Jones, services as
watchman, | 111 88 | |
| John Yourden, lumber to repair
break, &c.,..... | 30 93 | |
| 14, Chandley L. Phelps, boat, tools
and lumber, | 9 51 | |
| Matthew Gillson, services as
watchman, | 61 50 | |
| Chauncey Seymour, do | 2 50 | |
| Jacob Rogers, do | 7 00 | |
| Daniel D. Winne, services as
foreman,..... | 21 13 | |
| 15, Daniel D. Winne, tools for re-
pairing canal,..... | 4 00 | |
| Azer Chandler, services as
watchman, | 2 50 | |
| John Quinn, check roll labor,.. | 1 53 | |
| 17, Henry Ives, freight of bolts,.. | 63 | |
| Cross & Treat, powder for blast-
ing on section 18, | 3 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$20,041 65 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$20,041 65 | \$3,817 00 |
| Douglas & Owens, merchant's bill,..... | 4 69 | |
| Eleanor Thomas, washing and mending clothes for boat,... | 4 00 | |
| John Pyne, check roll labor on section 14,..... | 1 09 | |
| Dec. 19, Nathan Shippy, plank for repairing break,..... | 1 88 | |
| 20, Squire Utley, lumber, repairing break and road,..... | 7 00 | |
| John Abell, labor, repairing break on section 17,..... | 2 13 | |
| John C. Buck, do,..... | 2 13 | |
| Charles Homan, check roll labor on section 11,..... | 10 00 | |
| 21, Harman Emmerson, bill of hardware, | 166 89 | |
| 22, Peter J. Macomber, tools for section 11,..... | 75 | |
| William Rogers, lumber for braces to locks,..... | 20 73 | |
| Isaiah A. Waldo, plank and labor on section 11,..... | 3 14 | |
| Chester Miller, check roll labor on section 17,..... | 1 13 | |
| 17, Solomon Reese, rent of land and damages, | 30 00 | |
| Eran E. Jones, do do | 9 60 | |
| Lorenzo Edgerton, constructing crossway,..... | 12 00 | |
| 18, David Utley, damage to land, &c. | 96 50 | |
| John Wolfe, do | 25 00 | |
| Peter Kirby, use of land, &c.,. | 10 25 | |
| William Rogers, damage to land, | 15 00 | |
| 20, David Cleveland, use of land &c. | 13 75 | |
| 22, Mary Wiggins, do | 40 02 | |
| Aaron Comstock, do | 23 75 | |
| Anson Beckwith, do | 20 00 | |
| George Pillmore, do | 19 88 | |
| James Keich, temporary use of land, | 114 72 | |
| 24, Christopher Gould, labor and timber for crane,..... | 22 67 | |
| John Owen, building temporary bridge,..... | 10 00 | |
| 25, Charles Holmes, blacksmithing, | 31 75 | |
| 26, G. H. Gould, foreman's services, | 50 13 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$20,812 23 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$20,812 23 | \$3,817 00 |
| Dec. 28, Daniel C. Jenne, board of laborers,..... | 8 07 | |
| 29, H. T. Utley, treasurer, use of plank road,..... | 47 70 | |
| 31, A. D. Barber, services for Commissioner,..... | 50 00 | |
| Daniel D. Winne's check roll, labor in December, 1849, repairing break on section 17, viz : | | |
| John McAndrea,..... | 5 03 | |
| William Fitzgerald,.... | 5 91 | |
| Nicholas Burke,..... | 6 45 | |
| Thomas Dougherty,.... | 6 45 | |
| Thomas Storing,..... | 7 98 | |
| Mark Storing,..... | 7 98 | |
| Martin Kelly,..... | 7 98 | |
| John Giblin,..... | 5 80 | |
| Thomas Burke,..... | 7 98 | |
| Patrick McAndrew,.... | 7 77 | |
| William Rutledge,..... | 5 80 | |
| Anthony Hennigan,.... | 7 32 | |
| Michael Loughney,.... | 6 02 | |
| John McGlone,..... | 7 32 | |
| Peter Ulton,..... | 7 44 | |
| Nicholas McHale,..... | 7 92 | |
| James McHale,..... | 6 56 | |
| John Gillin,..... | 7 22 | |
| Patrick McHale,..... | 7 11 | |
| Isaiah Hart,..... | 13 | |
| William Newland,.... | 7 32 | |
| Daniel Brown,..... | 7 11 | |
| John McHale,..... | 5 16 | |
| Morris Mountain,.... | 6 13 | |
| James Pyne,..... | 5 36 | |
| Michael Keefe,..... | 6 56 | |
| John Pyne,..... | 7 00 | |
| Timothy Coughlin,.... | 4 93 | |
| Owen Duffy,..... | 3 61 | |
| Thomas McHale,..... | 5 91 | |
| David Stroup,..... | 7 31 | |
| John Yourden,..... | 11 25 | |
| | 209 12 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$21,127 12 | \$3,817 00 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$21,127 12 | \$3,817 00 |
| Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
December, 1849, repairing
feeder, watching banks and
tending guard locks, viz : | | |
| Ira Stone,..... | 16 00 | |
| Thomas Corcoran,..... | 1 25 | |
| Michael Burke,..... | 1 10 | |
| John Burns,..... | 4 38 | |
| Edward Rinkle,..... | 1 10 | |
| Bernard Crossdale,..... | 87 | |
| Daniel O'Conner,..... | 5 25 | |
| Michael O'Conner,..... | 3 28 | |
| Michael Donovan,..... | 3 72 | |
| Edward Curren,..... | 3 50 | |
| Andrew Gossman,..... | 3 50 | |
| Pat Quinn,..... | 6 00 | |
| Patrick McDonald,..... | 88 | |
| Dennis Monahan,..... | 2 20 | |
| | <hr/> | 53 08 |
| Dec. 27. James Keech, rent of land and
damages,..... | 19 17 | |
| | <hr/> | 21,199 37 |

No. 65.

DAMAGES.

1849.

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Sept. 20. Alfred N. Hough, Boonville,
Oneida Co.,..... | 37 35 | |
| Nov. 3. Julius Rogers,..... | 129 74 | |
| | <hr/> | 167 09 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| No. 5. Adams & Brainerd, locks 5 and 6, | 490 00 | |
| 6. Shippy, Caswell & Co., Mo-
hawk aqueduct, and lock 1, | 830 00 | |
| 23. Shippy, Kimball & Co., locks
32 to 37, 39 to 42, and 53 to
57, inclusive,..... | 3,840 00 | |
| 28. William Newton, locks 67 to 70, | 150 00 | |
| 31. Isaac Prosser, locks 26, 27 and
28,..... | 1,000 00 | |
| 52. Adams & Lent, waste weirs on
sections 14 to 22 inclusive,.. | 210 00 | |
| 53. Thomas Baldwin & Co., lock 9, | 490 00 | |
| 81. William Baldwin, locks 50, 61,
64, 65, and 66,..... | 750 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$7,760 00 | \$25,183 45 |

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Brough forward,..... | \$7,760 00 | \$25,183 46 |
| No. 85. | James Pierce, locks 51 and 52, | 610 00 | |
| 87. | Dunn & Nestel, sections 5, 12,
13, 15, and 16,..... | 2,140 00 | |
| 88. | Andrew E. Cromwell, locks 7,
8, and 14, | 1,430 00 | |
| 89. | Love & Britton, locks 43 and 47, | 660 00 | |
| 90. | Willard H. Bennett, Lansing
Kill aqueduct,..... | 510 00 | |
| 91. | Schuyler & Gay, locks 11 and 12, | 2,920 00 | |
| 92. | Thompson & Miller, lock 13,. | 890 00 | |
| 93. | H. H. Coats & Co., lock gates
to locks 50, 51, 52, and 58 to
66, inclusive,..... | 235 86 | |
| 94. | Barber & Heavener, lock gates,
mitre sills, and mitre sill plat-
forms to locks 38, 43 to 49,. | 591 42 | |
| 95. | Borden, Richardson & Babcock,
trunks and towing path of
Stringer's Creek aqueduct, and
abutments, and wings of a
road bridge, at Rome,..... | 199 10 | |
| 96. | E. W. Hopkins, trunk and tow-
ing path, bridges of Well's
Brook and Lansing Kill aque-
ducts, gates, mitre sills, and
mitre sill platforms for locks
2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, to 24
inclusive, | 2,770 00 | |
| 97. | Fort & Pardee, culverts and
waste weirs on sections 8 and
10, bridges on sections 1 to 7,
and 13 to 22 inclusive, abut-
ments, piers, docking, em-
bankments, vertical and slope
wall for a draw bridge at
Beach's landing, | 7,700 00 | |
| 98. | Farquharson, Fitch & Co., re-
pairing and finishing locks 2
to 4, 7, 8, 11 to 13, and 15 to
24 inclusive, bridges on sec-
tions 8 to 12, inclusive, re-
pairing and finishing locks
44, 45, and 46, and the con-
struction of the 2nd floor dock-
ing, walking plank and snub-
bing posts to locks 50, 51, 52,
and from 58 to 66 inclusive,. | 4,410 00 | |
| | Carried forward,..... | \$32,826 38 | \$25,183 46 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$32,826 38 | \$25,183 46 |
| 100. Wood & Fox, abutments, piles,
docking, embankments, verti-
cal and slope wall for a draw-
bridge, at Illingworth's,.... | 2,260 00 | |
| 101. Nathan Shippy, lock 25,..... | 380 00 | |
| 102. J. S. Parker, locks 29, 30, and
31, | 1,110 00 | |
| 103. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for
locks, from 1 to 70, inclusive, | 5,000 00 | |
| 105. Woodman & Kimball, lock 10, | 340 00 | |
| 106. Starks & Pruyn, irons for locks
2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 22, 23, 24,
38, 43 to 52, and 58 to 66
inclusive, | 317 88 | |
| 107. Britton, Love & Co., locks 81,
82, 83, and 84, | 3,350 00 | |
| 108. Shippy & McEachron, Sugar
river aqueduct,..... | 1,090 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 46,674 26 |

| | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach on
the Black River canal,..... | <hr/> | 71,857 72 |
|--|-------|-----------|

*Vouchers rendered by Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner, for
payments made by him.*

No. 86.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Daniel C. Jenne, engineer,..... | \$6,500 00 | \$6,500 00 |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in December, 1849, and
January, 1850, bracing locks
from one to seventy and build-
ing temporary bridges on sec-
tion three, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| George McDonald,.... | 60 37 |
| Jabez Halleck, Jr.,.... | 62 50 |
| James Dunn,..... | 6 75 |
| Lucius Willis,..... | 3 50 |
| George H. Newman,... | 28 69 |
| Eran Jenkins,..... | 10 50 |
| Archibald McDonald,.. | 14 07 |
| Jonathan Hunt,..... | 4 50 |
| George Dunn,..... | 2 00 |

192 88

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$ 192 88 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$192 88 | \$6,500 00 |
| 1850. | | |
| Jan'y 10. John Whittlesey, timbers for
bracing locks, &c.,..... | 12 72 | |
| Samuel Wager, blacksmithing, | 1 52 | |
| Ezekiel Butler, timber for bracing
locks,..... | 17 70 | |
| 14. Warren M. Baird, witness before
Canal Appraisers,..... | 82 | |
| Ebenezer Huckins, do,..... | 66 | |
| 16. Richard Scontin, timber for bra-
cing locks,..... | 3 08 | |
| Michael Deifendorf, do,..... | 12 75 | |
| 17. George Munroe, cutting off big
bevels from locks,..... | 64 05 | |
| Leroy D. Dewy, do,..... | 64 05 | |
| 18. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing pro-
posals,..... | 40 14 | |
| 19. Jacob Rogers, cutting off big
bevels from locks,..... | 22 40 | |
| Thomas Ray, do,..... | 30 80 | |
| John Yourden, timber for bracing
locks,..... | 23 24 | |
| Daniel R. Howe, filing crosscut
saw,..... | 1 25 | |
| 31. George Gabry, cutting off big
bevels to locks,..... | 48 72 | |
| Ephraim Potter, repairing break
on section 17,..... | 1 12 | |
| Feb'y 6. G. W. Smith & Clark, publish-
ing notices to land owners,.. | 4 50 | |
| J. C. Easton, do,..... | 4 50 | |
| 12. Morgan North, blacksmithing,.. | 75 | |
| 15. John Gray, cutting off big levels
from locks,..... | 200 20 | |
| Patrick Hayden, bailing locks
for do,..... | 5 00 | |
| John Lawlor, do,..... | 12 50 | |
| 19. John W. Hart, do,..... | 3 88 | |
| Isaiah Hart, do,..... | 12 25 | |
| Enoch Hart, do,..... | 1 75 | |
| 20. Road Commissioners, Town of
Rome, materials used in re-
pairing bridge,..... | 30 00 | |
| 21. William Hathaway, bailing locks
for cutting off big bevels,.. | 6 13 | |
| 25. Augustus Greenman, blacksmith-
ing,..... | 1 06 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$320 42 | \$6,500 00 |

| | | |
|---|----------|--------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$820 42 | \$6,500 00 . |
| 27. Peter McEachron, cutting off
bevels to locks,..... | 48 72 | |
| Thomas Reay, do,..... | 78 04 | |
| Jacob Rogers, do,..... | 64 32 | |
| 28. Samuel McMichael, repairing
slide on section 17,..... | 44 | |
| Albert Yourden, watching banks
and tending locks,..... | 2 50 | |
| William Bisby, building dam at
Woodhull,..... | 17 50 | |
| March 2. John G. Grems, use of water,.. | 50 00 | |
| 7. Patrick McAndrews, cutting off
big bevels,..... | 14 00 | |
| John McAndrews, do,..... | 13 13 | |
| 16. William McHale, repairing sec-
tion 17,..... | 8 91 | |
| 20. Isaiah Hart, cutting off big bev-
els,..... | 9 41 | |
| 23. John J. Yorden, sand for repair-
ing sink holes,..... | 1 00 | |
| 25. Robert Short, cutting off big bev-
els,..... | 1 31 | |
| Michael Baty, do, | 1 97 | |
| Hugh Hanly, do,..... | 1 86 | |
| Roderick Shaw, do,..... | 451 00 | |
| James Barlow, do,..... | 4 60 | |
| Patrick Linders, do,..... | 12 91 | |
| 28. John Gibben, do,..... | 1 31 | |
| 29. James Donly, do,..... | 3 00 | |
| 30. Russe Tubbs, lumber for repair-
ing canal,..... | 4 28 | |
| Reuben Fuller's check roll, labor
in March 1850, excavating
bottom of canal from Erie canal
to lock No. 1, in the village
of Rome, viz: | | |
| Reuben Fuller,..... | 12 00 | |
| Henry J. Snow,..... | 5 25 | |
| David Murphy, | 4 38 | |
| Patrick Walsh, | 3 07 | |
| John Heffron,..... | 3 50 | |
| John Masterson,..... | 3 50 | |
| Daniel Welsh, | 3 50 | |
| John O'Roach,..... | 3 50 | |
| Jeremiah Herrington,.. | 3 50 | |
| Patrick McGinnis,..... | 3 50 | |
| John McGinnis,..... | 3 50 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$49 20 | \$1,607 63 |
| | | \$6,500 00 |

| | | | |
|--|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$49 20 | \$1,607 63 | \$6,500 00 |
| Thomas Bunett,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Michael Lawless, | 3 50 | | |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 3 06 | | |
| Patrick McIntyre,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Denis Corcoran,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Michael Johnson,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Patrick Martin, | 3 50 | | |
| Peter Brady,..... | 2 84 | | |
| Timothy Brice, | 3 50 | | |
| James Douge, | 3 28 | | |
| Edward Doren,..... | 2 63 | | |
| David Spellney,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Patrick McLoughlin,.. | 3 50 | | |
| Thomas Carroll,..... | 2 63 | | |
| James Murray,..... | 2 63 | | |
| Dennis Mahony,..... | 3 50 | | |
| Peter Gurgon,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Daniel Petrie,..... | 7 50 | | |
| William Beck,..... | 7 50 | | |
| James Thomas,.,..... | 7 50 | | |
| Joseph W. Hawley,.... | 6 00 | | |
| | | 130 22 | |
| Apr. 2. Peter Donegan, cutting off big
bevels,..... | | 17 06 | |
| 5. Peter McEachron, do | | 46 53 | |
| Leroy D. Dewy, do | | 181 15 | |
| George Munroe, do | | 197 67 | |
| Jacob Rogers, do | | 45 60 | |
| Patrick Love, do | | 191 29 | |
| Michael Conly, do | | 197 55 | |
| James Cox, do | | 4 81 | |
| Hugh Copeland, do | | 2 19 | |
| Thomas Gleason, do | | 26 25 | |
| Patrick Clark, do | | 88 | |
| Michael Burk, do | | 1 31 | |
| 6. William Coffe, do | | 2 19 | |
| Martin Kelly, do | | 4 38 | |
| Owen Durfee, do | | 32 16 | |
| John W. Hart, do | | 1 81 | |
| John Vard, do | | 12 03 | |
| John Hanley, do | | 3 50 | |
| Patrick Hickey, do | | 2 63 | |
| Thomas Sweeney, do | | 3 50 | |
| 12. V. R. Martin, services as attor-
ney before arbitrators,..... | | 30 00 | |
| Edmund Strever, cutting off big
levels, | | 4 00 | |
| Carried forward,..... | | \$2,746 34 | \$6,500 00 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$2,746 34 | \$6,500 00 |
| Thos. Lynch, cutting off big bevels, | 9 00 | |
| Thomas T. Thomas, do | 1 00 | |
| Marshall W. Carter, do | 18 00 | |
| Adam Stever, do | 7 00 | |
| Thomas Claffy, do | 9 00 | |
| John Farlon, do | 2 63 | |
| John Strever, do | 10 00 | |
| John Maloney, do | 3 38 | |
| 16. Anthony Hennegan, building temporary dams and bailing, | 43 09 | |
| 17. James Mc Eachron, cutting off big bevels,..... | 140 00 | |
| William Rutledge, do | 88 | |
| James Flynn, building temporary dams and bailing,..... | 9 84 | |
| Patrick McAndrews, do | 4 81 | |
| Owen Durfee, do | 5 47 | |
| Daniel Brown, do | 1 97 | |
| William Nooing, do | 3 06 | |
| John McGlone, do | 7 44 | |
| Abram Scontin, do | 66 | |
| 19. Samuel Combs, do | 7 88 | |
| 22. Otis Munn, road commissioner, repairing road bridge,..... | 7 14 | |
| Wm. G. Williams, blacksmithing,..... | 2 38 | |
| 24. Adam Strever, cutting off big bevels, | 11 20 | |
| John Gray, cutting off big bevels, | 61 10 | |
| 26. Van Patten and Kimball, lumber for docking,..... | 30 00 | |
| Richard Scie, drilling culvert holes to locks,..... | 2 25 | |
| Nathan W. Jones, charcoal,... | 4 76 | |
| Livingston Maker, team work,. | 5 00 | |
| 30. Seymour and Wood, bill of valves,..... | 98 77 | |
| May 1. John Dunn, bailing locks for cutting off big bevel,..... | 1 31 | |
| 2. James J. Mills, transportation of tools,..... | 1 75 | |
| 3. John Owen, removing temporary bridge, | 1 50 | |
| 6. George Monroe, cutting off big bevels, | 41 58 | |
| 8. John Lawler, bailing locks,... | 3 00 | |
| John B. Bradt, blacksmithing,. | 11 01 | |
| Carried forward,... | \$3,304 20 | \$6,500 00 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$3,304 20 | \$6,500 00 |
| May 8. Utica and Schenectady R.R. Co.,
timber for docking, | 17 14 | |
| 15. James Dunn, commutation for
bridge, | 300 00 | |
| 16. Peter McEachron, cutting off big
bevels, | 36 96 | |
| Patrick Mahoney, building dams
and bailing, | 1 75 | |
| Stewart Kees, transportation of
tools, | 6 00 | |
| 18. James Van Winkle, painting bal-
ancee beams, | 45 50 | |
| 20. Jacob Rogers, cutting off big
bevels, | 11 34 | |
| Julius Rogers, team work, | 10 00 | |
| 22. Wm. Rogers, delivering cement, | 2 59 | |
| 23. David French, commutation for
bridge, | 400 00 | |
| Cyrus Marsh, delivering cement, | 1 50 | |
| Harman Emerson, merchants'
bill, | 71 75 | |
| D. Cady, tools, | 15 00 | |
| G. W. Baldwin, superintending
work, &c., | 45 00 | |
| 24. Bissell and Leonard, powder and
fuse, | 32 50 | |
| H. M. & G. Brayton, merchants'
bill, | 77 | |
| Bissell and Leonard, paint for
balance beams, | 66 40 | |
| 27. John Wolfe, logs for plank, . . . | 16 58 | |
| Dennis Howard, setting snubbing
posts, | 4 38 | |
| Edward Conroy, setting snub-
bing posts, | 6 50 | |
| 29. Thomas McHale, setting snub-
bing posts, | 1 00 | |
| 30. Rodney Hodge, sawing plank, &c. | 41 02 | |
| 31. John Ward, setting snubbing
posts, | 6 00 | |
| Joseph Shield's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, excavating
first level of canal and putting
in docking below lock No. 1,
viz: | | |
| Joseph Shields, | 22 50 | |
| Patrick Murnell, | 8 75 | |
| Carried forward, | \$31 25 | \$4,443 79 |
| | | \$6,500 00 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$31 25 | \$4,443 79 | \$6,500 00 |
| Patrick McGinnis,..... | 9 63 | | |
| John McGinnis,..... | 9 63 | | |
| John Masterson,..... | 11 38 | | |
| Patrick Kelly,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Robert Oldfield,..... | 9 63 | | |
| James Doyle,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Michael Lawless,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Francis Clarke,..... | 7 87 | | |
| John Heffron,..... | 9 63 | | |
| Peter Gorgon,..... | 7 87 | | |
| Patrick Halpin,..... | 10 50 | | |
| • Michael Johnson,..... | 9 63 | | |
| M. M. Locklin,..... | 9 63 | | |
| Peter Brady,..... | 10 50 | | |
| Thomas Phalon,..... | 7 87 | | |
| Owen Murphy,..... | 3 94 | | |
| Patrick McIntyre,..... | 7 87 | | |
| Timothy Prive,..... | 8 75 | | |
| John O'Rourke,..... | 7 87 | | |
| Patrick Clark,..... | 7 00 | | |
| James Clark,..... | 7 44 | | |
| Thomas Jeffey,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Thomas Lynch,..... | 8 00 | | |
| M. McDonough,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Thomas Thomas,..... | 13 50 | | |
| Joseph W. Hawley,... | 15 75 | | |
| Patrick Walsh,..... | 8 75 | | |
| Thomas Burnett,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Daniel Mahony,..... | 6 12 | | |
| David Spelling,..... | 5 25 | | |
| Daniel Matterson,..... | 7 87 | | |

296 58

Reuben Fuller's check roll, labor
in April, 1860, excavating
first level of canal and putting
in docking below lock 1, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Reuben Fuller,... | 31 50 |
| Abram Colwell,..... | 9 00 |
| Dennis Masterson,..... | 9 00 |
| Lyman Carpenter,..... | 36 00 |
| William Beck,..... | 15 75 |
| Patrick Gilboy,..... | 9 00 |
| Daniel Petrie, Jr..... | 34 31 |
| Patrick Chaffry,..... | 15 75 |
| Henry Wentworth,..... | 3 06 |
| John Hatliff,..... | 20 13 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$183 50 | \$4,740 37 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$183 50 | \$4,740 37 | \$6,500 00 |
| Lucius Snow, | 15 75 | | |
| Michael Brene, | 8 75 | | |
| Jeremiah Wentworth, ... | 8 75 | | |
| John Oldfield, | 8 75 | | |
| A. B. Petrie, | 8 31 | | |
| John Shields, | 7 00 | | |
| John Livingston, | 7 88 | | |
| Samuel Waters, | 7 88 | | |
| David Comstock, | 14 00 | | |
| Calvin Comstock, | 9 19 | | |
| Cornelius Corcoran, | 10 50 | | |
| William Guilfoil, | 10 50 | | |
| Jeremiah Henington, ... | 8 75 | | |
| Thomas Whity, | 11 38 | | |
| Abraham Byrnes, | 9 63 | | |
| Daniel Welch, | 8 75 | | |
| Patrick Reynolds, | 8 75 | | |
| James Muney, | 8 75 | | |
| Patrick McLochlin, | 8 75 | | |
| Edward Doren, | 9 63 | | |
| Thomas Canoll, | 9 63 | | |
| M. H. Hollister, | 18 00 | | |
| Henry J. Snow, | 15 75 | | |
| Timothy Wentworth, ... | 11 38 | | |

429 91

Hiram Cronk's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, quarrying stone
for dam and bulk head, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Hiram Cronk, | 19 88 |
| Matthew Gray, | 10 75 |
| Michael Brien, | 12 75 |
| Martin Kelly, | 14 75 |
| Martin Barrett, | 11 75 |
| William Rutledge, | 7 75 |
| Farrell McDonald, | 9 75 |
| Patrick Clark, | 14 50 |
| Andrew McAndrew, | 11 50 |
| Duncan McIntyre, | 13 75 |
| Thomas Storin, | 14 50 |
| James Farden, | 6 78 |
| Patrick McConnell, | 5 75 |
| Michael Tye, | 10 50 |
| John McAndrew, | 9 75 |
| Nicholas Coony, | 14 75 |
| Marcus Ward, | 9 41 |
| Caran Sheriden, | 6 50 |
| Edward Wrinkle, | 3 25 |
| Robert Short, | 7 25 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$215 57 | \$5,170 28 | \$6,500 00 |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$215 57 | \$5,170 28 | \$6,500 00 |
| Anthony Hinnegan,.... | 8 53 | | |
| Patrick McAndrew, 1st., | 10 75 | | |
| Thomas Burke,..... | 7 22 | | |
| John Cooney,..... | 9 19 | | |
| Michael Dwyre,..... | 10 28 | | |
| Austin Derrick,..... | 5 25 | | |
| James Gallangher,.... | 5 25 | | |
| David J. Hoag,..... | 4 13 | | |
| Edward Paddock,..... | 25 31 | | |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 21 38 | | |

322 86

Thomas H. Bates' check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz:-

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Henry Nessel,..... | 20 81 |
| Martin Golden,..... | 7 66 |
| Barney Riley,..... | 12 91 |
| Timothy O'Hare,..... | 3 00 |
| James Flynn,..... | 1 75 |
| Patrick Clark, 1st.,.... | 2 18 |
| Leroy D. Dewey,..... | 16 88 |
| John Giblin,..... | 6 13 |
| Patrick Filbin,..... | 13 13 |
| Anthony Granahan,.... | 11 81 |
| Chauncey Seymour,.... | 36 56 |
| Florence Dusal,..... | 6 56 |
| John Kelly,..... | 1 75 |
| John Lyon,..... | 15 53 |
| James McQuade,..... | 4 50 |
| Martin Tracy,..... | 12 25 |
| John Scully,..... | 10 28 |
| Michael Brown,..... | 16 00 |
| Edward Welch,..... | 12 25 |
| Patrick Barlow,..... | 15 97 |
| John Conley,..... | 13 56 |
| Michael Maley,..... | 14 00 |
| John Hanley,..... | 9 63 |
| James Scully,..... | 2 41 |
| Andrew Mahan,..... | 10 06 |
| Patrick Mohana,..... | 2 19 |
| Patrick Doyle,..... | 15 53 |
| William Rutledge,.... | 15 31 |
| Anthony Welch,..... | 15 31 |
| John McGlone,..... | 13 34 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward..... | \$389 25 | \$5,493 14 | \$6,500 00 |
|----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$339 25 | \$5,493 14 | \$6,500 00 |
| Owen Duffy,..... | 1 75 | | |
| Nelson Paddock,..... | 4 00 | | |

 345 00

William Smith's check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| William Smith,..... | 28 13 |
| Anthony Blodin,..... | 14 50 |
| George Monroe,..... | 21 50 |
| Henry Ynlee,..... | 19 00 |
| John Bambridge,..... | 27 00 |
| Patrick Love,..... | 27 50 |
| Hugh Copelin,..... | 20 00 |
| Thomas Linen,..... | 23 50 |
| Michael Kealing,..... | 30 50 |
| Martin Conly,..... | 20 50 |
| Anthony Linen,..... | 23 50 |
| James Cox,..... | 33 50 |
| William Coffe,..... | 19 50 |
| Patrick Sherkey,..... | 14 50 |
| John Moloney,..... | 8 00 |
| Jeremiah O'Connell,.... | 23 00 |
| Thomas Martin,..... | 23 50 |
| Leroy D. Dewey,..... | 13 50 |
| Joseph Perdown,..... | 24 50 |
| D. W. Gookins,..... | 23 79 |
| Christopher Conley,.... | 16 25 |
| John Brown,..... | 9 19 |
| Robert Davis,..... | 5 50 |
| John Flynn,..... | 21 00 |

 491 36

Otis Munn's check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head, between locks 33 and 34, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Otis Munn,..... | 68 25 |
| Asaph Leonard,..... | 23 25 |
| Garret Commerford,.... | 29 56 |
| Anva Comstock,..... | 23 72 |
| Morgan B. Comstock,.. | 15 46 |
| Stephen Hoag,..... | 24 75 |
| Jenks Sperry,..... | 14 25 |
| Franklin Cronk,..... | 2 25 |
| William Scouten,..... | 15 75 |
| Alanson Kelly,..... | 14 25 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$231 49 | \$6,329 50 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$231 49 | \$6,329 50 | \$6,500 00 |
| Matthew Gillson,..... | 12 72 | | |
| Rensselaer Cronk,..... | 2 75 | | |
| Richard Scouten,..... | 14 09 | | |
| William Basquill,..... | 14 44 | | |
| Calvin H. Chandler.... | 4 13 | | |
| Harvy Scouten..... | 4 63 | | |
| John Dunn..... | 7 75 | | |
| D. W. Gookins..... | 6 19 | | |
| James J. Wells..... | 14 00 | | |
| Robert Cowell,..... | 11 75 | | |
| Charles Gillett,..... | 7 00 | | |
| David Gillet,..... | 8 00 | | |
| Ebenezer Gillett,..... | 3 25 | | |
| Wolfe John,..... | 24 38 | | |
| Abram Scouten,..... | 2 00 | | |
| Oliver Harris,..... | 1 88 | | |

370 45

Thomas H. Bate's check roll,
labor in April and May, 1850,
on dam and bulk-head, be-
tween locks 33 and 34, after
being abandoned by the con-
tractor, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Peter Camel,..... | 17 25 |
| Thomas McLinen,.... | 17 00 |
| John Bruce,..... | 9 50 |
| Michael Brown,..... | 8 50 |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 17 50 |
| James Burns,..... | 14 75 |
| Michael Keenan,..... | 5 75 |
| David Brown,..... | 9 85 |
| James Lee,..... | 16 00 |
| Patrick Doyle,..... | 12 69 |
| Dennis Flannagan,.... | 17 28 |
| John Coyle,..... | 16 19 |
| Patrick Pryer,..... | 15 09 |
| Richard Soy,..... | 5 25 |
| William Jefferson,.... | 10 25 |
| John Lyon,..... | 8 31 |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 4 81 |
| John Hanley,..... | 4 81 |
| Patrick Hogan,..... | 14 66 |
| Michael Conner,..... | 10 28 |
| Patrick Cauty,..... | 5 25 |
| John McGlone,..... | 9 63 |
| Patrick Delano,..... | 5 75 |
| Edward Coornie,..... | 15 53 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$271 88 | \$6,699 95 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

Brought forward,.....\$271 88 \$6,699 25 \$6,500 00

Michael Bouck,..... 8 09

James McConnell, . . . 4 00

Matthew White, 6 78

Christopher Mooney,... 7 50

Peter Quinn, 33 81

Peter Dennigan,..... 6 13

Lawrence Ryan, 5 47

343 66

Thomas H. Bates check roll,
labor in April and May, 1850,
on dam and bulk-head be-
tween locks 33 and 34, after
being abandoned by the con-
tractor, viz :

Asaph Larnard, 22 13

Nathan Shippy, 35 44

Joseph Harvy, 16 88

Michael Noon, 17 94

Patrick Canty, 7 22

Patrick O'Brien, 11 82

Joseph Ryan, 16 63

James Burnes, 22 25

Andrew Burns, 19 91

John Bruce, 18 00

Alexander Nelly, 10 75

David Brown, 14 44

Patrick Delano, 20 75

Michael Keenan, 19 25

William Jefferson, 20 00

Thomas Kelly, 16 63

Michael Connor, 6 56

Peter Camel, 38 25

Robert Cowell, 15 75

Patrick McAndrew, 16 84

George Tubbs, 23 63

William O. Sherman, .. 6 00

Richard Hanly, 11 25

408 32

Philip Love's check roll, labor
in April and May, 1850, on
dam and bulk-head, between
locks 33 and 34, after being
abandoned by the contractor,
viz :

Martin Finney, 9 18

Anthony Collins, 7 65

Henry Percil, 11 15

Carried forward,..... \$27 98 \$7,451 93 \$6,500 00

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$27 98 | \$7,451 93 | \$6,500 00 |
| William Morton,..... | 9 50 | | |
| Francis McGuire, | 9 19 | | |
| Michael Giblin, | 9 19 | | |
| Patrick Murphy, | 4 16 | | |
| Patrick Flemming,..... | 23 00 | | |
| Patrick Reon,..... | 30 50 | | |
| Nicholas Leonard,..... | 24 50 | | |
| Andrew Burns, | 12 69 | | |
| John Flemming, | 18 00 | | |
| Robert Chilly, | 30 00 | | |
| James McWade, | 14 25 | | |
| Brien O'Donnell,..... | 11 25 | | |
| Anthony Welch, | 8 75 | | |
| Patrick McAndrew, 2nd, | 15 50 | | |
| Matthew Storin,..... | 12 69 | | |
| Alexander Nelly,..... | 8 50 | | |
| John Holmes,..... | 3 50 | | |
| James Fraser,..... | 3 50 | | |
| John Ward,..... | 3 94 | | |
| Philip Clark, | 4 15 | | |
| Morgan Clark,..... | 14 69 | | |
| James Branagh,..... | 12 00 | | |
| Barney Shields,..... | 38 75 | | |
| Britton Love & Co.,.... | 42 50 | | |
| Lemuel Bowdish, | 30 63 | | |
| Joseph Harvey,..... | 33 94 | | |
| Philip Love,..... | 51 00 | | |

508 25

William Smith's check roll, labor in May 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| William Smith, | 52 87 |
| Hugh Copeland, | 41 00 |
| Patrick Sherkly, | 35 00 |
| John Bambridge, | 44 00 |
| Patrick Love,..... | 42 50 |
| William Coffe,..... | 38 50 |
| Anthony Blodin, | 37 50 |
| Thomas Linen, | 43 00 |
| Anthony Linen,..... | 43 50 |
| Thomas Martin,..... | 40 00 |
| Joseph Bredon, | 53 38 |
| John Brown,..... | 18 19 |
| Christopher Conly,..... | 28 50 |
| Duncan McIntyre,..... | 3 88 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$521 82 | \$7,960 18 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$521 82 | \$7,960 18 | \$6,500 00 |
| Edward Paddock,..... | 12 37 | | |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 8 44 | | |
| Martin Kelly,..... | 6 00 | | |
| Henry Nessell,..... | 11 87 | | |
| Bryan O'Donnell,..... | 4 38 | | |
| Thomas Storin,..... | 2 25 | | |
| Matthew Storin,..... | 3 72 | | |
| David J. Hoag,..... | 2 63 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |

573 48

Nelson Paddock's check roll,
labor in May, 1850, on dam
and bulk head between locks
33 and 34, after being aban-
doned by contractor, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Nelson Paddock,..... | 28 12 |
| Edward Paddock,..... | 41 63 |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 27 56 |
| Matthew Gray,..... | 18 25 |
| Duncan McIntyre,..... | 18 50 |
| James Galaughar,..... | 16 25 |
| Andrew McAndrew,... | 16 75 |
| Timothy O'Mara,..... | 18 50 |
| Martin Barrett,..... | 18 75 |
| Martin Kelly,..... | 17 50 |
| Farrell McDonough,... | 18 50 |
| Marcus Ward,..... | 15 31 |
| Austin Derrick,..... | 18 50 |
| Thomas Bourk,..... | 15 31 |
| Nicholas Basquill,..... | 15 75 |
| John McAndrews,..... | 18 50 |
| Anthony Hennigan,.... | 18 25 |
| Keeren Sheriden,..... | 14 22 |
| Edward Wrinkle,..... | 17 75 |
| Patrick McAndrew,.... | 14 87 |
| Bryan McDonnell,.... | 18 00 |
| Thomas Storin,..... | 18 75 |
| Robert Short,..... | 6 00 |
| Patrick Clark,..... | 6 75 |
| Michael Tye,..... | 6 75 |
| Michael Brien,..... | 18 75 |
| Hiram Cronk,..... | 6 00 |
| Michael Dwyre,..... | 10 06 |
| Matthew Storin,..... | 16 19 |
| | <hr/> |

496 02

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$9,029 68 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$9,029 68 | \$6,500 00 |
| David Murphy's check roll, labor in May, 1850, ditching on 2d level, boating clay, and puddling canal from lock 4 to 5, viz: | | |
| David Murphy,..... | 13 50 | |
| James Murray,..... | 13 50 | |
| Patrick Halpin,..... | 14 00 | |
| Patrick Welch,..... | 12 50 | |
| William Casfield,..... | 11 50 | |
| Michael Johnson,..... | 6 00 | |
| Dennis Corcoran,..... | 7 00 | |
| Peter Brady,..... | 4 00 | |
| Nicholas Murhoof,..... | 5 00 | |
| Michael Alton,..... | 4 50 | |
| Daniel Muhunn,..... | 4 00 | |
| Joshua Edwards,..... | 2 50 | |
| Patrick McGinnis,..... | 4 00 | |
| John Edy,..... | 3 00 | |
| Charles Cavanaugh,.... | 13 75 | |
| Orson Kingsbury,..... | 9 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 127 75 | |
| June 4, Chauncey Seymour, setting snubbing posts,..... | 2 00 | |
| 5, George Riggs, justice fees,.... | 1 75 | |
| 6, Brittoff, Love & Co., powder cement, &c., | 82 80 | |
| Richard Hulbert, horse and wagon, | 1 75 | |
| W. Hall & Co., charges on cement,..... | 1 50 | |
| Douglass & Owens, merchant's bill,..... | 9 41 | |
| 10, J. & E. B. Armstrong, water lime, | 21 38 | |
| 11, Martin Kelly, sawing timber,.. | 4 00 | |
| Thomas Storin, do .. | 1 00 | |
| 13, R. Bernard Cooley, painting balance beams,..... | 31 50 | |
| Ephraim Kingsbury, do..... | 156 28 | |
| 14, William H. Teusley, do..... | 17 50 | |
| A. Wiggins, do..... | 6 00 | |
| 15, Whiting Tuttle, repairing wagon, | 2 50 | |
| 19, Nathan Shippy, use of tools at dam and bulk head,..... | 53 90 | |
| Nathan Shippy, materials used at do..... | 141 43 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$9,692 13 | \$6,500 00 |

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$9,692 13 | \$6,500 00 |
| James G. Ross, cutting off coping,..... | 30 00 | |
| June 20, Patrick Love, trimming lock 25, | 1 00 | |
| William Higby, clearing spolls from locks, &c.,..... | 309 00 | |
| Hiram Cronk, logs for plank,.. | 2 60 | |
| William Smith, cutting off coping,..... | 114 00 | |
| 21, Nelson Paddock, use of wagon at dam and bulk head,..... | 1 50 | |
| 22, John Ash, putting on walking plank,..... | 25 00 | |
| 25, Dennis Monahan, stone boat,.. | 1 50 | |
| Platt Williams, storage of lime, | 12 50 | |
| 27, A. J. Rowley & Co., publishing proposals,..... | 23 90 | |
| William Smith and Peter Camel's check roll, labor in June, 1850, in the completion of a dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by the contractor, and excavating rock for towing path to combined locks 44, 45 and 46, viz: | | |
| William Smith,..... | 14 63 | |
| Thomas Lennon,..... | 13 00 | |
| Anthony Lennon,..... | 13 00 | |
| Joseph Hany,..... | 11 25 | |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 32 06 | |
| Charles Lewis,..... | 9 00 | |
| Chauncey Seymour,.... | 9 00 | |
| Henry Nessel, | 5 06 | |
| Peter Camel,..... | 36 00 | |
| Patrick Doly,..... | 3 94 | |
| John Brennan,..... | 3 94 | |
| Michael Keenan,..... | 5 69 | |
| William Butler,..... | 3 94 | |
| John Scully,..... | 5 69 | |
| Owen McGee,..... | 4 81 | |
| Michael Brown, | 4 81 | |
| John Bruce,..... | 5 69 | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 4 81 | |
| Joseph Brudon, | 8 75 | |
| William Jefferson,..... | 4 81 | |
| Andrew McAndrew, ... | 14 98 | |
| John Hawley, | 4 81 | |
| Carried forward,..... | \$219 67 | \$10,213 13 |
| | | \$6,500 00 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$219 67 | \$10,213 13 | \$6,500 00 |
| Edward Paddock,..... | 4 50 | | |
| Thomas Martin,..... | 10 00 | | |
| Brien O'Donnell,..... | 18 16 | | |
| Martin Kelly,..... | 4 00 | | |
| James Burns,..... | 19 47 | | |
| Andrew Burns,..... | 19 04 | | |
| Duncan McIntyre,..... | 22 75 | | |
| David Brown,..... | 17 83 | | |
| Patrick Delany,..... | 3 94 | | |
| Matthew Storin,..... | 5 47 | | |
| Thomas Storin,..... | 5 47 | | |
| Patrick McAndrew,... | 18 38 | | |
| William Noonan,..... | 88 | | |
| John Harrington,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Michael Courley,..... | 2 19 | | |
| Dennis Howard,..... | 2 19 | | |

376 13

William G. Ward's check roll,
labor in June, 1850, building
vertical wall at Comstock's
farm bridge, viz:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Marshall Carter,..... | 12 00 |
| Michael Gilboy,..... | 5 00 |
| John Doyle,..... | 2 84 |
| Daniel Murphy,..... | 7 00 |
| Joseph Hurly,..... | 3 72 |
| Morris Hennesy,..... | 7 00 |
| Patrick Landers,..... | 4 81 |
| John Hickey,..... | 6 89 |
| Thomas Brazil,..... | 4 38 |
| Charles Thompson,.... | 12 94 |
| A. Paddock,..... | 1 50 |
| Charles Carter,..... | 3 75 |
| Consider Carter,..... | 1 50 |

73 33

Frederick D. Weller's check roll,
labor in June, 1850, putting
fender plank on lock gates,
from lock 1 to 22, inclusive,
viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Frederick D. Wheeler,. | 16 00 |
| Abram Ecker,..... | 15 75 |
| Barney Ruby,..... | 15 75 |
| S. J. B. Avery,..... | 10 00 |
| M. D. Hollister,..... | 15 00 |

72 50

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward,..... | \$10,735 09 | \$6,500 00 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$10,735 09 | [\$6,500 00 |
| July 2. Peter S. Baker, use of team,
lumber, &c., | 10 85 | |
| 6. John Yourdon, materials for dam
and bulk head, | 5 67 | |
| John Yourdon, publishing pro-
posals, | 35 45 | |
| 8. David R. Howe, ditching, | 82 09 | |
| 15. D. W. Gooking, carpenter labor
and use of tools, | 8 96 | |
| 16. John McGlachin, delivering State
boat at Beach's bridge, | 10 00 | |
| 18. Adam Van Patten, white oak
plank for guards, | 26 25 | |
| Norman B. Foote, spike to put
on guard plank, | 13 50 | |
| 19. Lucian Comstock, blacksmithing,
Patrick Leahy, ditching, | 96 69 | |
| 20. Alanson Kelly, labor putting on
fender plank, | 12 50 | |
| Jacob Vanderwarker, team labor,
William Driggs, plank for lock
gates, | 5 00 | |
| Franklin French, team labor, ... | 10 01 | |
| 22. John Hawkins, do | 5 63 | |
| Charles H. Thompson, do | 6 75 | |
| 23. Chester Miller, team labor and
timber, | 4 50 | |
| Isaiah Hart, drilling and com-
bined locks, | 1 50 | |
| 29. John Ash, putting on walking
plank, | 150 | |
| Marshall W. Carters' check roll,
labor in July, 1850, building
a vertical wall at Comstock's
farm bridge, viz: | 19 25 | |
| Marshall W. Carter, | 46 00 | |
| Charles Carter, | 31 88 | |
| Calvin Comstock, | 11 25 | |
| E. B. Thompson, | 48 38 | |
| Michael Gilboy, | 2 25 | |
| John Hickey, | 8 09 | |
| Pat Fox, | 1 75 | |
| John Dugan, | 4 16 | |
| Joseph Hurly, | 8 09 | |
| Daniel Murphy, | 3 06 | |
| Morris Henisee, | 17 72 | |

Carried forward,\$182 63 \$11,127 43 \$6,500 00

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$182 63 | \$11,127 43 | \$6,500 00 |
| Thomas Brazil, | 17 06 | | |
| James Barton, | 10 72 | | |
| Patrick O'Brien, | 10 06 | | |
| John Summers, | 9 63 | | |
| John Perkins, | 5 91 | | |

236 01

David Murphy's check roll, labor in July 1850, puddling bottom of canal, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| David Murphy, | 40 50 |
| Charles Cavanaugh, | 15 00 |
| James Murray, | 21 00 |
| Patrick Halpin, | 22 50 |
| William Cofield, | 6 00 |
| William Barnes, | 23 00 |
| Dennis Corcoran, | 21 75 |
| Peter Brady, | 22 75 |
| Nicholas Murhoof, | 25 00 |
| Michael Alton, | 24 50 |
| Daniel Mahoney, | 23 00 |
| Joshua Edwards, | 12 50 |
| Patrick McGinnis, | 20 50 |
| John Edy, | 22 50 |
| Patrick McIntyre, | 22 50 |
| William Dunn, | 21 75 |
| Orson Kingsbury, | 51 75 |
| David Murphy, | 37 50 |
| Charles Cavanaugh, | 23 00 |
| James Murray, | 23 50 |
| Patrick Halpin, | 24 00 |
| Patrick Welch, | 4 25 |
| Wm. Cofield, | 23 75 |
| Michael Johnson, | 22 25 |
| Dennis Corcoran, | 24 50 |
| Peter Brady, | 24 50 |
| Nicholas Murhoof, | 23 50 |
| Michael Alton, | 24 50 |
| Daniel Mahoney, | 24 50 |
| Joshua Edwards, | 24 00 |
| Patrick McGinnis, | 23 75 |
| John Edy, | 24 50 |
| Wm. Chapman, | 5 00 |
| Patrick McIntyre, | 17 00 |
| Wm. Dunn, | 11 00 |
| Orson Kingsbury, | 55 13 |
| Nicholas Murhoof, | 4 50 |

841 13

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Carried forward, | \$12,204 57 | \$6,500 00 |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$12,204 57 | \$6,500 00 |
| Aug. 1, Asaph Leonard, putting on fender plank, | 49 97 | |
| 2, Seymour & Adams, blacksmithing, | 53 40 | |
| Harman Emerson, spike, &c.,... | 48 42 | |
| Jasper Babcock, stone for vertical wall, | 3 75 | |
| 3, Ira Waldo, materials, for Comstock bridge, &c., | 8 70 | |
| Jabez Halleck, Jr., storage and delivery of tools, | 3 00 | |
| D. Brill & Son, materials for bridge and dam, | 10 68 | |
| Adam Stever, rounding coping to locks, | 82 26 | |
| Jonathan Swan, materials and labor, painting balance beams, | 32 39 | |
| 15, John Jones, digging ditches,... | 246 89 | |
| 17 Nancy Tubbs, timber for dam and bulk head, | 86 | |
| Morgan Clark, materials for do, | 35 00 | |
| Wm. O. Sherman, do do, | 6 86 | |
| 19, Wm. Scouton, labor on dam and bulk head, | 1 00 | |
| Richard Scouton, labor, putting on fender plank, | 48 38 | |
| 29, H. N. Johnsen, publishing notice to contractors, | 7 20 | |
| Sept. 2, Edward Conroy, building wall at Comstock's bridge, | 1 10 | |
| 5, Wm. Richardson, cutting bearing piles, | 2 00 | |
| Lyman Hancock, do | 2 00 | |
| 16, G. W. Baldwin, superintending digging ditches, | 52 00 | |
| 27, D. S. Bailey, publishing notice of letting, | 5 95 | |
| D. S. Bailey, do | 4 20 | |
| H. R. Lake, do | 3 00 | |
| H. R. Lake, do | 5 95 | |
| | <hr/> | 12,919 53 |
| Carried forward, | | <hr/> \$19,419 53 |

Brought forward, \$19,419 53

No. 65.

DAMAGES.

1850.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Jan. 23. | Daniel D. Winne, Booneville | | |
| | Oneida co., | \$53 50 | |
| Ap'l 22. | Denslow & Sanderson, do | 142 00 | |
| July 13. | George W. Manchester, do | 243 64 | |
| | Lemuel Hough, do | 214 84 | |
| 24. | Peter Erwin, do | 94 75 | |
| | Whiting Tuttle, do | 1,397 87 | |
| | Nathan North, do | 53 50 | |
| | Thomas Traffarn, do | 203 08 | |
| | Elias Kingsbury, do | 30 71 | |
| | | | 2,433 89 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------|-------------|
| No. 5. | Adams and Brainard, locks 5 and 6,..... | 200 00 | |
| 23. | Shippy, Kimball & Co., locks 39 to 42, and 53 to 57, inclusive, | 510 00 | |
| 29. | Brinkerhoof and Roberts, section 1 of feeder,..... | 230 83 | |
| 52. | Adams and Lent, waste weirs on sections 14 to 22 inclusive, | 248 86 | |
| 76. | Burgess and Sippell, waste wiers on sections 1 to 11,..... | 198 43 | |
| 79. | Goodrich and Jillson, bridges on sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 of feeder, | 166 81 | |
| 80. | John Whittlesy, bridges on sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of feeder, | 100 00 | |
| 81. | Wm. Baldwin, locks 50, 61, 62, 64, 65 and 66,..... | 1,030 00 | |
| 84. | Wm. Sponenburgh, combined locks 58, 59 and 60,..... | 860 00 | |
| 85. | James Pierce, locks 51 and 52, | 420 00 | |
| 87. | Dunn and Nestel, sections 5, 12, 13, 15 and 16,..... | 420 00 | |
| 89. | Love and Britton, locks 38, 43, 47, 48 and 49,..... | 1,210 00 | |
| 90. | Willard H. Bennett, Lansingkill aqueduct,..... | 919 80 | |
| | Carried forward, | \$6,514 73 | \$21,853 42 |

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Brought forward, | \$6,514 73 | \$21,853 42 |
| No. 91. | Schuyler and Gay, locks 11 and 12, | 649 36 | |
| 92. | Thompson and Miller, lock 13, | 308 70 | |
| 95. | Borden, Richardson and Babcock, abutments and wings of a road bridge at Rome, | 2,380 00 | |
| 96. | E. W. Hopkins, trunk and towing-path bridges at Wells' brook and Lansingkill aqueduct, gates, mitre-sills and mitre-sill platforms for locks, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12 to 24 inclusive, | 716 19 | |
| 97. | Fort and Pardee, culverts and waste-wiers on sections 8 and 19, bridges on sections 1 to 7 and 13 to 22 inclusive, abutments, piers, docking, embankments, vertical and slope wall for a draw-bridge at Beach's landing, | 5,489 28 | |
| 98. | Farquharson Fitch & Co., repairing and finishing locks 2 to 4, 7, 8, 11 to 13, and 15 to 24 inclusive, bridges on sections 8 to 12 inclusive, repairing and finishing locks 44, 45 and 46, and the construction of the 2d floor docking, walking plank and snubbing posts to locks 50, 51, 52, and from 58 to 66 inclusive, | 2,530 00 | |
| 100. | Wood and Fox, abutments, piles, docking embankments, vertical and slope wall for a draw-bridge at Illingsworth's, | 1,130 00 | |
| 101. | Nathan Shippy, dam and bulkhead between locks 33 and 34, | 980 00 | |
| 103. | Seymour and Wood, valve gates for locks from 1 to 70 inclusive, | 2,452 57 | |
| 104. | Seymour and Adams, steps and sockets for lock-gates for 70 locks, from 1 to 70 inclusive, | 143 25 | |
| 107. | Britton, Love & Co., locks 81, 82, 83 and 84, | 15,570 00 | |
| | Carried forward, | \$38,864 08 | \$21,853 42 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$38,864 08 | \$21,853 42 |
| No. 108. Shippy and McEachron, Sugar
River aqueduct,..... | 7,840 00 | |
| 109. Jesse Matteson, Dominick street
bridge, | 720 00 | |
| 110. N. Shippy & Co., fifteen chains
of the south end of section 23, | 1,500 00 | |
| 111. Kimball and Soper, lock-houses
on sections 1 to 16 inclusive, | 3,260 00 | |
| 112 J. M.* & J. A. Rasback, super-
structure of Canal st. bridge,. | 950 00 | |
| 113. Crofoot and Gould, lock houses
on sections 17 to 21 and sec-
tion 11 of feeder,..... | 2,202 25 | |
| | | <u>55,336 33</u> |

Amount expended by Frederick Follett on the
Black River canal, \$77,189 75

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

John Van Buskirk's check roll labor in
March, 1850, drawing clay for puddling
canal from lock 13 to 22, in the town of
Western, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Marcus Van Buskirk,... | \$9 00 |
| Isaiah H. Waldo,..... | 12 00 |
| T. W. B. Olney,..... | 12 00 |
| Jay Olney,..... | 12 00 |
| Jacob Vanderwerker,... | 12 00 |
| Charles Vanderwerker, . | 11 00 |
| James Burton, | 12 00 |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 12 00 |
| James Conklin,..... | 11 00 |
| Valentine Rogers,..... | 10 00 |
| Aaron Baker,..... | 10 00 |
| Asa Beckwith, jr.,..... | 10 00 |
| Abram Vanderwerker,.. | 10 00 |
| Edward Hawkins, | 10 00 |
| Thomas Brown,..... | 9 00 |
| William R. Olney, | 10 00 |
| Charles W. Thompson, . | 9 00 |
| Edward B. Thompson, . | 8 00 |

Carried forward,.....\$189 00

Brought forward,.....\$189 00

Eldridge Paddock,..... 8 00

Horace Waldo,..... 7 00

Andrew Martin,..... 8 00

Ephraim Lush, 8 00

220 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, drawing
clay for puddling canal from
lock 13 to 22, in the town of
Western, viz:

John Van Buskirk, 10 50

Isaiah A. Waldo, 9 00

Peter Van Dyck,..... 5 25

Daniel Creeny, 6 12

James Barlow,..... 6 12

Thomas Dunn,..... 6 12

John Sumners,..... 6 12

Frederick Netsen,..... 6 12

Thomas Sweenye, 5 25

Daniel Murphy,..... 5 25

Timothy Murphy, 5 25

James Graff, 3 50

Patrick Hickey,..... 5 25

Morris Hennessy, 5 25

Thomas Buswell,..... 5 25

Charles Caggin, 5 25

Barnes Sullivan,..... 5 25

John McClusky, ,..... 5 25

William Noonning,..... 5 25

Hugh Hanlay,..... 5 25

Daniel O'Rourk,..... 5 25

Patrick Sanders, 5 25

William Louck,..... 5 25

William Louck, jr.,..... 5 25

Bartholomew Wheeler, . 4 38

Joseph Hurley, 4 38

Dennis Cain, 4 38

Daniel Ginity, 4 38

Daniel Brown,..... 4 38

159 50

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, build-
ing canal from Rome to lock
15, viz:

George McDonald, 10 50

John H. Charter,..... 12 00

Carried forward,\$22 50

\$379 50

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$22 50 | \$379 50 |
| A. Colwell, | 12 00 | |
| Daniel Mattison, 2d,... | 8 00 | |
| Harmon Tryon, | 8 00 | |
| Daniel F. Sterling,.... | 9 00 | |
| Patrick Gilboy, 1st,... | 9 00 | |
| Patrick Gilboy, 2d,.... | 8 00 | |
| Lyman Carpenter,..... | 6 00 | |
| Orson Kingsbury,..... | 6 00 | |
| John Hawley,..... | 7 00 | |
| Daniel Ashley,..... | 6 00 | |
| Thomas Donnelly,..... | 5 00 | |
| Levi Seymour,..... | 3 00 | |
| De Witt Shepherd,.... | 4 00 | |
| Calvin Comstock,..... | 3 50 | |
| John Hutliff,..... | 5 25 | |
| Lucius Snow,..... | 4 38 | |
| Joseph Merrill,..... | 4 38 | |
| Owen Gough,..... | 5 25 | |
| Richard Hayse,..... | 5 25 | |
| Henry Wentworth,..... | 3 50 | |
| Timothy Wentworth,... | 4 38 | |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 4 38 | |
| Barney Larkins,..... | 3 50 | |
| Henry Speer,..... | 3 50 | |
| Charles Hull,..... | 2 63 | |
| George House,..... | 2 63 | |
| John Beck,..... | 12 00 | |

178 03

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in April 1850, delivering
clay for lining and puddling
canal from lock 4 to 13, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| De Witt C. Shepherd,.. | \$23 63 |
| Orson Kingsbury,..... | 29 81 |
| Ephraim Hicks,..... | 30 37 |
| William Waterbury,... | 18 00 |
| Philemon Selden,..... | 27 00 |
| Daniel F. Sterling,.... | 28 13 |
| Levi G. Seymour..... | 20 81 |
| A. Caldwell,..... | 13 50 |
| John Beck,..... | 16 88 |
| John H. Charter,..... | 15 75 |
| Daniel Mattison 2d,.... | 11 25 |
| Patrick Gilboy,..... | 36 00 |
| John Hawley,..... | 19 13 |
| Daniel Ashley,..... | 24 75 |
| Thomas Donnelly,..... | 28 13 |

Carried forward,.....\$343 14 \$557 53

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$343 14 | \$557 53 |
| • Joseph Buchanan,..... | 29 25 | |
| Dennis Perry,..... | 24 75 | |
| Alexander Bowman, ... | 9 00 | |

406 14

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 4 to
13, viz :

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| George McDonald,.... | 39 00 |
| William W. Patten,... | 5 25 |
| William Fredericks,... | 9 40 |
| Patrick Bradley,..... | 7 88 |
| Rufus Tufts,..... | 5 25 |
| Charles Hall,..... | 10 50 |
| Patrick Cassidy,..... | 15 75 |
| Patrick Sullivan,..... | 9 63 |
| William Phelan,..... | 9 63 |
| Patrick Thayre,..... | 11 37 |
| Patrick Curren,..... | 8 75 |
| Luke Nash,..... | 9 63 |
| Peter Gorgon,..... | 7 87 |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 18 38 |
| Michael Baty,..... | 19 25 |
| Cornelius Reiner,..... | 19 69 |
| Patrick Lahe,..... | 20 77 |
| Patrick Gibbons,..... | 14 88 |
| Patrick Wilson,..... | 12 25 |
| William Richardson,... | 5 02 |
| John Plunkett,..... | 19 90 |
| Patrick Kidey,..... | 3 50 |
| Joseph Morrell,..... | 21 44 |
| James McCanley,..... | 13 13 |
| Henry Spurr,..... | 16 63 |
| Owen Gough,..... | 21 00 |
| Richard Hayse,..... | 21 00 |
| George House,..... | 15 75 |
| Charles Cavanaugh,.... | 10 50 |

403 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, building
canal from lock 15 to 22, viz:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Daniel Brown,..... | 16 84 |
| James Groff,..... | 88 |
| Frederick Netsen,..... | 3 94 |
| Daniel Craney,..... | 16 84 |
| Timothy Murphy,..... | 17 07 |
| Daniel Murphy,..... | 17 07 |

Carried forward,.....\$72 64 \$1,366 67

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$72 64 | \$1,366 67 |
| John Sumers,..... | 13 56 | |
| Joseph Hawley,..... | 13 13 | |
| Bartholomew Whelan,.. | 16 19 | |
| Peter Van Dyck,..... | 18 50 | |
| William Louck,..... | 8 31 | |
| James Barton,..... | 8 31 | |
| Thomas Brazil,..... | 17 07 | |
| William Noonng,..... | 16 84 | |
| Dennis Cain,..... | 17 07 | |
| Thomas Dunn,..... | 11 81 | |
| John McClasky,..... | 17 07 | |
| Daniel O. Rourk,..... | 16 19 | |
| Thomas Sweeney,..... | 18 25 | |
| Morris Hennesy,..... | 15 08 | |
| Anthony Flynn,..... | 10 27 | |
| Thomas Flynn,..... | 9 19 | |
| Patrick Banks,..... | 14 44 | |
| James Donkey,..... | 14 44 | |
| Stephen St. Patrick,.... | 14 44 | |
| John Tufts,..... | 11 81 | |

354 61

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 15
to 22, viz :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John Van Buskirk,..... | 45 50 |
| Edward Hawkins,..... | 22 50 |
| E. B. Thompson,..... | 28 13 |
| Charles W. Thompson,. | 26 43 |
| Charles Vanderwerker, . | 2 25 |
| Isaiah A. Waldo,..... | 39 94 |
| Silas Sherman,..... | 10 13 |
| Aaron Baker,..... | 18 00 |
| James Conklin,..... | 2 25 |
| Abram Vanderwerker,.. | 2 25 |
| Valentine Rogers,..... | 16 88 |
| Ira Waldo,..... | 16 88 |
| Jacob Vanderwerker,... | 15 75 |
| Horace Waldo,..... | 2 25 |
| James Barton,..... | 10 13 |
| Edward Olney,..... | 15 18 |
| Marcus Buskirk,..... | 41 63 |
| T. W. B. Olney,..... | 25 88 |
| Asa Beckwith,..... | 24 19 |
| Berdent Beard,..... | 12 38 |
| Ephraim Louck,..... | 1 13 |
| Alfred Waldo,..... | 10 68 |

Carried forward,.....\$390 34 \$1,721 28

| | | |
|--|----------|----------------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$390 34 | \$1,721 28 |
| Andrew Rodgers,..... | 10 12 | |
| Franklin French,..... | 10 13 | |
| David W. Harman,.... | 1 13 | |
| | | 411 72 |
| Isaiah A. Waldo's check roll,
labor in April 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 14
to 22, viz: | | |
| Isaiah A. Waldo,..... | 39 00 | |
| William Butter,..... | 15 52 | |
| Michael Kenon,..... | 13 78 | |
| Patrick Hickey,..... | 16 84 | |
| Hugh Hannelly,..... | 16 84 | |
| Daniel Guinty,..... | 16 84 | |
| Patrick Delano,..... | 13 78 | |
| Patrick Dooly,..... | 17 05 | |
| Daniel Dunn,..... | 13 12 | |
| Lawrence Sullivan,..... | 17 05 | |
| Charles Coggin,..... | 10 27 | |
| John Brinnon,..... | 17 50 | |
| John Buck,..... | 10 27 | |
| Patrick Landers,..... | 15 31 | |
| Thomas Kelly,..... | 12 03 | |
| Benjamin Moore,..... | 14 44 | |
| John Crooney,..... | 8 52 | |
| William Murphy,..... | 8 52 | |
| George Barton,..... | 3 28 | |
| Patrick Hayden,..... | 5 03 | |
| Jabez Hallock, Jr.,.... | 21 00 | |
| 1850. | | 305 99 |
| May 7. Ira Waldo, blacksmithing,..... | | 5 57 |
| Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Black River
canal,..... | | 2,444 56 |
| Total amount expended on the Black River canal, | | <u><u>\$151,492 03</u></u> |

| | | | |
|----------|--|------------|-------------|
| | Brought forward,..... | \$276 58 | \$23,000 00 |
| | Hosea C. Fletcher, do and building do on do, 66 and 67,.... | 104 35 | |
| Jan. 10. | William Kingston, do fence on section 74,..... | 6 75 | |
| | Thomas R. Leet, do and building do on do, 71,..... | 33 50 | |
| 11. | Orville Hammond, building fence on section 63,..... | 56 38 | |
| 18. | Ten Eyck & Co., publishing notice of letting,..... | 8 10 | |
| 19. | Philip G. Slocum, removing fence at State-st. bridge,.... | 1 00 | |
| Feb. 11. | Samuel C. Jones, building fence around lock 37,..... | 14 50 | |
| 12. | Ira S. Huggins, building fence around lock 38,..... | 11 37 | |
| | Philip Burroughs, removing and rebuilding fence, | 8 75 | |
| | Erastus S. Palmer, publishing proposals, | 2 80 | |
| 16. | J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals,..... | 8 50 | |
| 22. | Lockwood L. Doty, copying awards, | 25 00 | |
| 8. | Jonathan Colton, removing fence on section 77, | 1 87 | |
| 10. | Sandford Hunt, jr., diversion of water, | 400 00 | |
| 11. | Amos Hungerford, building fence on section 49, | 7 50 | |
| | George Hastings, service as attorney before arbitrators,.... | 40 00 | |
| 15. | Philip G. Slocum, removing fence on section 51,..... | 75 | |
| 19. | J. D. Rockwell, building fence on section 65,..... | 3 88 | |
| | Robert R. Stephenson, damages to stock;..... | 8 00 | |
| 20. | A. Strong & Co., publishing proposals, | 17 68 | |
| | Lee, Mann & Co., do do | 13 18 | |
| 27. | G. P. Waldo, building and removing fence, | 7 50 | |
| May 6. | Charles R. Babbitt, damage to lots, &c., | 50 00 | |
| | Carried forward,..... | \$1,102 94 | \$23,000 00 |

| | | | |
|-------|---|------------|-------------|
| | Brought forward,..... | \$1,102 94 | \$23,000 00 |
| | 7. Edwin Cobb, building fence on section 52,..... | 29 66 | |
| | 8. G. I. Van Ruper, storage of iron,..... | 10 00 | |
| | 13. Samuel C. Jones, release of right to bridge,..... | 400 00 | |
| | 14. Malby Strong, damage, &c., to land,..... | 75 00 | |
| | 17. Alanson Holly, publishing proposals,..... | 6 30 | |
| June | 7. John G. Potter, removing and building fence,..... | 9 00 | |
| July | 1. Edwin Leet, building fence on section 72,..... | 84 00 | |
| | 6. Abraham Lapham, building fence on section 69,..... | 102 82 | |
| | H. E. Fletcher, building fence on section 68,..... | 12 75 | |
| | E. H. Brown, removing fence on section 62,..... | 3 63 | |
| | G. P. Waldo, building fence,.. | 29 00 | |
| | Orville Hammond, removing and building fence,..... | 77 75 | |
| | 8. John & David La Rue, release of right to bridge,..... | 400 00 | |
| | Ira S. Huggins, do do | 200 00 | |
| | Joseph Philon, do do | 400 00 | |
| | Reuben Pierce, do do | 200 00 | |
| | Ebenezer Wheeler, do do | 300 00 | |
| | George L. Riker, removing and building fence,..... | 6 25 | |
| | 16. E. T. Bridges, publishing proposals for letting,..... | 12 90 | |
| Augt. | 1. Jane Graham, building fence,.. | 44 50 | |
| | Arad Hitchcock, do, .. | 40 50 | |
| | Chester Hitchcock, do, .. | 57 00 | |
| | Edwin Cobb, taking up and re-setting fence,..... | 7 43 | |
| Sep. | 30. Jacob Hinds, travel fees,..... | 50 00 | |
| | | | \$3,661 43 |

No. 143.

DAMAGES.

1849.

| | | | |
|----------|--|------------|-------------|
| Nov. 14, | A. V. Reed, Olean, Cattaraugus co.,..... | 237 65 | |
| 23, | Theodore Olcott, Portage, Allegany co.,..... | 3,206 33 | |
| | Carried forward,..... | \$3,443 98 | \$26,661 43 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$3,443 98 | \$26,661 43 |
| 1850. | | |
| May 7, Campbell Harris, York, Living- | | |
| ston co.,..... | 614 54 | |
| July 13, Le Roy & Newbold, Olean Cat- | | |
| araugus co., | 76 28 | |
| | <hr/> | \$4,134 80 |

CONTRACTORS.

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| No. 20, Henry Cady, Sections 74, 75,
76 and 77, with Genesee river
feeder, | 10,142 00 | |
| 33, Turner & Vernam, locks 16 to
25, inclusive, | 1,964 00 | |
| 35, Perkins E. Hayes, sections 31
and 32, | 2,551 85 | |
| 64, Joseph Wells, Caneadea aque-
duct, | 2,721 00 | |
| 75, Sharp, Quinn & Co., section 54, | 3,545 27 | |
| 78, Chamberlain & Bradley, compo-
site locks, 62, 63 and 65, and
sections 57 and 58, | 25,059 00 | |
| 84, Orson Phelps & Co., locks 61
to 77, | 6,823 98 | |
| 96, Orson Phelps, locks 11 to 15,. | 2,491 81 | |
| 103, Andrew Bloss & Co., composite
locks, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54,
55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 66,
68, 69, 70 and 71, | 24,288 00 | |
| 134, Gideon Searl & Co., section 88, | 208 98 | |
| 135, Abraham Searl & Co., do 95, | 305 37 | |
| 168, S. Britton & Co., section 54, .. | 24,082 00 | |
| 169, Isaac Hall & Co., composite
locks 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26 and 28, | 5,919 00 | |
| 170, A. Wigg & Co., Portage aque-
duct, | 14,357 00 | |
| 174, Linus J. Peck, waste weirs on
sections 48 and 49, and Cash-
agua aqueduct, | 2,526 15 | |
| 175, George W. Peck & Co., Brush-
ville creek aqueduct, | 242 00 | |
| 177, Mahlon L. Ross, feeder dam and
bulk head on Wiscoy creek,
and superstructure of Portage
aqueduct, | 3,238 00 | |
| 178, Britton & Spencer, wooden lock
39, | 1,236 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$131,701 41 | \$30,796 23 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$131,701 41 | \$30,796 23 |
| 179. Britton, Spencer & Co., composite lock 41, | 2,304 00 | |
| 180. William H. Thomas, composite lock 27, | 88 00 | |
| 182. U. C. Edgerton & Co., Troup-street bridge, about 1,200 ft. open cutting opposite to Portage tunnel, deepening canal from mud lock to the head of guard lock 1, waste weir and work connected, culvert on section nine, a ditch thence to the Genevieve river, | 34,151 00 | |
| 183. Tousley & James, wooden locks 17 to 19, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40 and 53, | 21,901 96 | |
| 185. William N. Marsh, composite locks 33 to 36, and 42 to 46 inclusive, and culvert on sections 71 and 77, | 8,532 13 | |
| 186. Cyrus Rose, waste weirs on sections 50, 53, 55 and 56, | 881 00 | |
| 188. Judd & Curtis, wooden locks 11, 14 and 15, | 11,641 00 | |
| 189. Clark & Sherrill, Cold and Houghton's creek aqueducts, .. | 2,910 00 | |
| 190. Sharp & Quinn, sections 67, 68 and 69, and Wiscoy aqueduct, | 15,646 00 | |
| 191. John M. Hammond & Co., sections 70, 71, 72 and 73, | 5,245 00 | |
| 192. James O. Maley & Co., sections 59, 60, 61 and 62, | 10,682 00 | |
| 193. George Williams & Co., sections 52, 53, 55 and 56, | 10,451 00 | |
| 194. Allen L. Burr & Co., bridges on sections 70 to 77 inclusive, .. | 4,337 00 | |
| 195. Marsh & Lawrence, composite locks 12, 16, 29 and 32, | 8,746 00 | |
| 196. John Hays & Co., sections 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, | 10,052 00 | |
| 197. Robert Ennis, sections 47 to 51, and 63 to 66 inclusive, | 13,236 00 | |
| 198. Chester Keys & Co., bridges on sections 52 to 59 inclusive, .. | 8,888 00 | |
| 199. O. Thomas & Co., composite lock 67, and guard lock No. 3 of wood, | 6,470 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$307,863 50 | \$30,796 23 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward,..... | \$307,863 50 | \$30,796 23 |
| 200. Woodward and Peck, composite
locks 50, 58, and 60,..... | 14,406 00 | |
| 201. Sawyer and Peck, bridges on sec-
tions 42 to 51, inclusive,.... | 8,684 00 | |
| 202. Alfred Bell, all the lock-gate
valves with their appurtenan-
ces, from section 42 to 77 in-
clusive,..... | 8,866 00 | |
| 203. Austin Partridge, waste weir on
section 71,..... | 573 00 | |
| 204. Peter Dunn, waste weirs on sec-
tions 57 and 60,..... | 589 00 | |
| 205. William McArthur, the main and
lateral ditches in West Sparta, | 3,161 00 | |
| 207. Ridsdale & Napier, superstructure
of Portage aqueduct,..... | 226 00 | |
| | | <u>344,368 50</u> |

Amt. expended by Jacob Hinds on the Gen. Val'y canal, \$375,164 73

No. 10.

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 11.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| James Barnes engineer,..... | \$104 37 | |
| | <u>104 37</u> | |

CONTRACTOR.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| No. 3. Gerrit C. Sweet, sections Nos.
1, 2 and 4,..... | 8,623 00 | |
| | <u>8,623 00</u> | |

Amt. exp'd by Chas. Cook on the Oneida river imp't., \$8,727 37

No. 11.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments
made by him.*

No. 1.

1850. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Jan. 25. Silas Frazee, $1\frac{1}{8}$ acres of land
for lock house,..... | \$15 00 | |
| Alexander Rae, recording deed, | 88 | |
| | <u>15 88</u> | |

Amt. exp'd. by Chas. Cook on the Oneida Lake canal, \$15 88

STATEMENT No. 12.

Showing the expenses of the Engineer Corps on each canal, from 1840, to 1850, both inclusive.

| NAME OF CANALS. | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Erie and Champlain canals,..... | 86,535 27 | 85,936 51 | 66,392 87 | 32,881 22 | 5,917 95 | 8,465 62 | 4,937 72 | 4,317 28 | 860 96 | ..... | ..... |
| Erie canal enlargement,..... | 13,215 37 | 11,471 28 | 7,687 96 | 1,594 82 | 15,377 99 | 9,100 39 | 2,454 92 | 8,408 56 | 34,621 14 | 44,729 94 | 63,287 14 |
| Black R. canal and Erie canal feed'r | 50,893 01 | 31,442 99 | 19,402 68 | 8,086 28 | 17 50 | 24 75 | ..... | 1,308 68 | 6,943 23 | 10,261 67 | 10,432 39 |
| Genesee Valley canal,..... | ..... | ..... | 444 79 | ..... | 4,383 25 | 3,885 24 | 2,081 97 | 1,223 73 | 4,274 68 | 11,547 04 | 20,330 40 |
| Oneida River improvement,..... | 1,036 14 | 1,048 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 02 | 404 37 | 506 67 |
| Champlain canal,..... | 501 92 | 2,737 41 | 3,032 06 | 514 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemung canal,..... | ..... | 2,670 13 | 3,987 63 | 871 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego canal,..... | ..... | ..... | 129 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga and Seneca canal,..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 198 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Crooked Lake canal,..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 57 | 821 75 | 113 73 | 60 00 | 1,172 81 | 2,581 01 | 2,787 16 |
| Chemung canal,..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 60 | 1,630 66 | 1,515 03 | 1,433 19 | 474 80 | 694 32 |
| Tonawanda and Elliott's creeks,... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 47 | 110 75 |
| Cayuga inlet improvement,..... | 1,272 71 | 391 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals each year,..... | 153,454 42 | 135,967 79 | 101,077 06 | 44,644 28 | 25,872 26 | 22,485 26 | 11,573 86 | 17,158 26 | 49,772 96 | 73,431 08 | 102,946 42 |

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(No. 15.)—STATEMENT

Of the amounts expended for repairs of old, and the erection of new work on the Erie canal, divided into three sections, and the average cost per mile of each section, by the superintendents; and also the amounts expended by the Canal Commissioners on said canal; the total by superintendents and Canal Commissioners, and the total average per mile from 1835, to 1850, both years inclusive.

| Year. | SECTION 1.
From Buffalo to Montezuma, 159 miles. | | SECTION 2.
From Montezuma to Higgins 69 miles. | | SECTION 3.
From Higgins to Albany, 136 miles. | | Total amt't expended by the superintendents. | Total amt't expended by the Canal Commis's not including their salaries. | Total amt't expended by the Canal Commis's and superintendents. | Total average per mile. |
|-------|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| | Cost repairs. | Av. per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Av. per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Av. per mile. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1835 | 137,908 52 | 867 35 | 53,133 30 | 708 44 | 152,286 79 | 1,043 06 | 343,328 61 | 9,391 80 | 352,720 51 | 928 21 |
| 1836 | 100,010 94 | 629 00 | 34,132 85 | 455 10 | 112,940 46 | 773 56 | 247,084 25 | 4,119 21 | 251,203 46 | 661 06 |
| 1837 | 135,723 92 | 853 61 | 35,971 35 | 479 62 | 123,431 97 | 845 42 | 295,127 24 | 3,965 61 | 299,112 85 | 787 14 |
| 1838 | 167,219 37 | 1,031 69 | 32,595 60 | 438 61 | 108,903 76 | 732 22 | 307,018 73 | 1,484 76 | 308,503 48 | 811 86 |
| 1839 | 101,774 70 | 640 09 | 29,556 92 | 394 09 | 90,969 01 | 623 06 | 222,300 63 | 1,563 18 | 223,863 81 | 589 12 |
| 1840 | 108,859 85 | 684 65 | 34,694 83 | 441 26 | 149,172 14 | 1,021 72 | 292,626 82 | 5,923 88 | 298,550 70 | 765 66 |
| 1841 | 77,711 18 | 448 74 | 36,175 58 | 432 34 | 100,186 32 | 686 20 | 214,073 08 | 3,456 86 | 217,129 94 | 571 39 |
| 1842 | 82,996 90 | 580 18 | 66,771 25 | 612 58 | 125,675 92 | 881 08 | 275 314 07 | 7,735 61 | 283,049 68 | 744 87 |
| 1843 | 102,265 30 | 715 07 | 40,054 88 | 367 48 | 116,365 55 | 808 32 | 258,076 73 | 27,509 53 | 285,586 26 | 752 85 |
| 1844 | 130,656 90 | 913 69 | 47,299 63 | 433 94 | 143,216 77 | 1,018 88 | 321,173 30 | 69,047 25 | 390,220 55 | 1,000 58 |
| 1845 | 126,833 21 | 949 88 | 70,886 17 | 630 06 | 126,867 03 | 983 26 | 332,546 41 | 94,061 24 | 426,607 65 | 1,122 63 |
| 1846 | 141,197 40 | 928 93 | 58,606 53 | 621 42 | 115,859 80 | 934 35 | 316,712 73 | 21,537 47 | 338,244 20 | 909 25 |
| 1847 | 160,652 91 | 991 14 | 64,071 85 | 667 40 | 119,274 00 | 961 88 | 333,998 76 | 18,497 45 | 349,496 21 | 939 50 |
| 1848 | 162,816 89 | 1,071 16 | 95,363 30 | 893 26 | 175,715 59 | 1,417 06 | 433,886 78 | 24,566 23 | 458,452 01 | 1,232 40 |
| 1849 | 142,835 01 | 895 83 | 59,656 90 | 621 42 | 135,696 38 | 1,084 33 | 338,208 29 | 4,451 31 | 342,659 60 | 921 12 |
| 1850 | 189,065 08 | 1,182 80 | 38,647 87 | 560 11 | 176,921 22 | 1,300 89 | 402,414 17 | 2,805 98 | 405,220 15 | 1,113 24 |

As there have been some changes in the number of miles in each section during the term of years above indicated, the comparison is not perfectly just, except as to the average per mile.

(No. 16.)—STATEMENT

Of the amounts expended for repairs of old, and the erection of new work on Champlain canal, (including the Glens Falls feeder and dam,) 70 miles, by the superintendents of repairs and the Canal Commissioners, and of the average cost per mile, from 1835, to 1850, both years inclusive.

| YEAR. | Superintendents | Canal Commissioners. | Total superint'dts & Canal Com's | Average cost per mile. |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1835..... | 49,593 04 | ..... | 49,593 01 | 826 85 |
| 1836..... | 63,098 84 | ..... | 63,098 84 | 1,061 65 |
| 1837..... | 70,279 51 | 49,236 29 | 119,515 80 | 1,991 43 |
| 1838..... | 67,694 77 | 71,694 50 | 139,347 27 | 2,322 45 |
| 1839..... | 75,422 15 | 40,544 57 | 115,766 72 | 1,929 45 |
| 1840..... | 71,666 69 | 14,566 70 | 86,222 39 | 1,437 04 |
| 1841..... | 41,614 14 | 34,621 34 | 76,235 48 | 1,270 59 |
| 1842..... | 47,040 33 | 92,660 90 | 139,721 23 | 2,328 89 |
| 1843..... | 39,038 61 | 17,237 90 | 56,276 51 | 937 94 |
| 1844..... | 50,276 03 | 4,566 33 | 54,842 36 | 914 04 |
| 1845..... | 66,548 56 | 3,212 29 | 69,760 85 | 1,162 68 |
| 1846..... | 54,471 65 | 452 66 | 54,924 31 | 915 40 |
| 1847..... | 46,339 35 | 1,408 64 | 47,748 99 | 702 88 |
| 1848..... | 70,067 12 | 250 00 | 70,317 12 | 1,034 07 |
| 1849..... | 57,472 77 | 34 00 | 57,506 77 | 845 69 |
| 1850..... | 62,823 86 | ..... | 62,823 86 | 897 46 |

In consequence of changes in the lines under the superintendents on sec. 1 of the Erie, and sec. 1 of the Champlain canals, which have taken place at different times, the comparison above is not just, except as to the average per mile.

*diff-
nals*

ts r. 1846

| | | | |
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| ... | 6 | ... | |
| ... | .. | ... | |
| | 6 | ... | 31 |

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| ... | 27 | ... | 56 |
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(No. 18.)

STATEMENT showing the name of each structure or work, the different heads of expenditure, and the cost of each, on all the canals of the State, from the 30th Sept. 1849, to 30th Sept. 1850.

| STRUCTURES OR WORKS, &c. | Cost of new structure. | Cost repairs of old, &c. | Total, New & old. |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Locks, | \$17,466 10 | 28,670 63 | 46,036 73 |
| Lock-tending, (exclusive of oil,) | | 93,231 77 | 93,231 77 |
| Oil for locks, | | 4,238 78 | 4,238 78 |
| Lock gates, | 19,829 58 | 15,342 60 | 35,172 18 |
| Aqueducts, | 3,091 82 | 4,011 07 | 7,102 89 |
| Waste-weirs, | 3,379 27 | 1,932 39 | 5,311 66 |
| Culverts, | 2,066 71 | 2,802 39 | 4,869 10 |
| Weigh locks, | | 1,601 80 | 1,601 80 |
| Farm bridges, | 5,782 60 | 5,311 21 | 11,093 81 |
| Road do | 21,414 70 | 16,142 34 | 37,557 04 |
| Tow-path do | 2,387 47 | 2,332 91 | 4,720 38 |
| State scows, | 3,889 77 | 4,827 04 | 8,716 81 |
| Small boats, | 33 00 | 228 39 | 261 39 |
| Ice breakers, | | 143 87 | 143 87 |
| Under water excavators, | | 3,027 86 | 3,027 86 |
| Lock-houses, | | 1,170 75 | 1,170 75 |
| Work-shops, | 363 00 | 946 06 | 1,309 06 |
| Watch-houses, | 147 28 | 65 68 | 212 96 |
| Store-houses, | 4 91 | 140 25 | 145 16 |
| Timber-sheds, | | 975 63 | 975 63 |
| Piling machines, | | | |
| Raising and repairing tow-path and berm bank, including repairs to slope walls, | | 79,591 90 | 79,591 90 |
| Cleaning out bottom of canal, spring repairs, | | 70,458 14 | 70,458 14 |
| Cleaning out creeks, | | 3,503 73 | 3,503 73 |
| Dams, (feet) | 127 75 | 10,279 84 | 10,407 59 |
| Slope wall, | 8,130 10 | 5,621 47 | 13,751 57 |
| Docking, | 18,431 21 | 23,451 29 | 40,882 50 |
| Repairs of breaches, | | 41,257 53 | 41,257 53 |
| Breaking ice and assisting boats in consequence of ice, | | 3,169 10 | 3,169 10 |
| Watching canal, | | 11,550 99 | 11,550 99 |
| Wheelbarrows, | 1,876 21 | 740 71 | 2,616 92 |
| Tools, incl'dg shov'ls, picks, cr. bars, axes &c | 3,718 98 | 3,906 64 | 7,625 62 |
| Other miscellaneous expenditures, | 884 79 | 37,893 81 | 38,778 60 |
| | \$113,015 25 | \$477,468 56 | 590,483 81 |
| Salaries of superintendents, | | | 16,566 57 |
| Clerk hire, | | | 8,168 90 |
| Total, | | | \$615,219 28 |
| This sum was expended on the several canals as follows: | | | |
| On Erie canal, | \$54,517 54 | \$333,979 58 | \$388,497 12 |
| Champlain canal, | 30,371 35 | 30,192 51 | 60,563 86 |
| Oswego, | 1,327 72 | 29,330 09 | 30,647 81 |
| Cayuga and Seneca canal, | 926 71 | 8,976 09 | 9,902 80 |
| Chemung canal, | 9,846 00 | 22,647 72 | 32,493 72 |
| Crooked Lake canal, | 2,932 98 | 2,115 18 | 5,048 16 |
| Chenango canal, | 10,647 38 | 14,410 53 | 25,057 91 |
| Genesee Valley canal, | 83 25 | 17,082 51 | 17,115 76 |
| Oneida Lake canal, | 812 66 | 4,159 25 | 4,971 91 |
| Oneida River improvement, | | 412 03 | 412 03 |
| Black River canal, | 1,549 68 | 14,223 07 | 15,772 75 |
| | \$113,015 25 | \$477,468 56 | 590,483 81 |
| Salaries of superintendents and their clerks, | | | 24,736 47 |
| Total, | | | \$615,219 28 |

(No. 19.)—STATEMENT

Showing the cost of new structures or works, the cost of repairs of old, &c., and the total cost by each superintendent on each canal, and the number of section and miles in charge of each, for the year ending the 30th September, 1850.

ERIE CANAL.

| NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS. | No. of section. | No. of miles. | Cost of new structures. | Cost repairs of old &c. including salary and clerk hire. | Total of each superintendent. | Total of each canal. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Jonas V. Oothout, | 1 | 19 | 9,688 45 | 40,940 06 | 50,628 51 | |
| A. H. Van Slyck, | 2 | 25 | 2,779 59 | 20,787 50 | 21,777 09 | |
| William G. Wall, | 3 | 29 | 2,780 52 | 30,274 86 | 33,055 38 | |
| William Dale, | 4 | 25 | 874 50 | 25,733 59 | 26,608 09 | |
| Bloomfield Usher, | 5 | 26 | 1,070 32 | 21,643 76 | 22,719 07 | |
| Amaziah D. Barber, | 6 | 23 | 1,997 06 | 15,226 00 | 17,223 06 | |
| Thomas N. Jarvis, | 7 | 27 | 263 80 | 5,610 91 | 5,874 71 | |
| Richard A. Yoe, | 7 now | 15 | 2,459 33 | 11,576 22 | 14,035 55 | |
| Elijah S. Payne, | 8 " | 32 | 624 84 | 15,112 77 | 15,737 61 | |
| Salomon P. Jacobs, | 9 " | 39 | 684 20 | 18,831 98 | 19,516 18 | |
| Laurin L. Rose, | 10 " | 45 | 9,035 56 | 62,059 22 | 71,094 78 | |
| James R. Thompson, | 11 " | 45 | 12,912 55 | 48,316 42 | 61,229 97 | |
| John Ryan, | 12 " | 23 | 11,226 80 | 25,088 35 | 36,315 15 | |
| Samuel Works, | | | | | | |
| Uriel Driggs, | | | | | | |
| Linus E. Harris, | | | | | | |
| | | 373 | 54,517 54 | 349,116 63 | 403,634 17 | 403,634 17 |

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Samuel Lewis, | 1 | 24 | 20,947 45 | 12,373 65 | 33,321 10 | |
| Alonzo W. Morgan, | 2 | 24 | 3,415 21 | 12,587 92 | 16,003 13 | |
| Harvey Brown, | 3 | 20 | 6,008 69 | 7,480 94 | 13,489 63 | |
| | | 68 | 30,371 35 | 32,442 51 | 62,813 86 | 62,813 86 |

OSWEGO CANAL.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Richard A. Yoe,..... | 15 | 374 72 | 5,882 00 | 6,036 72 |
| Elijah S. Pathe,..... | 23 | 953 00 | 24,654 09 | 25,611 09 |
| Walter Peck,..... | 36 | 1,327 72 | 30,320 09 | 31,647 81 |
| | | | | |

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|--------|----------|-----------|
| Simeon Draper,..... | 22 | 926 71 | 9,816 09 | 10,742 80 |
| | | | | |

- CHEMUNG CANAL.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Caleb Allen,..... | 39 | | | |
| Erra Mallett,..... | 23 | | | |
| Thomas C. Sleeper,..... | 16 | 9,846 00 | 23,964 36 | 33,810 36 |
| | | | | |

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| John C. Babcock,..... | 8 | 2,322 98 | 2,515 18 | 5,448 16 |
| | | | | |

CHENANGO CANAL.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aaron Bliss,..... | 1 | 31 | 5,048 16 | 5,290 52 | 10,338 08 |
| John French,..... | | | | | |
| Samuel R. Per Lee,..... | 2 | 34 | ..... | 5,554 46 | 5,584 46 |
| William C. White,..... | | | | | |
| Thomas Upham,..... | 3 | 32 | 5,589 22 | 5,674 47 | 11,273 69 |
| Justus Wentz,..... | | | | | |
| | | 97 | 10,647 38 | 16,519 45 | 27,166 83 |
| | | | | | |

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Daniel D. Spencer,..... | 52 | 83 25 | 18,232 51 | 18,315 76 |
| | | | | |

(No. 19.)—CONTINUED.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.

| NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS. | No. of section. | No. of Miles. | Cost of new structures. | Cost repairs of old, &c. including salary and clerk hire. | Total of each superintendent. | Total of each canal. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Amariah D. Barber,..... | { | 6 | 812 66 | 4,159 25 | 4,971 91 | 4,971 91 |
| Thomas N. Jarvis,..... | } | | | | | |
| ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT. | | | | | | |
| Walter Peck,..... | | 20 | ..... | 412 03 | 412 03 | 412 03 |
| BLACK RIVER CANAL. | | | | | | |
| Amariah D. Barber,..... | | 12 | 644 76 | 4,811 07 | 5,455 83 | |
| William Higby,..... | | 27 | 904 90 | 9,684 86 | 10,789 76 | |
| | | 39 | 1,649 06 | 14,695 93 | 16,245 09 | 16,245 09 |
| | | 703 | 113,015 20 | 502,904 03 | 615,219 23 | 615,219 23 |

STATEMENT.—(No. 20.)

Showing the amount expended by the superintendents of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each and all of the canals, from 1826, to 1850, both inclusive.

| YEAR. | Erie and Champlain Canals. | | Oswego Canal. | | Cayuga and Seneca Canal. | | Chemung Canal. | | Crooked Lake Canal. | | Chesango Canal. | |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Cost of repairs | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Av. per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Av. per mile. | Cost of repairs | Average per mile. |
| 1826.... | 182,162 | 414 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1827.... | 232,472 | 528 | 8,637 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1828.... | 226,846 | 513 | 13,033 | 239 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1829.... | 232,931 | 529 | ..... | 381 | 8,449 | 586 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1830.... | 202,968 | 461 | 12,690 | 349 | 6,447 | 247 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1831.... | 183,240 | 382 | 9,170 | 254 | 3,363 | 152 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1832.... | 327,302 | 743 | 12,259 | 340 | 5,356 | 243 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1833.... | 328,586 | 746 | 11,206 | 313 | 8,248 | 374 | 24,656 | 655 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1834.... | 429,659 | 976 | 12,181 | 338 | 8,532 | 401 | 25,639 | 632 | 2,653 | 331 | ..... | ..... |
| 1835.... | 332,921 | 883 | 16,327 | 453 | 9,685 | 440 | 8,616 | 259 | 3,566 | 445 | ..... | ..... |
| 1836.... | 310,183 | 704 | 51,637 | 1,434 | 29,898 | 1,356 | 9,653 | 261 | 4,739 | 592 | ..... | ..... |
| 1837.... | 365,406 | 830 | 57,908 | 1,608 | 1,297 | 1,297 | 14,569 | 393 | 6,214 | 776 | 19,508 | 201 |
| 1838.... | 374,713 | 851 | 49,360 | 1,371 | 18,944 | 861 | 13,494 | 364 | 4,464 | 556 | 20,809 | 214 |
| 1839.... | 297,722 | 676 | 24,463 | 679 | 23,307 | 1,083 | 13,882 | 361 | 3,557 | 444 | 17,248 | 177 |
| 1840.... | 364,292 | 827 | 34,796 | 915 | 24,740 | 1,124 | 12,401 | 335 | 4,501 | 582 | 15,427 | 159 |
| 1841.... | 265,687 | 581 | 26,406 | 694 | 15,829 | 633 | 23,360 | 631 | 9,094 | 1,139 | 15,563 | 160 |
| 1842.... | 322,354 | 732 | 31,427 | 827 | 15,829 | 719 | 34,524 | 933 | 8,113 | 1,014 | 18,955 | 195 |
| 1843.... | 297,614 | 676 | 23,678 | 623 | 10,838 | 497 | 14,295 | 396 | 4,047 | 505 | 15,062 | 155 |
| 1844.... | 371,449 | 844 | 28,048 | 762 | 14,432 | 656 | 12,739 | 344 | 3,951 | 493 | 15,959 | 164 |
| 1845.... | 399,094 | 907 | 46,639 | 1,227 | 14,191 | 645 | 17,978 | 485 | 4,765 | 585 | 16,961 | 185 |
| 1846.... | 371,185 | 843 | 53,546 | 1,409 | 12,825 | 560 | 14,264 | 395 | 5,809 | 683 | 18,462 | 190 |
| 1847.... | 380,388 | 864 | 39,551 | 1,040 | 14,322 | 645 | 15,917 | 430 | 5,880 | 736 | 18,859 | 194 |
| 1848.... | 503,963 | 1,145 | 72,783 | 2,021 | 13,059 | 591 | 27,232 | 736 | 8,516 | 1,064 | 20,901 | 215 |
| 1849.... | 595,681 | 1,869 | 32,792 | 862 | 11,823 | 537 | 24,305 | 687 | 10,295 | 1,268 | 25,680 | 268 |
| 1850.... | 478,887 | 1,085 | 31,805 | 687 | 10,831 | 492 | 33,230 | 852 | 6,629 | 704 | 27,181 | 280 |

No. 20.—(CONTINUED.)

| YEAR. | Genesee Valley Canal. | | Onondaga Lake Canal and Feeder. | | Onondaga River Improvement. | | Black River Canal. | | Total miles. | Total cost of repairs. | Total average prime. |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Cost of repairs. | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Average per mile. | Cost of repairs. | Average per mile. | | | |
| 1825..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 440 | 182,162 | 414 |
| 1827..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 440 | 232,472 | 525 |
| 1828..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 478 | 224,483 | 480 |
| 1829..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 284,433 | 509 |
| 1830..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 221,005 | 432 |
| 1831..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 180,773 | 361 |
| 1832..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 344,917 | 680 |
| 1833..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 537 | 372,789 | 694 |
| 1834..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 545 | 478,384 | 879 |
| 1835..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 545 | 432,115 | 793 |
| 1836..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 545 | 406,122 | 745 |
| 1837..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 642 | 492,144 | 786 |
| 1838..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 642 | 481,774 | 780 |
| 1839..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 632 | 379,789 | 591 |
| 1840..... | 4,529 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 694 | 460,866 | 664 |
| 1841..... | 10,468 | 250 | 3,370 | 561 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 357,538 | 511 |
| 1842..... | 17,749 | 341 | 3,608 | 601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 452,559 | 646 |
| 1843..... | 15,210 | 292 | 2,232 | 372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 383,076 | 547 |
| 1844..... | 15,556 | 299 | 1,636 | 272 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 464,330 | 683 |
| 1845..... | 16,801 | 325 | 1,833 | 322 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 520,452 | 743 |
| 1846..... | 17,399 | 334 | 17,875 | 2,979 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 510,355 | 729 |
| 1847..... | 15,782 | 303 | 5,843 | 973 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 496,424 | 709 |
| 1848..... | 26,527 | 349 | 1,803 | 309 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 674,777 | 964 |
| 1849..... | 18,182 | 349 | 2,160 | 360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 521,192 | 744 |
| 1850..... | 18,575 | 357 | 4,862 | 815 | 412 | 21 | 15,506 | 398 | 763 | 636,850 | 833 |

(C)
STA

each structure, cost of each, on all the canals
State, for

| | 184 | 1849. | 1850. | Total. |
|----|-----------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 97 | \$21,26 | 954 15 | \$46,036 73 | \$427,147 50 |
| 01 | 53,24 | 520 39 | 93,231 77 | 792,961 07 |
| 68 | 3,07 | 058 99 | 4,238 78 | 45,909 07 |
| 83 | 8,26 | 694 95 | 35,172 18 | 197,333 95 |
| 89 | 6,64 | 836 73 | 7,102 89 | 96,562 34 |
| 88 | 5,34 | 799 73 | 5,311 66 | 63,736 04 |
| 66 | 8,21 | 748 10 | 4,859 10 | 78,277 03 |
| 24 | 4,86 | 259 67 | 1,601 80 | 24,458 26 |
| 29 | 7,56 | 302 13 | 11,093 81 | 115,006 97 |
| 12 | 19,30 | 597 95 | 37,557 04 | 368,907 43 |
| 62 | 10,90 | 757 31 | 4,720 38 | 87,884 45 |
| 99 | 6,55 | 179 63 | 8,716 81 | 94,000 94 |
| 82 | 53 | 878 36 | 261 39 | 7,088 38 |
| 27 | 38 | 237 50 | 143 87 | 8,818 36 |
| 24 | 11 | 706 52 | 3,027 86 | 17,027 77 |
| 19 | 1,79 | 746 36 | 1,170 75 | 20,086 84 |
| 81 | 72 | 949 45 | 1,309 05 | 8,018 96 |
| 40 | 16 | 285 12 | 212 96 | 3,406 51 |
| .. | 7 | 342 76 | 145 16 | 3,373 20 |
| 75 | 81 | 496 88 | 975 63 | 3,512 86 |
| .. | 354 | 60 00 | ..... | 692 96 |
| 70 | 58,92 | 668 03 | 79,591 90 | 722,287 65 |
| 79 | 22,14 | 583 34 | 70 458 14 | 745,325 00 |
| .. | ..... | 152 15 | 3,503 73 | 14,352 14 |
| 27 | 18,54 | 178 34 | 10,407 59 | 154,451 73 |
| 83 | 7,32 | 957 41 | 13,751 57 | 151,607 73 |
| 55 | 12,17 | 590 53 | 40,882 50 | 312,846 10 |
| 89 | 27,11 | 026 73 | 41,257 53 | 228,447 65 |
| 01 | 6,30 | 252 35 | 3,169 10 | 40,731 90 |
| 01 | 4,97 | 236 30 | 11,550 99 | 70,874 12 |
| 04 | 2,44 | 922 40 | 2,616 92 | 28,607 77 |
| 02 | 3,88 | 390 63 | 7,625 62 | 61,613 77 |
| 37 | 39,67 | 781 09 | 38,778 60 | 654,365 80 |
| 46 | 14,85 | 417 91 | 16,566 57 | 188,236 34 |
| 80 | 5,32 | 935 00 | 8,168 90 | 83,597 51 |
| 40 | \$383,903 | 504 89 | \$615,219 28 | \$5,921,576 10 |

path," and "clear



o. 22.)

TEMENT

work, and the s of the State, for
years named.

| | 1844 | 1845 | 1850 | Total. |
|----|------------|----------|--------|----------------|
| L | ..... | \$7,1 | 466 10 | \$97,582 42 |
| L | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A | 4,642 61 | 7,2 | 829 58 | 112,147 02 |
| V | 4,935 40 | 3,8 | 091 82 | 35,449 27 |
| G | 3,663 47 | 2,4 | 379 27 | 32,023 22 |
| W | 4,945 98 | 2,9 | 056 71 | 31,562 14 |
| F | ..... | ..... | ..... | 802 79 |
| R | 3,785 94 | 7,4 | 782 60 | 51,543 32 |
| T | 42,332 92 | 27,0 | 414 70 | 237,092 71 |
| S | 3,372 88 | 3,4 | 387 47 | 53,650 62 |
| S | 5,749 77 | 9,5 | 889 77 | 46,651 89 |
| I | 78 50 | 8 | 33 00 | 2,234 49 |
| U | 276 15 | 47 | ..... | 5,386 27 |
| L | ..... | 14 | ..... | 926 59 |
| W | 1,867 18 | 1,14 | ..... | 7,946 72 |
| St | 653 14 | 26 | 363 00 | 2,786 72 |
| Ti | 86 87 | 11 | 147 28 | 1,478 00 |
| P | 10 33 | 4 | 4 91 | 1,223 00 |
| D | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,031 02 |
| Sl | 774 02 | 7,44 | ..... | 125 00 |
| D | 10,963 54 | 16,51 | 127 75 | 29,437 15 |
| W | 8,128 96 | 10,77 | 130 10 | 112,952 06 |
| Te | 1,511 41 | 2,22 | 431 21 | 135,006 80 |
| O | 2,563 61 | 2,65 | 876 21 | 15,464 99 |
| | 2,720 10 | 2,65 | 718 98 | 28,961 58 |
| | | 2,13 | 884 79 | 58,348 90 |
| | 102,462 78 | \$115,88 | 015 25 | \$1,101,803 68 |

liture, on all the canals of the

| 1849. | 1850. | Total. |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| \$4,306 22 | \$28,570 63 | \$288,425 98 |
| 5,520 39 | 93,231 77 | 740,471 45 |
| 5,058 99 | 4,238 78 | 42,788 26 |
| 3,886 87 | 15,342 60 | 80,188 70 |
| 4,242 67 | 4,011 07 | 49,955 11 |
| 1,588 31 | 1,932 39 | 28,514 36 |
| 7,212 28 | 2,802 39 | 30,139 56 |
| 1,259 67 | 1,601 80 | 22,555 45 |
| 6,643 13 | 5,311 21 | 54,947 46 |
| 2,356 48 | 16,142 34 | 115,880 79 |
| 1,681 12 | 2,332 91 | 29,197 86 |
| 3,645 77 | 4,827 04 | 29,368 07 |
| 383 36 | 228 39 | 4,112 70 |
| 237 50 | 143 87 | 3,039 62 |
| 531 52 | 3,027 86 | 16,031 67 |
| 714 87 | 1,170 75 | 10,718 51 |
| 866 92 | 946 05 | 4,903 87 |
| 122 24 | 65 68 | 1,261 08 |
| 68 21 | 140 25 | 927 45 |
| 370 16 | 975 63 | 2,273 00 |
| 60 00 | ..... | 476 16 |
| \$8,668 03 | 79,591 90 | 722,287 65 |
| ..... | ..... | 102,340 59 |
| 4,583 34 | 70,452 11 | 514,956 08 |
| 2,152 15 | 5,503 73 | 14,352 14 |
| 0,058 80 | 10,279 84 | 113,308 70 |
| 3,039 77 | 5,621 47 | 31,341 35 |
| 5,951 66 | 22,451 29 | 165,856 98 |
| 0,026 73 | 41,277 53 | 201,016 02 |
| 252 35 | 3,169 10 | 39,643 72 |
| 7,236 30 | 11,550 99 | 67,030 31 |
| 784 53 | 740 71 | 11,406 16 |
| 2,565 79 | 3,906 64 | 28,656 56 |
| 7,972 77 | 37,833 81 | 507,370 93 |
| 5,417 91 | 16,566 57 | 171,471 34 |
| 8,935 00 | 8,168 90 | 77,956 31 |
| \$8,421 81 | \$502,214 03 | \$4,335,071 95 |

(No. 24.)

NAMES OF THE CLERKS

Employed by the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the sums paid to each, and the length of time he was employed from the 1st October, 1849, to 30th September, 1850.

| NAMES. | Annual salaries, | Time employed. | Paid for extra services | Paid on salaries. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Edward James, acting auditor, | 1,250 | 12 months | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| Frederick W. Huxford,..... | 900 | 12 " | 250 00 | 900 00 |
| John Atwood,..... | 800 | 12 " | 83 33 | 800 00 |
| Orton T. Raynsford,..... | 700 | 12 " | 254 78 | 700 00 |
| William H. Haskell,..... | 600 | 12 " | 99 60 | 468 67 |
| Adin W. Dains,..... | 600 | 6 " | | 300 00 |
| William McGourkey,..... | 1,000 | 7 " | | 583 24 |
| | | | \$687 71 | \$5,000 01 |



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